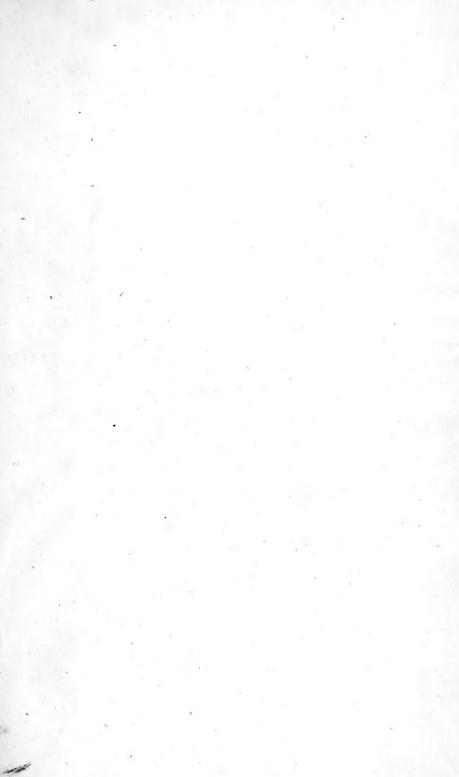
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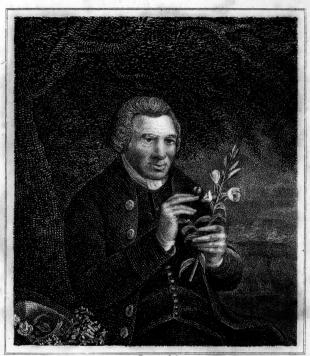
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Freeman Soulp.

Published May 1-1810, by Sherwood, Neely & Jones.

### INTRODUCTION

TO THE

## SCIENCE OF BOTANY,

CHIEFLY EXTRACTED FROM THE

### WORKS OF LINNÆUS;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

SEVERAL NEW TABLES AND NOTES,

AND

### A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

BY THE LATE JAMES LEE,

NURSERYMAN, AND FLORIST, AT THE VINEYARD, HAMMERSMITH.

FOURTH EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED,
BY JAMES LEE,
SON AND SUCCESSOR TO THE AUTHOR.

#### LONDON:

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1810.

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### DEDICATION.

### TO JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY

&c. &c.

Vineyard, Hammersmith, May 1, 1810.

SIR,

THERE is no gentleman in this country better able to appreciate the merit of my father's work on Botany, than yourself; and when it is considered at what an early period of the establishment of the true science his "Introduction" came forth, and how much it has done to introduce the Sexual System to the notice of the public, it cannot fail to be pleasing to you, who are daily advancing the Science of Botany, to see the same work continued in its publication, with all the modern improvements, which have poured in like a torrent upon the botanist, and made the science assume, as it were, a new face. Although many elementary

promising talents, he was sent to England in the year 1715, to be under the immediate protection of the EARL OF ILA, who continued his education, and gave him the free use of his library. He had an early love for plants, and studied Botany at a period when few persons in England had any knowledge of the science. In his time a meteor appeared in the North, which was the great LINNÆUS, who was born in the year 1707. As the foundation of the reputation of Lee depended upon the Reform that this transcendent genius wrought in Botany, and since his "Introduction to Botany," as he expresses in the title-page, is but a transcript of the mind of that most distinguished naturalist, it may not be improper in a work like the present, to say a few words respecting the progress of the Science of Botany. Previous to the time of LINNÆUS, NEHEMIAH GREW, an Englishman, flourished a very eminent physiologist, who consulted not books, but Nature, and wrote his "Vegetable Anatomy," in 1682. this work he mentions the Sexes of Plants, relating a conversation he held on the subject, with Sir Tho-MAS MILLINGTON, Savilian Professor of Natural History at Oxford, and President of the Royal London College of Physicians. SEBASTIAN VAILLANT also wrote "a Discourse on the Structure of Flowers," confirming the doctrine of the Sexes of Plants, which LINNÆUS acknowledges to have read, and which might have laid the foundation of his building up a

System on this important discovery. Tournefort also flourished before the period of LINNÆUS, and his fame in 1683, procured him the appointment of Botanic Professor in the King's Garden. At the expense of the King of France, in pursuit of plants, he travelled over all the countries of Europe, and spent three years in the Levant. His glory is, to have formed a System, beautiful in itself, but suited to a limited knowledge of plants, which could then be accommodated to such a system; and to have invented the method of forming plants into their respective Genera, since perfected by LINNÆUS. His "Elements of Botany" evince a vast knowledge of the genera and the species of plants, and this botanical work is one of which the French are, even to the present day, passionately fond. He rose to be President of the head of the faculty at Paris. This illustrious botanist was born in 1656, and died in 1707, the same year that LINNÆUS came into the world.

RAY was the contemporary of TOURNEFORT, somewhat prior, being born in 1628, and from his studies at Cambridge, his health declined, and he was obliged, for its recovery, to go much in the fields. In these excursions, plants naturally presented themselves, and he hence became enamoured of the science of Botany. He first published a "Catalogue of the Plants growing about Cambridge." Travelling abroad, his vast mind collected a knowledge of various

plants, and, like TOURNEFORT, he wished to dispose these into a method, and invented a celebrated "System," more perfect than that of TOURNEFORT, but less simple and practical than that of LINNEUS; and arranged under his own System, the "Historia Plantarum," "a History of Plants," in three large folio volumes, being a description of all the species of plants known at that period.

The botanical world found the chaotic mass somewhat removed by these illustrious men: but still the science of Botany was of difficult attainment, and many new Plants could not be reduced to the Systems of either Tournefort or RAY, when LINNÆUS turned his attention to this science. He soon became the pride and wonder of the age! Like the sun, when he flourished, all preceding botanists hid their diminished heads, and are now only read to know the state of natural science before the period of LINNÆUS! He ranged throughout every path of Nature, and left nothing unattempted or unaccomplished! He may be truly said to have lived, if life is to be computed by acquisitions, for he saw and described more than others had seen and done in a thousand years, and each day with him appears, from his gigantic achievements, an age! He introduced truth, order, precision, and perfection, into Natural History! He borrowed from none, his labours are all original! Attacked by numerous and ran-

corous adversaries, who cowardly and morosely addressed the prejudices of the vulgar against him, he only retorted by embellishing his portrait with a monkey teasing a bear, in allusion to their characters, and sensible of his own. His "Sexual System" first proved his uncommon genius. His "Philosophia Botanica," "Botanical Philosophy," cleared awayall the obscurities in Botany, and formed it into a science. His "Genera Plantarum," containing a full description of the minutest parts of each genus of plants, showed the most consummate patience, the nicest observation, and the greatest skill. His "Species Plantarum," and his "Systema Natura," "Species of Plants," and "System of Nature," evince not only such an acquaintance with all plants, as is truly astonishing, but also with all the wonderful works of God throughout nature. His "travels," and works on "medicine," are only little considered from the superlative excellence of his other labours. He was honoured and encouraged by the patronage of the King and Queen of Sweden. His only opponent in this country was Sir HANS SLOANE, President of the Royal Society, who was envious of his fame, and who treated him, when in this country, somewhat rudely. Adored, beloved, honoured, LINNÆUS saw his darling pursuits advance with rapid steps, not only in Sweden, but throughout every country of Europe, and himself looked up to as the FATHER of NATURAL HISTORY, Pupils of his own choice, supported by his government, traversed

the globe, and sent him its produce to arrange. When he died, in the year 1778, the King of Sweden, in his annual address, mentioned him as a public loss, and the whole university attended his funeral; and there was also, on this occasion, a general mourning.

Lee, who was passionately fond of Botany, in all probability saw Linneus when he visited this country; and it is well known, that he afterwards corresponded with that naturalist, and sent him specimens of such rare plants as were in his possession.

The EARL OF ILA, observing the bent of the mind of LEE, promoted his entering into partnership with Mr. Kennedy, who was a nurseryman and florist of some eminence at that period, at Hammersmith.

It was there he conceived and executed the plan of transfusing into our language, the learned improvements of the great Linnæus, and his System; and he preferred the form, he then gave it, to a literal translation of the "Philosophia Botanica" of that great genius. It commences with the flower, as being the part most attractive and interesting to the young botanist; and the first ten chapters give a clear exposition of the seven component parts of fructification: in the next ten chapters the reader is advanced

into the difficulties of the science; and the twentyfirst chapter treats of the Sexes of Plants. In LIN-NÆUS'S "Philosophia Botanica" the learner, on the contrary, is made to begin from the root in the ground, and may thus get disgusted with the science at the very onset. In laying down his principles, LINNÆUS gave few or no examples; this he probably reserved for his lectures, and we may here remark, that his fame had attracted to Upsal three thousand pupils, some of whom were nobles; and that persons from all countries flocked to him, even from our own. The distinguishing merit of LEE's work is, that it abounds with examples. There is scarce a single axiom laid down, but four or five illustrations are given; and this arose from his being practically acquainted not only with native plants, of which he had formed a large and valuable Hortus Siccus, but also with exotic botany.

He next explains, in what he calls Part II., the Sexual System of Linnæus, and illustrates the Classes and Orders by an enumeration of all the Genera which arrange themselves under this system. By some, this crowding in of names may be objected; but it may be right to observe, that the chief merit of this Introduction is, that he does not go slovenly to work, and an idle person can never expect to become a botanist.

He treats next of the Genera of Plants, entering upon the discoveries of former botanists, and closes this part with Tabular Illustrations, the merit of which mode of instruction must be acknowledged by every person.

The science of Botany may be compared to a ladder, being only an artificial aid by which we mount up to a knowledge of plants. Parts I. and II. may be called the First Steps in Botany. It may be objected by some, that he has no where given us the derivations of the terms used in this science; but it should be observed, that he wrote principally for the unlearned, and calls his book only an "Introduction."

The next great advance in Botany is, the know-ledge of the species of plants; and to obtain this, the student must make more progress into the science of Botany. The genera are founded upon the fructification alone, the species upon all the parts of plants. In Part III. he lays down the general plan, then treats of roots, trunks, leaves, &c. which he does in a very able manner, often giving many examples, illustrative of the terms; and he closes with some more useful Tables, and a short exposition of all the terms of Botany, being a direct translation of the "Termini Botanici" of Linnæus, finishing with Plates, copied from Linnæus, which, in this

new edition, are considerably improved. We need not here enter widely into the merits of this work, which has gone through several editions, and is generally the first book that the botanist purchases; and has laid the foundation of the knowledge of Botany, which principally exists at this day.

Other introductions possess also considerable merit. The learned President of the Linnæan Society has favoured the world with one that surpasses, from its clearness and elegance, all power of praise, but still they want Tables; and, I am persuaded, this will ever hold its rank, as a popular Introduction, and even attract more purchasers, from this very consideration of the many useful Tables it contains.

The "Elements of Botany," by Rose, which is a more direct translation of the "Philosophia Botanica" of Linnæus, possessing the same order, though deservedly recommended, has fallen into general disuse from this very cause, and so we may predict of all the other elementary books on the science of Botany.

But, to return to the subject of our memoir. The great Linnæus felt no jealousy at the manner Lee had adopted to diffuse Botany amongst his countrymen; but, on the contrary, in testimony to his knowledge, named a new plant after him, Leea.

But the knowledge of Mr. Lee was not confined to Botany, he was also an adept in entymology, conchology, and natural history in general, of which he made a most superb collection, which is still in the possession of his son; and this cabinet, possessing many unique specimens of insects and shells, is often quoted by Fabricius, and other eminent authors.

He sent out persons to different quarters of the globe, to collect new plants; and his extensive stoves, green-house, and nursery, was the emporium of all that was curious and interesting in Botany. He discovered what islands had belonged to Europe, and what to Asia, by the heath (ERICA), which is abundantly dispersed over Europe, Africa, and America; but is not to be found in Asia, or any of its islands, which once formed a part of that continent.

Although the great exertions made to extend the Royal Garden, at Kew, and large sums expended, made that the chief repository of new and rare plants, still Mr. Lee's Nursery, at Hammersmith, took, at any rate, the second lead; and the two together has gradually, and, imperceptibly as it were, greatly enriched our gardens, and extended the Science of Botany. Prints of new plants are for ever acknowledging the favour of Mr. Lee.

As might be expected from an author, Lee's Garden was always open to the curious; nor was he ever backward in communicating knowledge; whereas Mr. Miller concealed the names of his valuable collection in the Chelsea Gardens; and the papers, which contained his foreign seeds, were industriously thrown into the Thames; and such is the ardour of Botany, although the acquisition was often to be swam for, these were fished for up again, and the names of the new plants, then introduced, was thus known to Mr. Lee, and others, in a way which greatly surprised the author of the Gardener's Dictionary.

LEE might have died rich, but he was notoriously generous, and cared not what expenses he was at for the attainment of rare plants; and when he possessed such as might have procured him a golden harvest, he chose rather to give duplicates away to lovers of Botany, before the selling them to the rich but careless collectors of flowers, rather led to them through ostentation, than from a laudable enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge. He never concealed his methods of propagating plants; and he generally observed, that, for want of insects to further the nuptials of plants, or a proper degree of ventilation, or rather favouring breezes, or from some defect in the escape of the pollen from the anthers, that the seeds in stove plants are in general unproductive; and for a series of years artificial impregnation has been performed at Hammersmith, which always secured an increase, and proves the practical value of science.

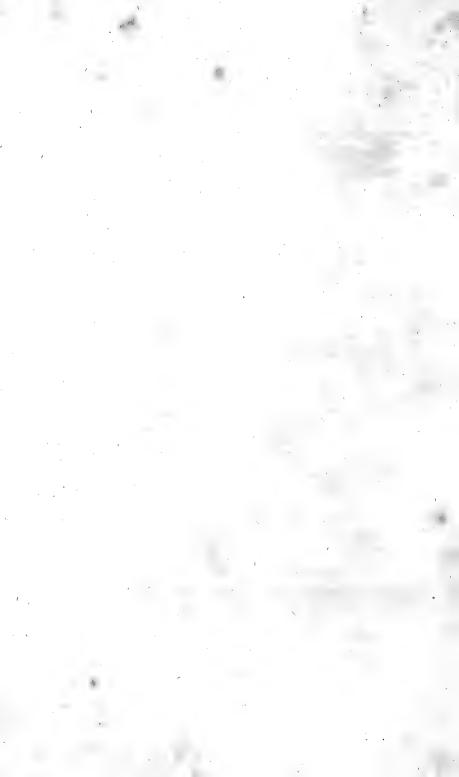
He had the felicity of having his company courted by all the illustrious botanists of the day, as the Rev. Dr. HALES, the celebrated author of "Vegetable Statics; " the Rev. Dr. Coltn Milne, author of a "Philosophical and Systematic Dictionary," a work that is in the hands of every botanist, which has gone through four editions; the illustrious Dr. FOTHER-GILL, the great patron of Botany; MILLER, author of a "Botanical Dictionary," being the very first work of its kind; Professor MARTYN, author of "Letters on Botany," and editor of a new edition of Miller's "Dictionary," which, from the additions made, may be almost styled his own; Dr. WITHER-ING, author of a "New Arrangement of British Plants," a work which has considerably advanced the Science of Botany; and the celebrated John HUNTER, a great lover of natural history.

The Marchioness of Rockingham was exceedingly fond of plants, and Mr. Lee used to dine once every week at Hillingdon, with this amiable lady; and the Marquis always gave him a hearty welcome, with a hospitality becoming a nobleman. In short, he was esteemed and courted by a numerous circle of the first people; and he lived to the very advanced age of eighty. With patient resignation he met the expected summons, July 1795, and was universally regretted by great and poor.

To sum up the character of Lee, he was an ardent enthusiast in the pursuit of natural science;

although he had, what is proverbial, plenty of bowing, still he was courted by the great, rather for his attainments in Botany, and clear vigorous understanding, than for a politeness which appeared in him 'natural: he was very conscientious in all his dealings; he was generous to a fault; his garden was the resort of science, nor was his house, or purse, ever shut against persons of that description: having received a better education than gardeners usually get, he passed with the vulgar, and mankind in general, for a prodigy in knowledge: he was temperate in his way of living, hence he attained a green old age: he had a wife, who was kind and most affectionate, by whom he had one son and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Ann, was so eminent as an artist, that her botanical drawings are esteemed as chef d'œuvres: he had the good fortune to live to see them all well-married; I mean, as relates to both happiness and competency; and his son, the present Mr. Lee, who inherits the wisdom, liberality, and virtues of his father, is blessed with a daughter, who has drawn all the numerous heaths (Ericas), so as even to rival her aunt.

I shall conclude my memoirs with wishing the surviving family all prosperity and happiness, and my readers many particles of that sacred flame, which animated old Lee in his love for plants, to the very latest period of his life.



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### INTRODUCTION

TO THE

### SCIENCE OF BOTANY.

### PART THE FIRST.

#### CHAPTER I.

### OF THE SEVEN PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

BY fructification we are to understand both the flower and fruit of plants, which cannot well be separated; for though the fruit does not swell and ripen till after the flower is fallen, its rudiment, or first beginning, is in the flower, of which it properly makes a part. Linnæus defines "the fructification to be a temporary part of vegetables, allotted to re-production, terminating the old vegetable, and beginning the new." It consists of seven principal parts, viz.

- 1. CALYX, vulgarly called empalement, or flower-cup.
- 2. Corolla, foliation, vulgarly called the flower.
- 3. STAMINA, vulgarly called the chives.
- 4. PISTILLUM, vulgarly styled the pointal.

- 5. Pericarpium, seed-vessel.
- 6. Semina, the seeds themselves.
- 7. RECEPTACLE\*, base, on which the fructification is seated.

All these parts, and their several uses, will be particularly explained in the following chapters; and it is sufficient to observe here, that the four first, viz. Calyx, Corolla, Stamina, and Pistillum, are properly parts of the *flower*; and the three last, Pericarpium, Semina, and Receptacle, parts of the *fruit*; and that it is from the number, proportion, positions, and other circumstances attending these parts of fructification, that the classes of vegetables, and the genera they contain, are to be characterized according to the Sexual System.

#### CHAP. II.

#### OF THE CALYX.

THE CALYX is, according to Linnæus, "the termination of the cortex, or outer bark of the plant; which, after accompanying the trunk or stem through all its branches, breaks out with the flower, and is present in the fructification in this new form." Its chief use is to enclose and protect the other parts†. It has received different appellations, according to the circumstances with which it is attended, viz.

1. Perianthium, a flower-cup, when its station is close to the fructification. If it includes the stamina, and not the germen,

<sup>†</sup> It sometimes serves the office of pericarpium, as in the LAMIUM, nettle, and frequently accompanies the fruit. In the PATAGONULA and egg plant it is observed to grow to a larger size in the fruit than it had in the flower. EDITOR.



<sup>\*</sup> For the derivations of these terms, vide Doctor Thornton's "Grammar of Botany."

it is the perianthium of the flower;...if the germen, but not the stamina, the perianthium of the fruit;...but if it includes both, it is the perianthium of the fructification.

- 2. Involuceum, a cover, when stationed at the foot of an umbel, at a distance from the flower\*; it is an universal involucrum, if it is under the universal umbel;...or a partial one, if under a partial†.
- 3. Amentum, catkin, when it proceeds from one common receptacle, resembling the chaff of an ear of corn.
  - 4. Spatha, sheath, when it bursts lengthways, and puts forth a spadix;
  - 5. Glume, husk, in grasses, which it folds over with its valves; and the sharp point or beard issuing from the glume is called an arista.
- 6. CALYPTRA, a veil, in mosses, where it is placed over the anthera, tops of the stamina, and is hooded like a monk's cowl.
- 7. Volva, from its involving, or infolding, in the fungi, or mushroom tribe, where it is membranaceous, and rent on all sides.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish a calyx from the bractea, floral leaf  $\S$ , such as is found to accompany the fructification

- \* Sometimes this part does not attend an umbel, as in the anemony. EDITOR,
- E + For the definition of an umbel, vide p. 13. EDITOR.
- ‡ Spadix properly signifies the receptacle of a palm: see p. 14. But spatha is not confined only to such plants as have a spadix in this sense of the term, but is applied to Narcissus, Galanthus, Pancratium, and many others, whose flower-stalks come out of a sheath. Spadix therefore is here to be understood in a more general sense: agreeable to such latitude we shall find it used in Chap. 19, under the head of spadiceous aggregate flowers, to express the common receptacle in Calla, Dracontium, Pothos, Arum, and Zostera, as well as in the Palms. Author.
- § In many plants there are found green leaves amongst the flowers, that differ in shape from the original leaves of the plant. These are the Bractea, or floral leaves,

of the Tilia, Lavendula, Melampyrum, and others. They may be distinguished by this certain rule, that a calyx always withers when the fruit is ripe, if not before; but the bractea will remain longer. Without attending to this, mistakes might easily be made in Helleborus, Nigella, Passiflora, Hepatica, Peganum, and others, in which the calyx is wanting. The distinction between a calyx and corolla in doubtful cases will be treated of in the next chapter. In many flowers the calyx is deciduous, dropping off the instant the flower begins to expand; this is the case with Epimedium and Papaver.

#### CHAP. III.

#### OF THE COROLLA.

THE COROLLA is said by Linnæus "to be the termination of the *liber*, or *inner bark*, continued to, and accompanying the fructification in this new form of painted leaves."

Its use is the same as that of the calyx, serving as an inner work of defence, for the parts it encloses, as the calyx, which is usually of stronger texture, does for an outer one.

The leaves of which the corolla consists are called *petals*; by which appellation they are conveniently distinguished from the green leaves of the plant, with which they might else be con-

here spoken of. They are commonly situated on the flower-stalks, and sometimes so near to the flower, as to be mistaken for its calyx. AUTHOR.

founded\*. The petal is defined by Linnæus "as a corollaceous covering to the flower," meaning that it encloses and protects in the manner of a corolla, or wreath. If the corolla be

Monopetalous, of one petal; it consists of two parts, viz. The tube, or lower part, which is usually tube-shaped; and the limb, or upper part, which usually spreads wider. And the limb again, according to its figure, is either campanulate (bell-shaped), that is, bellying out, and without a tube;...infundibuliform (funnel-shaped), that is, of the figure of a cone, and standing on a tube;...hypocrateriform (salver-shaped), that is, plain or flat, and standing on a tube;...rotato-plane (wheel-shaped and flat), without a tube;...or ringent (gaping), that is, irregular and personated with two lips. But if the corolla be

POLYPETALOUS, of many petals; each petal consists of unguis, a claw, which is the lower part fastened to the base; and lamina, a thin plate, which is the upper part, and usually spreading. A polypetalous corolla is cruciform (cross-shaped) when it consists of four petals that are equal and spreading;...and papilionaceous (butterfly-shaped) when it is irregular, consisting of four petals,

\* Petal (in the Greek weralow) signifies leaves in general: but there being another Greek word (φυλλον) nearly of the same signification, the modern botanists have borrowed this to express the leaves of the flower. The ancients seem to have had no distinct term in use to express this part of the fructification. Thus Virgil, in describing his amellus, which is a species of aster, the flower of which has a yellow middle, and purple rays, calls it a golden flower, surrounded with purple leaves.

Aureus ipse Flos, sed in foliis, quæ plurima circum Funduntur, violæ sublucet purpura nigræ.

GEORG. IV.

This loose expression, which is chargeable rather on the language than the poet, has misled all his translators; as is rightly observed by *Martin*, in his note on this passage. Thus *Addison* makes the real leaves of the plant purple:

The flower itself is of a golden hue,
THE LEAVES inclining to a darker blue.
THE LEAVES shoot thick about the root, and grow
Into a bush; and shade the turf below.

Addison.

of which the under one resembles the keel of a ship, the upper one rises, and the two side ones stand single\*.

There belongs also to the corolla a part called the nectarium, which has been but newly distinguished, having been by former botanists confounded with the petals. It is by Linnaus defined to be "the part which bears the honey, and belongs to the flower only." This part affords a wonderful variety in the manner of its appearance. In some plants it is very large, as in the Narcissus and Aquillegia; in the former of which the cup, and in the latter the horns, are nectaria: in others it is scarce discoverable, even with glasses. In some plants it is united with, and makes part of the petals: in others it is detached from them. Its shape and situation are also as various. Its use is not known, unless the supposition of its secreting the honey may be depended upon†.

Between the calyx and corolla nature has put no absolute limits; as is plain from the Daphnis, in which plant they grow together, and are united in the margin, like a leaf of the Buxus; but they may be commonly distinguished by their position in respect of the stamina, the petal and stamina being ranged alternately; whereas the segments of the calyx and the stamina answer to each other. That this is their natural situation, appears from the complete flowers in the classes tetrandria; and pentandrias: And the use of applying this rule will be found in the instances of Chenopodium, Urtica, and Parietaria; where it decides, that the single cover in those genera is a perianthium, and that it is the corolla that is wanting. Should we infer, where only one of the two covers appears, that it is a corolla, because that is a more principal part, there would be no certainty from such an infer-

<sup>\*</sup> The under petal is called the CARINA, keel; the two side petals, the ALE, wings; and the upper petal, VEXILLUM, banner. EDITOR.

<sup>†</sup> There seems much confusion in this part: in fact, whatever is not cally, corolla, stamina, and pistillum, is *nectary* with botanists, whether it secretes honey, or not. EDITOR.

<sup>‡</sup> This is explained in Part II. Chap. VII.

<sup>§</sup> This is explained in Part I. Chap. VIII.

ence: as is evident from the Ammania, Isnarda, Peplis, Ruellia and Campanula, in all which the corolla is often found wanting, but not the calyx.

That the calyx, as proceeding from the cortex of the plant, is coarser and thicker than the corolla, which is produced by the soft, pliant, coloured liber, is obvious to every one. But there are no limits determinable from any such circumstances, unless it be from the colour; and even this is not sufficient; for the perianthium of the Bartsia is crimson-coloured; and there are also many flowers whose corollas are coloured, when in the state of flowering, but which afterwards harden and turn green, and remain on the plant like a calyx; as for instance, the Helleborus and Ornithogalum. The Euphorbia has likewise deceived many, who have described it as monopetalous, taking the calyx for the corolla.

#### CHAP. IV.

### OF THE STAMINA

THE STAMINA are the male part of the flower. Linnaus defines them as a "viscus of the plant, designed for the preparation of the pollen;" of which we shall speak presently.

Each single stamen consists of two parts\*, viz.

- 1. FILAMENTUM, the filament or thread; which serves to elevate the anthera, or summit, and at the same time connects it with the flower.
- 2. Anthera, the *summit* itself; which contains within it the pollen, and when come to maturity discharges the same.
- \* This is not always the case, as some stamens are complete, having nothing but the anther, as in the Canna Indica, Indian canna, &c. Editor.

The Pollen, meal, contained within the antheræ, is a fine dust secreted therein, and destined for the impregnation of the germen; of which part we shall speak in the next chapter.

The stamina being, as I have said, the male part of the flower, the construction and distribution of the Sexual System is principally founded upon, and regulated by it; as will appear in the explanation of the System. It is sufficient to observe here, that such flowers as want this part are called female; such as have it, but want the female part, described in the next chapter, male; such as have them both, hermaphrodite\*; and such as have neither, neuter†.

#### CHAP. V.

### OF THE PISTILLUM.

THE PISTILLUM is the female part of the flower: it is defined by Linnæus " as a viscus of the plant, designed for the reception of the pollen." It consists of three parts.

- 1. The Germen; which is the rudiment of the fruit accompanying the flower, but not yet arrived at maturity.
- \* This odious term should be expelled the lovely science of botany, and the term bisexual substituted in its place; for the analogy does not hold, nor are there any truly hermaphrodite flowers, as with animals. The two sexes are contiguous, and marry; but with snails, and earth worms, which have the two sexes in the same person, these are really hermaphrodites; but are not competent to reproduce of themselves, but have relationships with others of the same species; therefore, the analogy here does not hold. Editor.
  - + Neuter, or barren.
- ‡ This is not always the case, as the style in many instances is wanting, as in PAFAVER, poppy; TULIFA, tulip, &c. EDITOR.

- 2. The STYLE, which is the part that serves to elevate the stigma from the germen.
- 3. The Stigma, which is the summit of the pistillum, and covered with a moisture for the breaking of the pollen.

It has been said in the last chapter, that the pollen was destined for the impregnation of the germen: this is performed in the following manner. The antheræ, which at the first opening of the flower are whole, burst open soon after, and discharge the pollen, which dispersing itself about the flower, part of it lodges on the surface of the stigma, where it is detained by the moisture with which that part is covered\*; and each single grain or atom of the pollen bursting and dissolving in this liquor, as it has been observed to do by the microscope, is supposed to discharge something still more subtle, that impregnates the germen below. What the substance is that is so discharged, and whether it actually passes through the style into the germen, seems yet undetermined+, it being difficult to observe such minute parts: but whatever be the operation by which Nature produces the effect in question, the cause as far as it has been here explained, is scarce disputable; and accordingly we see, that after this impregnation, when the parts of the flower that have done their office are fallen away, the germen swells to a fruit big with seeds, by which the species is propagated. The pistillum being, as I have said, the female part of the flower, is of great consequence in the Sexual System, as well as the male part, as will appear when the System comes to be explained.

<sup>\*</sup> This is beautifully seen in the Amaryllis Formosissima, on whose stigma may be observed a large limpid globule of an adhesive nature, to catch the fertilising pollen. Vide Dr. Thornton's "New Illustration of the Sexual System, with a Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants." Editor.

<sup>†</sup> This dispute is now settled. The pollen, Linnæus, in his Dissertation on the Sexes of Plants, has proved, does not pass the style, as in the MIRABILIS, marvel of Peru, where each globule of pollen is larger than the style, but only the most subtle exhalation. Entropy.

## CHAP. VI.

## OF THE PERICARPIUM.

THE Pericarpium, seed-vessel, is the germen described in the last chapter, grown to maturity. It is defined by Linnæus "as a viscus of the plant filled with seeds, which it discharges when ripe."

It is distinguished, according to the circumstances that attend it, by the following appellations.

- 1. Capsula, a capsule, is a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner... The enclosure of the capsule, which surrounds and covers the fruit externally, is called a valvule; the partitions which divide the capsule into sundry compartments or cells, dissepiments; the substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, columella; and the cells, or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, loculaments.
- 2. Siliqua, a pod, is a pericarpium of two valves\*, wherein the seeds are fastened along both the sutures or joinings of the valves.
- 3. Legumen, a pod also, is a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only.
- 4. Concertaculum, a conceptacle, is a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on one side lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.
- \* The author has called the separate pieces which constitute the pericarp, valvules, and those of the other kinds, valves. This distinction of names is seldom or never observed. EDITOR.

- 5. Drupa, a drupe, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium, without valve, containing a stone.
- 6. Pomum, a pome, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium, without valve, containing a capsule.
- 7. Bacca, a berry, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium, without valve, the seeds within which have no other covering.
- 8. Strobile, a strobile, is a pericarpium formed of an amentum\*.

#### CHAP. VII.

## OF THE SEEDS.

THE SEED, according to the definition of Linnaus, " is a deciduous part of the vegetable, the rudiment of a new one, quickened for vegetation by the sprinkling of the pollen." Its distinctions are,

A SEED, properly so called, which is a rudiment of a new vegetable, furnished with sap, and covered with a bladdery coat or tunic. It consists of,

- 1. Corcurum, the first principle of the new plant within the seed.
  - 2. Plumula, a scaly part of the corculum, which ascends.
  - 3. Rostellum, a plain part of the corculum, which descends.
- 4. Cotyledon, a side lobe of the seed, of a porous substance, and perishable.

- 5. HILUM, an external mark or scar on the seed, where it was fastened within the fruit.
- 6. Arillus, the proper exterior coat, or tunic of the seed, which comes off of itself.
- 7. CORONULA, the little crown of a seed, which is either CALY-CULUS, the calyx of a floret, adhering to the seed, and assisting it to fly, or PAPPUS, a down, which is a feathery, or hairy crown, answering the same end, and connected with the seed by STIPES, a trunk\*, which here signifies a thread on which the down is raised and supported.
- 8. Ala, wing, a membrane affixed to the seed, and which by its flying helps to disperse it.
- 9. Nux, a nut, which is a seed enclosed with an osseous epidermis, a bony or hard outer skin, commonly called the shell.
- 10. Propago, which is the seed of a moss, first discovered by Linnæus, who peeled off the bark, and detected it in the year 1750. These seeds have neither tunic nor cotyledon, but consist only of the plumula of a naked corculum, where the rostellum is inserted into the calyx of the plant.

<sup>\*</sup> Sometimes, however, this part, the stipes, is wanting, and the pappus is immediately connected with the seed, when, like the anther and stigma, it is termed sessile.

Editor.

#### CHAP. VIII.

## OF THE RECEPTACLE.

THE RECEPTACLE is the base, which connects the other six parts of fructification. Its various appellations are as follow.

- I. A PROPER RECEPTACLE is that which belongs only to the parts of a single fructification: and this is called...1. A receptacle of the fructification, when it is common to both flower and fruit; ....2. A receptacle of the flower, when it is a base to which the parts of the flower only are fastened, without the germen;...3. A receptacle of the fruit, when it is a base for the fruit only, remote from the receptacle of the flower;...4. A receptacle of the seeds, when it is a base that fastens the seeds within the pericarpium.
- II. A COMMON RECEPTACLE is that which connects many florets in such a manner, as that the taking away any of them would cause an irregularity. Palea, a chaff, is a thin substance, springing from the receptacle to part the florets.
- IIL UMBELLA, an umbel, is a receptacle which, from a common centre, runs out into thread-shaped foot-stalks, of proportionate lengths...It is called a simple umbel, when it has no subdivisions; a compound umbel, when each foot-stalk is terminated by an umbellula, or little umbel; and in this case the umbel that bears the umbellula on its foot-stalks, is called a universal umbel; and the umbellula which proceeds from the universal umbel, a partial umbel.
  - IV. CYMA, a cyme, is a receptacle that runs into long fastigi-

#### 14 DEFINITIONS OF THE PARTS OF FLOWERS.

ate peduncles\*, proceeding from the same universal centre, but with irregular partial ones.

V. Spadix is the receptacle of a palm<sup>†</sup>, produced within a spatha, or sheath, on the branches that bear fruit.

## CHAP, IX.

# OF THE DISTINCT CHARACTERS OF THE PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

THE parts of fructification, with their subdivisions, having been explained separately in the preceding chapters, we shall here give a view of them all together, with the proper distinguishing character assigned to each by Linneus, beginning with the vegetable itself.

The essence of the vegetable consists in its fructification;...the essence of the fructification consists in the flower and fruit;...the essence of the flower consists in the anthera and stigma;...the essence of the fruit consists in the seeds. We shall give now a short definition of THESE PARTS.

Pollen is the fine powder of vegetables, designed to burst in

<sup>\*</sup> Peduncles, flower-stalks, are called fastigiate, when their lengths are so proportioned, that the flowers which they support form an even surface. AUTHOR.

<sup>†</sup> This is the proper sense of the term, as employed by the ancients: but spadix, is now used in a more general sense, viz. to express all flower-stalks that come out of a spatha. See the note on this subject in Chap. II. This definition, by Linnaus, therefore, appears to be too strict. AUTHOR.

a liquor appropriated to that purpose\*, and discharge thereon, by its elastic force, a substance not distinguishable by the naked eye.

A SEED is a deciduous part of a plant, fraught with the rudiment of a new plant, and quickened by the pollen.

Anthera is a vessel that produces and discharges the pollen.

Pericarpium is a vessel that produces and discharges the seeds.

FILAMENTUM is the foot-stalk that supports† the anthera, and fastens it to the vegetable‡.

GERMEN is the rudiment of the pericarpium, not yet arrived at maturity.

STIGMA is the moistened summit of the germen: its existence is chiefly at the time when the anthera is discharging its pollen.

STYLUS is the foot-stalk of the stigma, that connects it with the germen.

COROLLA and CALYX are the teguments or covers of the stamina and pistillum; the calyx arising from the cortical epidermis, or outer bark, and the corolla from the liber, or inner bark.

RECEPTACULUM is that part which connects the parts before mentioned §.

From these characters the following principles may be deduced.

- 1. That every vegetable is furnished with flower and fruit; there being no species where these are wanting.
- \* If the pollen be placed on a damp plate, all its particles, which have determinate shapes, will exp'ode. The moisture on the stigma of plants effects the same purpose. EDITOR.
  - + Elevates. EDITOR.
  - ‡ And attaches it to the flower. EDITOR.
  - § Is the connecting medium betwixt the PEDUNCLE, flower-stalk, and flower.

## 16 NATURAL STRUCTURE OF THE FLOWER.

- 2. That there is no fructification without anthera, stigma, and seed.
- 3. That the antheræ and stigma constitute a flower, whether the covers are present or wanting.
- 4. That the seed constitutes a fruit, whether there be a pericarpium or not.

In respect to the *seed*; its essence consists in the *corculum*, which is fastened to the cotyledon, and involved therein, and closely covered with its proper tunic.

The essence of the corculum consists in the plumula, which is the vital speck of the plant itself, extremely small in its dimensions, but increasing like a bud in growth. The rostellum, however, must be included, being the base of the plumula, which descends, and strikes root, being the part originally contiguous to the mother plant.

That the *propagines*, or seeds of mosses, consist only of the *plumula* and *rostellum*, has been already shown\*.

#### CHAP. X.

# OF THE MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE OF THE PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

IN considering the structure of the parts of fructification, the principal objections to be attended to are, 1. The number of each part. 2. Its figure. 3. Its proportion; by which is to be understood its height in respect to the rest: and 4. Its situation; which will include also its insertion and connexions. As to any other differences, such as a difference in the size, colour, smell, or taste, it is not safe to allow any weight to them,

as they might lead us to make distinctions not justifiable by the true principles of the science.

As the number, figure, proportion, and situation of the parts are variable, we shall consider, 1. The most natural Structure, or that which most frequently occurs; and this we shall make the subject of the present chapter. 2. The Differences in structure, arising from the variation of the parts in different plants, which will take up a few of the succeeding chapters; and 3. The singular Structures, or such as are observed in a few genera only; for which we shall allot a chapter by itself.

The MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE of the parts, in respect to Number is, to have the calyx divided into as many segments as the corolla;...the filaments equal in number to the segments of the corolla and calyx;...a single anthera on each filament;...the divisions of the pistillum equal in number to the cells of the pericarpium, or the receptacles of the seeds; the most common number five (whence the extent of the classes Pentandria\* and Syngenesia†);...and the corolla and calyx also quinqufied, cut into five segments.

In respect to Figure, to have the calyx less spreading than the corolla;...the corolla widening gradually;...the stamina and pistillum upright and tapering;...the pericarpium big with seeds, swelling and extending after the rest of the parts (the calyx excepted) are fallen off.

In respect to Proportion, to have the cally less than the corolla;...the pistillum of equal length with the stamina in an upright flower, but longer in an inverted one;...if the flower slope downward, the stamina and pistillum inclining towards the under side; but if it slope upwards, placed close under the upper side.

In respect to Situation, to have the perianthium surrounding the receptacle;...the corolla placed on the receptacle, and alternate with the perianthium;...the filaments placed within the corolla, but corresponding with the perianthium;...the antheræ

<sup>\*</sup> See Part II, Chap. VIII.

seated on the tops of the filaments;...The germen possessing the centre of the receptacle;...the style standing on the top of the germen;...the stigma seated on the top of the style. When the stigma and style are fallen, the germen grows to a pericarpium, supported by the calyx, and including the seeds, which are affixed to the receptacle of the fruit. The receptacle of the flower is generally under the pericarpium, being not so often found to grow either round it, or over it.

## CHAP. XI.

## OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE CALYX.

HAVING shown the most natural Structure of the parts of the fructification in the last chapter, we come now to their DIFFER-ENCES, or variations (which are the foundation of the genera), and their characters; and of these we shall treat in their order, beginning with the calyx.

The variations of the calyx, in respect to Number, will take in the terms also that respect its composition, parts, and segments.

In respect to number, it is either single, as in Primula, and most flowers;...double, as in Malva, Hibiscus, and Bixa;...or wanting, as in Tulipa, Fritillaria, and many of the liliaceous flowers\*.

In respect to composition, it is either imbricate, that is, composed of various scales, lying over each other, as in Hieracium,

<sup>\*</sup> It is to be hoped, that the student will not be deterred by these nice observations and distinctions in the science of botany. Such as may find their memories too much fatigued may pass on at once to part second, the Sexual System, p. 72.

Sonchus, and Camellia; ... squarrose, that is, composed of scales divaricated on all sides, and spreading widely open, as in Carbuus, Onofordum, and Conyza; ... auctus, augmented; that is, having a series of distinct leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its base externally, as in Coreopsis, Bidens, Crepis, and Dianthus; ... or multiflorous, many flowered, that is, common to many florets, as in Scabiosa, and in the plants of the class Syngenesia\*.

In respect to its parts, it is either monophyllous, of one leaf, as in Datura and Primula;...diphyllous, of two, as in Fumaria, and Fumaria Bulbosa;...triphyllous, of three, as in Tradescantia;... tetraphyllous, of four, as in Sagina, Epimedium, and in the plants of the class Tetradynamia;...pentaphyllous, of five, as in Cistus, Adonis, and Cerbera;...hexaphyllous, of six, as in Berberis;... or decaphyllous, of ten, as in Hibiscus.

In respect to its segments (which chiefly concern the monophyllous calyx) it is either integer, whole, as in Genipa;...bifid, divided in two segments, as in Utricularia;...trifid, in three, as in Alisma, and Cliffortia;...quadrifid, in four, as in Rhinanthus;...quinquefid, in five, as in Nicotiana;...sexfid, in six, as in Pavia;...octofid, in eight, as in Tormentilla;...decemfid, in ten, as in Potentilla, and Fragaria;...or duodecemfid, in twelve, as in Lythrum.

The variations of the calyx, in respect to FIGURE, will also include the terms respecting its equality, margin, and apex, or top.

In respect to figure, it is either globose, globe-shaped, as in Cucubalus;... clavate, club-shaped, as in Silene;...reflex, bent back, as in Asclepias;...or erect, upright, as in Primula, and Nicotiana.

In respect to equality, it is either equal as in Lychnis;...unequal, as in Helianthemum; or with the segments alternately shorter, as in Tormentilla, and Potentilla.

In respect to its margin, it is either integerrimus, very entire, as

in most plants;...serrate, sawed, as in some species of Hypertcum;...or ciliate, fringed with hairs, like an eye-lash, as in some species of Centaurea.

In respect to its apex, or top, it is either acute, sharp, as in Primula, and Androsace;...acuminate, pointed, as in Hyoscyamus;...obtuse, blunt, as in Nymphæa, and Garcinia;...or with one of its indents lopped off, as in Verbena.

In respect to Proportion, it is either longer than the corolla, as in Agrostemma, Sagina, and some species of Antirrhinum;... equal to it, as in some species of Cerastium;...or shorter, as in Silene.

In respect to Situation, it is either a calyx of the flower, as in Linnea and Morina;...of the fruit, as in Linnea and Morina\*;...or of the fructification, as in Peonia.

The Duration of the calyx may also be considered. In respect to which it is either caducous, falling off at the first opening of the flower, as in Papaver and Epimedium;...deciduous with the corolla, as in Berberis, and in the plants of the class Tetradynamia;...or persisting, till the fruit is come to maturity, as in the plants of the class Didynamia.

## VARIATIONS OF AN INVOLUCRUM.

The preceding varieties of the calyx chiefly respect a perianthium. An involucrum is either monophyllous, as in Bupleu-Rum;...diphyllous, as in Euphorbia;...triphyllous, as in Butomus and Alisma;...tetraphyllous, as in Cornus;...pentaphyllous, as in Daucus;...or hexaphyllous, as in Hæmanthus.

<sup>\*</sup> The Linnaa and Morina have each of them two calyxes, one of the flower, the other of the fruit; which is the reason of their being given as instances of both cases.

<sup>+</sup> See Part II. Chap. XVIII. \$ See Part II. Chap. XVII.

#### VARIATIONS OF A SPATHA.

A spatha is either monophyllous, as in Narcissus;...diphyllous, as in Strationes;...or imbricate, as in Musa.

## CHAP. XII.

## OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE COROLLA.

THE variations of the corolla, in respect to Number, concern either petals, or lacinia, segments: the variations of the nectarium shall be given separate.

The corolla, in respect to its petals, is either monopetalous, or consisting of one petal, as in Convolvulus and Primula;...dipetalous, of two, as in Circæa and Commelina;...tripetalous, of three, as in Alisma and Sagittaria;...tetrapetalous, of four, as in the class Tetradynamia\*;...pentapetalous, of five, as in umbelliferous plants†;...hexapetalous, of six, as in Tulipa, Lilium, Podophyllum;...enneapetalous, of nine, as in Thea, Magnolia, and Liriodendron;...or polypetalous, of many, as in Nymphæa.

In respect to its *laciniæ* (which concern rather the monopetalous than the polypetalous, being but rarely observed in the latter) it has either two, as in Alsine and Circæa;...three, as in

<sup>\*</sup> See Part II. Chap. XVIII.

<sup>†</sup> The umbelliferous plants are in the order Digynia of the class Pentandria; see Part II. Chap. VIII.

HOLOSTEUM and HYPECOUM;...four, as in Lychnis;...or five, as in Reseda.

The variations of the corolla, in respect to Figure, will include what also concerns its Equality, and its Margin.

In respect to Figure, it is either undulate, waved, as in Gloriosa;...plicate, folded, as in Convolvulus;...revolute, rolled back, as in Asparagus and Medeola;...or tort, twisted, as in Nerium, Asclepias, and Vinca. Its more considerable variations, in respect to figure, have been already shown in Chap. III.

In respect to Equality, it is either equal, as in Primula;...unequal, as in Butomus;...regular, as in Aquilegia;...or irregular, as in Aconitum and Lamium.

In respect to its Margin, it is either crenate, notched, as in Linum;...serrate, sawed, as in Tilia and Alisma;...ciliate, fringed, as in Ruta, Menyanthes, and Tropeolum;...denticulate between the segments; that is, having a denticulus, or little jag, at the bottom of the divisions, as in Samolus and Sideroxylum;... or with a hairy surface, as in Menyanthes and Lasianthus, a species of Hyperium.

In respect to Proportion, it may be very long, as in Cates-BEA, SIPHONANTHUS, BRUNSFELSIA, and CRANIOLARIA;...or very short, as in Sagina, Centunculus, and Ribes.

In respect to SITUATION, the base of the corolla is usually close to the perianthium, if there be one. It is, indeed, separated from it by the germen, in ADOXA, SANGUISORBA and MIRABILIS; but these instances are very rare.

In respect to Duration, it is either persisting, lasting till the fruit is ripe, as in Nymphæa;...caducous, dropping as soon as the flower is blown, as in Actæa and Thalictrum;...deciduous, dropping off with the flower, which is the most common;...or marcescent, withering, but not falling, as in Campanula, Orchis, Cucumis, Cucurbita, and Bryonia.

## VARIATIONS OF THE NECTARIUM.

It has been already said, Chap. III. that the nectarium, by the former botanists, had been confounded with the petals; but though it commonly attends upon, and makes part of the corolla, it is often found distinct from it, as in the instances of Aconitum, Aquilegia, Helleborus, Isopyrum, Nigella, Garidella, Epimedium, Parnassia, Theobroma, Cherleria, and Sauvagesia; which sufficiently proves that it should be distinguished from the petals. The nectarium affords very singular varieties, especially if it grows distinct from the petals. It admits of the following principal distinctions.

CALCARIATE nectaria, such as resemble a calcar, or spur; and these are either in monopetalous corollæ, as in Antirrhinum, Valeriana, Pinguicula, and Utricularia;...or in Polypetalous, as in Orchis, Delphinium, Viola, Impatiens, and Fumaria.

Nectaria that lie within the Substance of the petals, as in Fritillaria, Lilium, Swertia, Iris, Hermannia, Uvularia, Hydrophyllum, Myosurus, Ranunculus, Bromelia, Erythronium, Berberis, and Valisneria.

Nectaria that Crown the corolla, as in Passiflora, Narcissus, Pancratium, Olax, Lychnis, Silene, Coronaria, Stapelia, Asclepias, Cynanchum, Nepenthes, Cherleria, Clusia, Hamamelis, and Diosma.

Nectaria of Singular construction, as in Reseda, Cardiospermum, Amomum, Costus, Curcuma, Grewia, Urtica, Andracilee, Epidendrum, Helicteres, and Salix.

CALYCINE nectaria, such as are found upon the calyx, as in Tropæolum, Monotropa, Biscutella, and Malpighia.

STAMINEOUS nectaria, such as attend the stamina; and these are either upon the anthera, as in Adenanthera;...or upon the filaments, as in Laurus, Dictamnus, Zygophyllum, Commelina, Mirabilis, Plumbago, Campanula, and Roella.

·PISTILLACEOUS nectaria, such as accompany the pistillum. These

are upon the germen, as in Hyacinthus, Iris, Butomus, Chier-Anthus, Hesperis, &c.

RECEPTACULACEOUS nectaria, such as join to the receptacle, as in Lathræa, Helxine, Collinsonia, Sedum, Cotyledon, Sempervivum, &c. Mercurialis, Kiggellaria, Clutia, Phyllanathus, Melianthus, and Diosma.

## CHAP. XIII.

## OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE STAMINA.

THE stamina consisting each of a filament and an anthera, (see Chap. IV.), we shall speak first of the variations of the filaments.

As the terms respecting the Number of the stamina will be explained in the chapters that treat of the sexual system, we shall omit here what concerns the number of the filaments themselves, to avoid repetition; but they are sometimes found to have lacinia, segments; and these are either two, as in Salvia;...three, as in Fumaria;...or nine, as in the class Diadelphia\*.

The Figure of the filaments is either capillary, like hairs, as in Plantago;...plane, flat, as in Ornithogalum;...cuneiform, wedge-shaped, as in Thalictrum;...spiral, screw-shaped, as in Hirtella;...subulate, awl-shaped, as in Tulipa;...emarginate, nicked, or notched, as in Porrum;...reflex, bent back, as in Gloriosa;...or hirsute, hairy, as in Tradescantia, and Anthericum.

The Proportion of the filaments is either unequal, as in Daphne, Lychnis, and Saxifraga;...irregular, as in Lonicera, and the class Didynamia;...very long, as in Trichostema, Plantago, and Hirtella;...or very short, as in Triclochin.

<sup>\*</sup> See Part II. Chap. XX.

<sup>+</sup> See Part II. Chap. XVII.

The SITUATION of the filaments, is either opposite to the leaves or segments of the calyx, as in URTICA;...or alternate, with them, as in Elæagnus. In monopetalous flowers they are inserted into the corolla; but scarce ever in polypetalous. In the class Icosandria\* they are always inserted in the calyx, as they are also in Epilobium, Oenothera, Jussiæa, Ludwigia, Oldenlandia, Isnarda, Ammania, Peplis, Lythrum, Glaux, and Rhexia; and in some Apetalous† flowers, as in Elæagnus; but it is more common for them to be inserted into the receptacle, like the calyx and corolla.

## VARIATIONS OF THE ANTHERÆ.

The Number of the antheræ is either a single one to each filament, as in the generality of plants;...one common to three, as in Cucurbita;...one to five, as in the whole class Syngenesia; two to each filament, as in Mercurialis;...three to each, as in Fumaria;...five to three filaments, as in Bryonia;...or five to each, as in Theobroma.

of the antheræ are wanting; thus one is wanting in Cleonia and Martynia;...two in Pinguicula and Verbena;...three in Gratiola, and in some Bignonias and Geraniums;...four in Curcuma;...and five in Pentapetes and some Geraniums.

The number of cells that contain the pollen, is either one, as in Mercurialis;...two, as in Helleborus;...three, as in Orchis;...or four, as in Fritillaria.

The FIGURE of the antheræ is either oblong, as in LILIUM;... globose, as in MERCURIALIS;...sagittate, arrow-shaped, as in Crocus;...angulate, cornered, as in Tulipa;...or cornute, horned, as in Hamamelis, Erica, Vaccinium, and Pyrola.

They burst either on the side, as in Leucoium, and most flowers;...on the apex, as in Galanthus and Kiggellaria;...or

<sup>\*</sup> See Part II. Chap. XV. + Without petals. 

\$\\$ See Part II. Chap. XXII.

from the apex, to the base through the whole length, as in Epi-MEDIUM and LEONTICE.

They are fastened either by their base, as in most plants;... their tops, as in Colchicum;...their sides, as in Canna;...or grow to the nectarium, as in Costus.

Their SITUATION is either on the tops of the filaments, as in most plants;...on the sides of the filaments, as in Paris and Asarum;...on the pistillum, as in Aristolochia;...or on the receptacle, as in Arum.

The Figure of the particles of the pollen appears, by glasses, to be either globus echinatus, a prickly ball, as in Helianthus;... perforate, as in Geranium;...double, as in Symphytum;...rotatodentate, wheel-shaped, as in Malva;...angulate, cornered, as in Viola;...reniform, kidney-shaped, as in Narcissus;... or folia convoluta, a leaf rolled up, as in Borago.

## CHAP. XIV.

## OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE PISTILLUM.

THE Pistillum consists\* of three parts, Germen, Stylus, and Stigma. Of these the germen being no other than the rudiment of the pericarpium, its variations will be considered under that head in the next chapter; nor need we speak here of the number of the styles, as that will be treated of in the explanation of the Sexual System+; but as the style is often divided, we must consider its laciniæ.

<sup>\*</sup> The author should have said usually consists of. EDITOR.

<sup>†</sup> See Part II. Chap. III. in which the titles of the orders, which are governed chiefly by the number of styles, are explained.

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STYLE—The style, in respect to its Laciniæ, is either bifid, as in Persicaria and Cornutia;...trifid, as in Clethra and Frankenia;...quadrifid, as in Rhamnus;...quinquefid, as in Geranium;...or dichotomous, halved, and each lacinia halved again, as in Cordia.

The FIGURE of the style is either cylindric, like a rolling stone, as in Monotropa;...angulate, cornered, as in Canna;...subulate, awl-shaped, as in Geranium;...capillary, like hairs, as in Ceratocarpus;...or thicker towards the top, as in Leucolum.

In respect to Length, it is either very long, as in Tamarindus, Cassia, Campanula, Scorzonera and Zea;...very short, as in Papaver;...or of the length of the stamina, as in Nicotiana, and most flowers.

In respect to THICKNESS, it is either thicker than the stamina, as in Leucoium;...thinner, as in Ceratocarpus;...or of equal thickness with them, as in Lamium.

Its SITUATION is either on the apex of the germen, as is too common to need example;...both above and below the germen, as in CAPPARIS and EUPHORBIA (unless the lower part in these be considered as the extension of the receptacle);...or on the side of the germen, as in Rosa, Rubus, and the rest of the plants of the order Polygynia, in the class of Icosandria\*, and also in Hirtella and Suriana.

As to its Duration, it is sometimes persisting, as in the class Tetradynamia+.

STIGMA—The Number of the stigmata is either a single one, as in most flowers;...two, as in Syringa;...three, as in Campanula;...four, as in Epilobium and Parnassia;...or five, as in Pyrola.

The Lacinie of the stigma are either convolute, rolled together, as in Crocus;...capillary, as in Rumex;...revolute, rolled back, as in Dianthus, Campanula, and in the class Syngenesia;... or bent to the left, as in Silene;...and in respect to their number, the stigma may be sexpartite, divided into six parts, as in Asarum; ...or multifid, with many divisions, as in Turnera.

<sup>\*</sup> See Part II. Chap. XV.

<sup>+</sup> See Part II. Chap. XVIII.

<sup>2</sup> See Part II. Chap. XXII.

The Figure of the stigma is either capitate, headed, as in Tribulus, Hugonia, Vinca, Ipomæa, and Clusia;...globose, globeshaped, as in Primula, Hottonia, Linnæa, and Limosella;... ovate, egg-shaped, as in Genipa;...obtuse, blunt, as in Andromeda;...truncate, lopped, as in Maranta;...pressed down obliquely, as in Actæa and Daphne;...emarginate, notched, as in Melica;...orbiculate, rounded, as in Lythrum;... peltate, like a pelta, or little shield, as in Sarracena, Nymphæa, Clusia, and Papaver; coroniform, crown-shaped, as in Pyrola;...cruciform, cross-shaped, as in Penæa;...uncinate, hooked, as in Viola and Lantana;... canaliculate, grooved, or channelled, as in Colchicum;...concave, hollow, as in Viola;... angulate, cornered, as in Muntingia;... striate, streaked, as in Papaver;...plumose, feathery, as in Rheum, Triglochin, Tamarix, and in grasses;...or pubescent, downy, as in Cucubalus and Lathyrus.

In respect to Length, it may be filiform, thread-like, as in Zea;...or as long as the style, as in Genipa.

In respect to THICKNESS, it may be foliaceous, resembling a thin leaf, as in IRIS.

In respect to Duration, it is either marcescent, withering, as in most plants;... or persisting, as in Sarracena, Hydrangea, Nymphæa, and Papaver.

## CHAP. XV.

## OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE PERI-CARPIUM.

THE variations of the pericarpium itself, in respect to Number, arise properly from the number of its capsules; that is, the number of parts into which the fruit is externally divided, the internal divisions respecting the loculaments.

In respect to external division, the pericarpium is either absent, as in the order Gymnospermia of the class Didynamia\*;...Unicapsular, consisting of one capsule, as in Lychnis;...bicapsular, of two, as in Pæonia and Asclepias;...tricapsular, of three, as in Veratrum and Delphinium;...quadricapsular, of four, as in Rhodola;...quinquecapsular, of five, as in Aquilegia;...or multicapsular, of many, as in Caltha, Trollius, and Helleborus.

The fruit in respect to the loculaments, or internal divisions of the pericarpium, is either unilocular, of one cell, as in Trientalis and Primula;...bilocular, of two, as in Hyoscyamus, Sinapis, and Nicotiana;...trilocular, of three, as in Lilium;...quadrilocular, of four, as in Euonymus;...quinquelocular, of five, as in Pyrola;...sexlocular, of six, as in Asarum and Aristolochia;... octolocular, of eight, as in the species of Linum, called Radiola;...decemlocular, of ten, as in Linum;...or multilocular, of many, as in Nymphea.

The pericarpium, in respect to the number of its valvules, or outer inclosures, is either bivalve, of two valves, as in Chelidonium and Brassica;...trivalve, of three, as in Viola, Polemonium, and Helianthemum;...quadrivalve, of four, as in Ludwigia and Oenothera;...or quinquevalve, of five, as in Hottonia.

The dissepiments are either parallel to the valvules, as in Luna-RIA and DRABA;...or placed the contrary way, as in BISCUTELLA and Thlaspi.

The most considerable differences in the Figure of the pericarpium, with the names assigned for each, have been explained in
Chap. VI. It varies farther in being turbinate, narrowing like a
child's top, as in Pyrus;...inflate, puffed, as in Cardiospermum
and Staphylea;...membranaceous, composed of thin membranes, as
in Ulmus;...triquetrous, tetragonous, pentagonous, of three, four,
or five sides, as in Averrhoa, Zygophyllum, &c....or articulate,
jointed, as in Ornithopys, Hedysarum, and Raphnus.

The Opening of the pericarpium for discharging the seeds when the fruit is ripe, is either at the apex, which may be quadridentate, split into four segments, as in Dianthus;...quinquedentate, into five, as in Alsine;...or decemdentate, into ten, as in Cerastium;...opening at the base into three parts, as in Triclochin and Campanula;...or into five parts, as in Ledum;...at the angles, corners, longitudinally, lengthways, as in Oxalis and Orchis;... through a pore, hole, as in Campanula;...or horizontally across the middle, as in Anagallis, Plantago, Amaranthus, Portulaca, and Hyoscyamus.

All fruit that is articulate, jointed, opens at every one of the joints, each of which is monospermous, single seeded.

The Confinement of the seeds is sometimes elastic, bursting like a spring, as in Oxalis, Elaterium, Momordica, Impatiens, Cardamime, Phyllanthus, Euphorbia, Justicia, Ruellia, Dictamnus, Hura, Ricinus, Tragia, Jatropha, Croton, Clusia, Acalypha.

The SITUATION of the pericarpium is at the receptacle of the flower, either placed *under* it, as in Vaccinium and Epilobium; ...over it, as in Arbutus and Tulipa;...or both above and below it, as in Saxifraga and Lobelia.

### CHAP. XVI.

#### OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE SEEDS.

IN respect to the Number of seeds contained within the fruit, plants are either monospermous, having one seed, as in Polygonum and Collinsonia;...dispermous, two, as in Daucus;...trispermous, three, as in Euphorbia;...or tetraspermous, four, as in Tournefortia.

In respect to the number of loculaments of the seed itself, it has but one in most plants;...but is bilocular, with two cells, in Cornus, Xanthium, Locusta, Valeriana, and Cordia.

In respect to its Figure, it is either cinct, girt, as in Arena-RIA and Bryonia;...cordiform, heart-shaped, as in Medeola;... reniform, kidney-shaped, as in Anacardium and Phaseolus;... ovate\*, egg-shaped, as in Polygala and Isatis;...or echinate, prickly, like an echinus, or hedge-hog, as in Lappula, a species of Myosotis.

In respect to their Substance, they are osseous, bony, as in Corylus, Lithospermum, and nuts of all kinds;...or callous, tough, as in Citrus.

The Coronula, little crown, that attends many seeds, is either calyculus, a small calyx formed of the perianthium of the flower, as in Scabiosa, Knautia, Ageratum, and Arctotis;...or pappus, a down; and this pappus is either capillary, like a hair, that is simple and filiform;...thread-shaped, as in Hieracium and Sonchus;...plumose, feathery, that is, shaggy and compound, as in Crepis, Scorzonera, and Tragorogon;...paleaceous, chaffy, as in Bidens, Silphium, Tagetes, and Coreopsis;...or wanting, as in Tanacetum.

AUTHOR.

<sup>\*</sup> The term ovate is used to express an elliptical figure when it is broader at one and than the other; and the term oval for the same figure, when the ends are alike.

## 32 DIFFERENT STUCTURES OF THE RECEPTACLE.

The seed has an Arillus\*, in Coffea, Jasminum, Cynoglossum, Cucumis, Dictamnus, Diosma, Celastrus, and Euonymus.

The seeds in repect to Size may be very small, as in Campanu-LA, LOBELIA, TRACHELIUM, and Ammania;...or very large, as in Coccus.

In respect to Situation, they are either nidulantia, nesting, that is, dispersed about the pulp, as in Nymphæa;...fastened to the suture, as in plants that are siliquose, podded;...fastened to the columella, as in Malva;...or placed on receptacles, as in Nicotiana and Datura.

The HILUM of the seed is evident in CARDIOSPERMUM and STA-PHYLEA.

The Corculum is close to the hilum.

## CHAP. XVII.

## OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE RECEP-TACLE.

IT is in the class SYNGENESIA†, which contains the compound flowers, that the varieties of the receptacle are principally to be considered.

In respect to its FIGURE, it is either plane, flat, as in Achillea; ...convex, rounding, as in Matricaria; ...or conic, shaped like a cone, as in Anthemis and Melampodium.

In respect to its Surface, it is either naked, as in MATRICARIA; ... punctate, dotted, as in Tragorogon; ... villose, shaggy, as in

Andryala;...setose, bristly, as in Centaurea;...or paleaceous, chaffy, as in Hypocheris and Anthemis.

In some simple flowers the fruit has separate receptacles, as in Magnolia, Uvaria, and Michelia.

## CHAP. XVIII.

# OF THE SINGULARITIES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

BY a singular structure of the parts of fructification is to be understood such a one as is observed but in very few genera; it is directly opposed to the natural structure explained in Chap. X. For instances of this we may mention the Arum, whose stamina are within the pistilla;...the Adoxa, whose germen separates the corolla from the calyx;...the Salvia, whose filaments are articulate, jointed;...the Eriocaulon, whose stamina are placed on the germen, and whose corolla and calyx are below the germen;...and the Magnolia, the receptacle of whose fruit is capitate, headed, the seeds, which are like berries, hanging by a thread out of the capsule; but to take the parts in their order.

The Calyx is usually less coloured than the Corolla; but in the American Bartsia the perianthium is red;...in the Herbaceous Cornus the petals are black, but the involucrum white;...and in the American Cornus the involucrum is red, and cordate, that is, heart-shaped. In Astrantia the involucrum is coloured; and in Palms the spathæ are red; where the corolla is wanting, the perianthium is apt to be more coloured, especially when the flowers are blowing, as in Ornithogalum, Persicaria, and Polygonum;...where either the calyx or the corolla is found to be less

coloured, the leaves often take a colour, as in Amaranthus Tri-

In most plants the STAMINA and PETALS are inserted into the receptacle, in the bottom of the flower; but the plants of the class Icosandria\* have a monophyllous calyx, the inner side of which is girt with a line, into which the stamina and petals are fastened; and the calvx is also observed to support the flowers in some other plants, as in Lythrun, Epilobium, Enothera, Ammania, Is-NARDA, PEPLIS, and ELEAGNUS. In some plants the receptacle is lined on all sides with the perianthium, and the corolla adheres to the perianthium as though it were glued to it; this is found in the cucurbitaceous† plants, such as Cucurbita, Passiflora, Fe-VILLEA, MOMORDICA, TRICHOSANTHES, CUCUMIS, BRYONIA, SI-CYOS, MELOTHRIA, and GRONOVIA; the same is also observed in Cactus. In some others there is a receptacle that elevates the pericarpium, as in Passiflora, Capparis, Breynia, Arum, Calla, Dracontium, Pothos, Zostera, Nepenthes, Clutia, Helic-TERES, and SISYRINCHIUM.

In monopetalous flowers the stamina are usually inserted into the petal, but they are separate from it in the plantæ bicornes\*, viz. in Ledum, Azalea, Andromeda, Clethra, Erica, Myrsine, Memecylum, Santalum, Vaccinium, Arbutus, Royena, Diospyros, Melastoma, and Pyrola; they are separate also in Cissus and Aloe. In polypetalous flowers the stamina are usually separate from the petals. But this also has a few exceptions; for in the Statice, which is pentapetalous, the filaments are inserted in the claws of the petals; in Melanthium, which is hexapetalous, they are inserted in the petals; and in the Lychnis, which is pentapetalous, as also in Saponaria, Cucubalus, Silene, and Agrostemma, which were formerly ranged with the Lychnis, every other stamen is fastened to the claws of the petals.

The Anthers are commonly placed on the tops of the filaments: but they stick close to the sides of the filaments in Pa-

<sup>\*</sup> See Part II. Chap. XV.

<sup>+</sup> So called from their affinity to the cucurbita.

<sup>‡</sup> Having two horns; these plants have been so called from their bifid Antheræ.

RIS and ASARUM, and adhere to the stigma without filaments in Aristolochia.

The singularities of the Nectarium have been already mentioned in Chap. XII.

The Pistil is commonly placed within the anthers: but in the Arum there is this singularity, that the receptacle runs out into a club, the base of which is occupied by the pistilla, and the upper part by the stamina; so that here the pistilla stand on the outside of and surround the stamina; and in the Ethiopian Calla these parts are disposed in the same manner. The Rumex is singular in the insertion of its stamina.

The Style is commonly placed on the top of the germen. Some exceptions to this have been given in Chap. XIV. to these may be added Passerina, Gnidia, Struthia, and Stellaria.

The Pericarp is generally shut; but in Reseda and Datisca it is always open: in Parnassia it gapes at the time of flowering, and closes afterwards.

That the pericarpia are ever found one within another, the greater containing the smaller ones, *Linnaus* refuses to admit; for although there is the appearance of such a singularity in Magnolia, Uvaria, and Michelia, he thinks the outer pericarp is in such cases to be looked upon only as a common receptacle.

Where the pericarp is a berry, it is distinguishable into proper berries, those which are formed of the pericarp;...and improper or singular, such as are formed of any of the other parts.

The berry is improper or singular in the following instances, viz. When it is a calyx, as in Blitum, Morus, Basella, Ephedra, Coix, Rosa and Coriaria;...a receptacle, as in Taxus, Rhizophora, Anacardium, Ochna, Laurus, Ficus, Dorstenia, and Fragaria;...a seed, as in Rubus, Magnolia, Uvaria, Michelia, Prasium, Uvularia, Panax, Adonis, Crambe, and Osteospermum;...an Arillus, as in Euonymus and Celastrus;...a nectarium, as in Mirabilis;...a corolla, as in Adoxa, Poterium, and Coriaria;...a capsule, as in Euonymus, Androsæmum, Cucubalus, and Epidendrum;...a dry berry, as in Linnæa, Galium, &c. Tetragonia, Myrica, Trientalis, Tropæolum, Xan-

THIUM, JUGLANS, PTELEA, ULMUS, COMARUM, AMYGDALUS, and MIRABILIS; ... a capsule externally, as in Dillenia, Clusia, Nymphæa, Capparis, Breynia, Morisonia, Stratiotes, Cyclamen, and Strychnus; ... a hollow berry, as in Staphylæa, Cardiospermum, and Capsicum; ... a conceptacle, as in Actæa; ... a legumen, as in Hymenæa, Cassia, Inga, and Ceratonia; ... or a strobilus, as in Annona and Juniperus.

The berry does not naturally burst, being soft, and the dispersion of the seeds being designed to be by means of animals.

The berries in the CAPE Address are evidently aggregate, many united in one.

## CHAP. XIX.

## OF AGGREGATE FLOWERS.

COMPLETE flowers are either simple or aggregate. Simple flowers differ from aggregate in this, that they have not any part of fructification common to many flowers, as is the case with aggregate. Flowers are called aggregate when many flosculi, florets, are by the mediation of some part of the fructification common to them all, so united, that no one of them could be taken out without destroying the form of the whole, of which it was a part. The common part in aggregate flowers is either the receptacle or the calyx. A partial flower of the aggregate one is called flosculus, a floret. Aggregate flowers are primarily divisible into seven kinds, viz. 1. The aggregate, properly so called. 2. The compound. 3. The umbellate. 4. The cymose. 5. The amentaceous. 6. The glumose. 7. The spadiceous: all which we shall explain in their turn.

1. An Aggregate flower, properly so called, has a receptacle that is dilate, extended in breadth, the florets standing on

peduncles, foot-stalks\*, as in Scabiosa, Knautia, Dipsacus, Cephabanthus, Globularia, Leucadendron, Protea, Brunia, Barreria, and Statice.

2. A Compound flower is an aggregate one, comprehending many florets that are sessile, without peduncles, on a common receptacle that is entire, and having also a common perianthium, but furnished with antheræ that grow together in the form of a cylinder.

The properties of a compound flower are, 1. A common receptacle enlarged and undivided. 2. A common perianthium, surrounding all the florets. 3. The florets monopetalous and sessile. 4. The antheræ of each floret five in number, and growing together in a cylinder. 5. A monospermous germen under each of the florets. Of these properties, the two last are essential to a compound flower; but observe, that there are some whose calyx contains only a single floret, as Echinops, Stæbe, Corymbium, and Artemisia.

Compound flowers are of three kinds: 1. Ligulate, when all the corollulæ, little corollæ of the florets, are plane, flat, shaped like ligula, a narrow tongue, or fillet, and expanded towards the outer side. 2. Tubulose, when all the corollulæ of the florets are tubulose, and nearly equal. 3. Radiate, having rays, when the corollulæ of the disk, middle parts, are tubulose, and those of the circumference, margin, of another form: which variation affords three cases, viz. when the corollulæ of the circumference are either ligulate, as in Achillea;...tubulose, but unlike the tubulous florets of the disk, as in Centaurea;...or naked, as in Artemisia and Gnaphalium. A compound flower usually consists of many florets, but rarely of a determinate number of them.

- 3. An umbellate flower is an aggregate one, consisting of
- \* Peduncle is the foot-stalk of a flower only; the foot-stalk of a leaf is called a petuole.
  - † These are the flowers of the class Syngeresia, see Part II. Chap. XXII.

many florets placed on a receptacle, on fastigiate peduncles\* that are all produced from the same point. A simple umbel is when the receptacle is but once divided into peduncles;...a compound umbel is when all the common peduncles are subdivided into umbellula, little umbels;...an umbellula therefore is a partial umbel.

Umbellate flowers, properly so called, have the following properties: 1. A common receptacle divided into peduncles in the manner above-mentioned, whether the umbel produced be plane, flat; convex, rounding; or concave, hollow. 2. A germen under the corollula. 3. Five distinct stamina that are deciduous. 4. A bifid pistillum. 5. Two seeds joined at their summits.

A radiate umbel is when the marginal petals are larger than those of the disk, as in Tordylium, Caucalis, Coriandrum, Ammi, and some species of Heracleum; an umbel may vary also in having the flowers of the margin differing in sex from those of the disk, as in Astrantia, Caucalis, Artedia, Œnanthe, and Scandix. The involucrum varies, in being either tetraphyllous, of four leaves, as in Hydrocotyle, Sison, and Cuminum;...pentaphyllous, of five, as in Bupleurum, Scandix, and Bubon;...heptaphyllous, of seven, as in Ligusticum;...decaphyllous, of ten, as in Artedia:...with the partial involucrum dimidiate, halved, going but half round, as in Æthusa, Coriandrum, and Sanicula;... or caducous, falling off, as in Ferula and Heracleum.

4. A Cymose flower is an aggregate one, of many florets, placed on a receptacle upon fastigiate; peduncles, the primary ones of which issue from the same centre, as in an umbel; but the secondary, or partial ones, lie dispersed without order; which circumstance distinguishes the cyma from the umbel, as in Opulus, Ophiorrhiza, and the species of cornus, called Virga-Ga-sanguinea, or bloody-rod.

<sup>\*</sup> See the first note in Chap. VIII.

<sup>†</sup> The umbellate flowers, properly so called, belong to the order Digynia, of the class Pentandria. See Part II. Chap. VIII.

<sup>‡</sup> See the first note on Chap. VIII:

- 5. An Amentaceous aggregate flower has a filiform, thread-shaped receptacle, along which are disposed amentaceous squama, scales that form an amentum, or catkin, as in Xanthium, Ambrosia, Parthenium, Iva, Alnus, Betula, Salix, Populus, Corylus, Carpinus, Juglans, Fagus, Quercus, Liquidambar, Cynomorion, Ficus, Dorstenia, Parietaria, Urtica, Pinus, Abies, Cupressus, Thuya, Juniperus, Taxus, and Ephedra.
- 6. A GLUMOSE aggregate flower has a filiform receptacle, the base of which is furnished with a common glume, husk, as in Bromus, Festuca, Avena, Arundo, Briza, Poa, Aira, Uniola, Cynosurus, Melica, Elymus, Lolium, Triticum, Secale, Hordeum, Scirpus, Cyperus, and Carex.
- 7. A spadiceous aggregate flower is, when there is a receptacle common to many florets, placed within a spatha or sheath; such a receptacle is called a spadix, and is either branched, as in palms, or simple. In this last case the florets may be disposed either all round it, as in Calla, Dracontium, and Pothos;... on the lower part of it, as in Arum;...or on one side of it, as in Zostera.

#### CHAP. XX.

# OF LUXURIANT FLOWERS, COMMONLY CALLED DOUBLE.

A FLOWER is said to be luxuriant, when some of the parts of fructification are augmented in number, and others thereby excluded. The luxuriancy is commonly owing to the luxuriancy of its nourishment; the part multiplied is usually the corolla, but sometimes the calyx also; and by this increase of the covers,

the essential parts of fructification are destroyed. Luxuriant flowers are divisible into, 1. Multiplicate, multiplied. 2. Pleni, full. And 3. Proliferous, producing young; to which may be added, 4. Mutilate, maimed; such as are deficient in some part, which stand opposed to the luxuriant ones: all these shall be explained in their order.

- 1. Flowers are said to be MULTIPLICATE, when by the increase of the corolla only a part of the stamina are excluded; and this distinguishes them from the flores pleni, full flowers, in which the multiplication of the corolla is so great as to exclude them all. Multiplicate flowers are distinguished into duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate, &c. that is, having a double, treble, or quadruple series, or row, according to the number of the repetitions of the corolla. The polypetalous flowers are the most subject to multiplication; the monopetalous are multiplied likewise, but it is very uncommon to meet with them full. A coloured perianthium, though it may have the appearance of a repetition of the corolla, ought not to be considered as such; for though this appearance is in some degree monstrous, unnatural, it is no multiplication.
- 2. A flower is said to be PLENUS, full, when the corolla is so far multiplied as to exclude all the stamina, as was before observed. The plenitude, fullness, is occasioned by the stamina running into petals, with which the flower is so crowded as frequently to choak the pistillum also. The parts essential to generation being thus destroyed in full flower it is evident they must be barren; wherefore no good seed is to be expected from them\*. And for the same reason of their imperfection, we should be cautious also of constituting a genus from them; for the characters of a genus should be drawn from the parts when in their natural state, and not when in a state of luxuriancy.

Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous flowers, as in

<sup>\*</sup> Some few, as the Pionia, Papaver, and Nigella, perfect their seed: but these are rather multiplicate flowers than full ones.

Malus, Pyrus, Pesica, Cerasus, Amygdalus, Myrtus, Rosa, Fragaria, Ranunculus, Caltha, Hepatica, Anemone, Aquilegia, Nigella, Papaver, Pœonia, Dianthus, Silene, Lychnis, Coronaria, Lilium, Fritillaria, Tulipa, Narcissus, Colchicum, Crocus, Chejranthus, Hesperis, Malva, Alcea, and Hibiscus.

Plenitude of monopetalous flowers is by some authors held a contradiction; but this cannot be granted; for there are instances of it in Colchicum, Crocus, Hyacinthus, and Polianthes: however, it is rare that their luxuriancy passes duplicity. When they are filled, it is by the multiplication of the lacinia, segments; whereas the polypetalous are usually filled by the multiplication of the petals; but the manner in which the impletion, filling, is brought about, must be more particularly considered.

The impletion is either in simple or compound flowers; we shall begin with the simple.

The impletion of simple flowers is by the increase either of the petals, or of the nectarium. The impletion of the Aquilegia is observed to be after three different manners, viz. either, 1. By multiplying its petals, and excluding the nectaria; 2. By multiplying its nectaria, and excluding its petals; or, 3. By multiplying its nectaria, and retaining its petals; in which last case the five petals remain, and the spaces between them are each of them filled up with a triple case of nectaria; that is, three nectaria buried one within another.

The impletion of the Nigella is by multiplying the nectaria only; that of the Narcissus two ways, by multiplying either the nectarium only, or both nectarium and petals; that of Delphinium, for the most part, by multiplying the petals, and excluding the nectarium. The change wrought in the Saponaria Anglicana is remarkable, the flower from pentapetalous becoming truly monopetalous; and the alteration in the Peloria is also very singular\*: but the most extraordinary instance of plenitude

<sup>\*</sup> The Peloria is a plant which has been found in some parts of Sweden, growing amongst the species of Antirrhinum called Linaria. It resembles the Linaria so

is that of the Opulus flore globoso, commonly called the Gelder rose. In the common simple Opulus, the flowers are produced on a cyma, which consists of a great number of campanulate, bell-shaped, hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and of others in the circumference, whose corollæ are larger, flat, and wheelshaped; and that are barren, wanting the pistillum. But in the Opulus flore globoso, all the flowers of the disk are barren also, and shaped like those of the circumference; so that the impletion here arises only from the additional number of barren flowers, the corollæ of which are of a larger size; and in this it resembles the impletion of the compound flowers, of which we shall presently speak.

Before we leave the simple flowers, it will be of use to remark, that a simple flower, in a state of luxuriancy, may in all cases be distinguished from a compound one in its natural state, by this rule; that in *simple* flowers, how much soever multiplied, there is but one pistillum in the centre of the flower, common to the whole multiplication; whereas in *compound* flowers, each of the florets is furnished with its own pistillum and stamina.

We come now to the impletion of compound flowers; that these are of three kinds, ligulate, tubulose\*, and radiate, has been shown and explained in Chap. XIX. where it has also been seen, that there is not either in the ligulate or tubulose any distinction of disk or radius, all the florets in these being alike; but that the contrary is the very characteristic of the radiate; now this being attended to, the manner of the impletion will be easily understood. Compound flowers gain their impletion two ways, either by the radius, or the disk. We shall begin with the first.

Impletion by the radius is when, by the multiplication of the

nearly, in every thing but the flower, that they are not to be known one from the other, till their flowers appear; and even in the flowers they agree in the calyx, pericarpium, and seeds, and also in colour; which has given rise to a supposition, that the *Peloria* is only a *Linaria* in a monstrous state; see the Dissertation of *Daniel Rudberg* on the *Peloria*, in the *Amanitates Academicæ* vol. I, p. 280. This is now known to be the fact, as the *Peloria* has been known to return back to the *Linaria*; and flowers of both kinds have been found on some plants. Editor.

<sup>\*</sup> Tubulose, tubular. EDITOR.

radius, the disk of the flower is filled up; as in Helianthus, CALENDULA, CHRYSANTHEMUM, ANTHEMIS, MATRICARIA, PTAR-MICA, TAGETES, and the species of CENTAUREA, called CYANUS. In this sort of impletion, which belongs only to radiate flowers, it is observable, that all the florets which fill up the disk follow the conditions of those of the radius; so that if the florets of the radius in the natural flower have a pistillum, all those of the full flower will have one also, as in Matricaria, Bellis, Chrysan-THEMUM, and TAGETES; or if they have no pistillum, then it will also be wanting in the full one, as in Helianthus, Calendula, and CENTAUREA; and the same holds true of the male part also; for as the florets of the radius in the natural flower are never furnished with antheræ, so these are wanting also in all those of the full ones. This last remark is of great use to distinguish a radiate full flower, from a ligulate natural one; which might be confounded in many cases, were we not apprised that there are antheræ in the latter, but none in the former; by this rule in CHRYSANTHEMUM, HELIANTHUS, CALENDULA, and TAGETES, when the disk is destroyed by the multiplication of the radius, we know by the defect of antheræ, that it is only the luxuriancy of a radiate flower, as in HIERACIUM, LEONTODON, and SONCHUS; by the presence of the antheræ we know the flowers to be ligulate and natural.

Impletion by the disk is, when there is no multiplication of the radius; but the corollulæ of the disk run out into length, and have their brims less divided: this manner of impletion seems to concern only the radiate and the tubulose\*. In the radiate, it will so far affect the radius, as to change its flowers from ligulate to tubulose: instances of this manner of impletion may be had in Bellis, Matricaria, and Tagetes. In the Carduus of the oats, which is a species of Serratula, the corollulæ are both lengthened and enlarged. In respect to the ligulate flowers, if

<sup>\*</sup> This is not expressly asserted, as the distinction is omitted in the *Philosophia Botanica* of *Linnæus*; but it appears to be his meaning, by his speaking of the impletion of ligulate flowers separately afterwards.

we confine ourselves to the two-fold manner of impletion, after the author, whose divisions we have adopted, we shall be obliged to call their impletion also, an impletion by the disk; though the manner of it differs from that last explained, and the expression does not so well answer to flowers, that in the botanical sense of the term have properly no disk at all. But not to stop at too great niceties, their impletion is by the lengthening of their stigmata, and the enlarging and diverging of their germina; by which augmentations, the full flowers are to be distinguished from the natural ones, as in Scorzoneba and Lapsana vulgaris; which last, Linnaus tells us, is frequently found with a full flower at Upsal.

3. Flowers are said to be PROLIFEROUS, when one flower grows out of another: this generally happens in full flowers, the fullness being the cause of their becoming proliferous. Prolification is after two manners; 1. From the centre; 2. From the side.

Prolification from the centre, which happens in simple flowers, is when the pistillum shoots up into another flower, standing on a single peduncle; of which there are instances in Dianthus, Ranunculus, Anemone, Geum, and Rosa.

Prolification from the *side*, which happens in aggregate flowers, properly so called (see Chap. XIX.), is when many pedunculate flowers are produced out of one common calyx; of which there are instances in Bellis, Calendula, Hieracium, and Scabiosa.

In umbellate flowers, the prolification is by the increase of the umbellulæ, one simple umbellula producing another, as in Cornus and Periclymenum; and in this manner compound umbels will become supradecompound, more than compounded a second time, as in Selinum and Thysselinum.

A proliferous flower is called frondose\*, leafy, when it pro-

<sup>\*</sup> Frons, with the ancients (though frequently used, in respect to trees, in the same sense with folium, a leaf) implied, in its proper signification, a part of the wood of the tree with the leaf; or as we should express it, a twig with leaves; and for this reason they never applied the term to the leaves of herbs (which were always

duces leaves; this rarely happens; but instances of it have been found in Rosa, Anemone, and others. The other kinds of prolification are frequent enough.

4. Mutilate flowers are the reverse of luxuriant. Linnæus confines the term to those flowers only that want the corollæ, though they ought to be furnished with it; which often happens in Ipomæa, Campanula, Ruellia, Viola, Tussilago, and Cucubalus. The cause of this defect he ascribes chiefly to the want of sufficient heat.

The luxuriancy of the calyx, mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, is very unfrequent, but not without instances; in Dianthus Caryophyllus there is a variety, in which the squama, scales, of the calyx, are so multiplied as to constitute a perfect spike, in a manner most singular. The Gramina, grasses, of the Alps, become full by their gluma, husks, shooting out into leaves, as in a species of the Festuca; and in Salix Rosea, and Plantage Rosea, the squamæ of the amentum of the former, and the bracteæ\* of the spike in the latter, will shoot into leaves also.

Linnaus has enumerated some tribes of plants, which are not found subject to luxuriancy; but as the heads, under which he has ranged them, are taken from the systems of preceding writers, and not from the sexual, it would perplex the reader to explain them; and we shall therefore omit them. The curious may have recourse to them in the *Philosophia Botanica*, p. 81.

called folia), but only to those of trees. Linnæus has availed himself of this old distinction to make it a botanical term; which he applies to express the circumstances of palms and filices, ferns; in the former of which the branches, and in the latter even the stem itself is an actual leaf: and here again he applies it to the leafy prolification in question, calling it frondose, rather than foliaceous, for the like reason. Author.

<sup>\*</sup> Floral leaves.

# CHAP. XXI.

#### OF THE SEXES IN PLANTS.

THE distinction of flowers into male, female, bisexual, and neuter, has been already explained in Chap. IV. To which we must add, that bisexual flowers are sometimes distinguishable into male and female bisexual: this is, when, although the flower contains the parts belonging to each sex, one of them proves abortive or ineffectual; if the defect be in the stamina, it is a female bisexual; if in the pistillum, a male one. The case wherein this distinction becomes necessary, happens very rarely. It will be shown in the course of this chapter.

Plants, in respect to sex, take their denominations from the sex of their flowers, in the manner following:

- 1. Bisexual plants are such as upon the same root bear flowers, that are all composed of the two sexes in the same corolla, as in most genera.
- 2. Androgynous, male and female, such as upon the same root bear both male and female flowers, as in the class Monacia\*.
- 3. Male, such as upon the same root bear male flowers only, as in the class Diwciat.
- 4. Female, such as upon the same root bear female flowers only, as in the class Diacia.
  - \* See Part II. Chap. XXIV.
- + See Part II. Chap. XXV.

5. Polygamous\*, such as either on the same, or on different roots, bear bisexual flowers, and flowers of either or of both sexes, as in the class Polygamia†.

Of plants that are polygamous on the same root, there are three cases: 1st. Male bisexual and Female bisexual flowers; which is a very rare case; but is observed in Musa. 2. Bisexual and male flowers, as in Veratrum, Celtis, Ægilops, and Valantia. 3. Bisexual and female flowers, as in Parietaria and Atriples.

Of such as are polygamous on two distinct roots, the cases are four; 1. Bisexual flowers and male, as in Panax, Nyssa, and Diospyros. 2. Bisexual flowers and female, as in Fraxinus. 3. Bisexual flowers and both male and female, as in Gleditsia. 4. Androgynous and male, as in Arctopus. Of plants that are polygamous on three distinct roots, there is but one case, viz. Androgynous, male, and female, as in Ficus.

- \* See the signification of this term explained in the account of the title of the class *Polygamia*, in Part II. Chap. XXVI.
  - + See Part II. Chap. XXVI.
- ‡ In the Gleditsia, which is the only known instance of this case, the male flowers and the bisexual are produced upon the same plant, and the females on a distinct one.
- || This case and the next, having no bisexual flowers, seem to be exceptions to the definition of polygamous plants.
- § The instance of this case given in the Philosophia Botanica is the Empetrum; but that genus is removed to the class Diacia, in the last edition of the Genera Plantarum; where a note informs us, that the bisexual flowers, which the author had once seen on a plant of this genus, could not afterwards be ever found again. We have therefore changed this instance for the Ficus, the only other instance left of this singular case. Some have asserted, that the Ficus is only male and female; and this age hath refuted the opinion of Camerarius, who maintained, that the seeds of figs produce never any plants. Linnæus asserts that trees have been raised in Holland from the seed of fruit imported from Italy. But if the fruit be produced in France, England, Germany, or Sweden, where there are no wild figs, the seeds produce nothing; on the other hand, if those seeds are sown, which grew in Italy or the Greek islands, where the male fig abounds, the plants spring up with ease, putting forth leaves which at first are like those of the Mallow.

The best proof of the sexes in plants is drawn from the production of hybrids, or bastards, which is well observed in CAB-BAGES. One Richard Baal, a gardener at Brentford, sold a great quantity of cauliflower seeds, which he raised in his own garden. to several gardeners in the suburbs of London, who carefully sowed the seeds in good ground, but they produced mostly the common long-leafed cabbage, for which reason they complained they were imposed upon, and commenced a suit against Baal in Westminster Hall; the judge's opinion was, that Baal must return the gardeners the money he had received, and also make good their loss of time and crops, being wholly unacquainted with the sexes of plants. Vide Ray's History, vol. 1. p. 42. apparent fraud we ought not to ascribe to the poor gardener, for it depended wholly on the impregnation by the common sorts; wherefore, if any one doth possess an excellent sort of cabbage, he ought not to let it flower in the same bed with any other of an inferior sort, lest the good sort should be impregnated with the dust of the other, and produce a degenerate race\*.

<sup>\*</sup> Those who wish for further information upon this curious point will do well to consult Doctor Thornton's superb new Illustration of the Sexual System of Carolus Von Libraeus. Editor.

# PART SECOND.

#### CHAPTER I.

# OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, AND ITS ORIGIN.

THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, as its title imports, is founded on a discovery, that there is in vegetables, as well as in animals, a distinction of the sexes. This was not wholly unknown to the ancients; but their knowledge of it was very imperfect.

It has been seen in the course of this work, that the flowers of the generality of vegetables are bisexual, containing within them the characters of both sexes; and we shall see in the classes Monæcia and Diæcia, the sexes are parted, and allotted to different flowers; and that in the class Diæcia in particular, the sexes are even on different plants, the male flowers growing all upon one plant, and the female upon another. Now this last circumstance the ancients had observed: indeed it could hardly escape their notice; for the Palm-tree, whose fruit was in esteem, being of the class Diæcia, a very little observation was requisite to teach them, that in these trees the flowers of the male were necessary to ripen the fruit of the female. Accordingly we find, in

the account given by Herodotus\* of the country about Bubylon, where these trees are in plenty, that it was a custom with the natives, in their culture of this plant, to assist the operations of nature, by gathering the flowers of the male trees, and carrying them to the female. By this means they secured the ripening of the fruit, which might else, from unfavourable seasons, or the want of a proper intermixture of the trees of each sex, have been precarious, or at least not to have been expected in equal quantities.

It seems pretty extraordinary, that this discovery should not have led the ancients to detect the whole process of Nature in the propagation of the various species of vegetables; and yet it does not appear, by any of their writings that are come down to us, that they went farther than this obvious remark upon the palmtree, and some similar notions concerning the fig. They had indeed, from what they saw in these plants, formed a notion, that all others were male and female likewise; but this notion was false, the far greater part having bisexual flowers, and serves to convince us, that what they discovered of the palm and fig, was only a right guess, and not founded on any knowledge of the anatomy of flowers, either in those trees, or any others.

In this dark state the doctrine of the sexes of vegetables remained, not only through all the ages of antiquity, but almost to the end of the last century, the moderns seeing no more of this doctrine than the ancients had done before them; and hence we have to this very hour in use, the false distinctions of male and female species of *cornus*, pxony, cistus, and many others, which have all bisexual flowers, the distinction in these cases being

<sup>\*</sup> Book the first.

<sup>+</sup> Thus Theophrastus says, in his History of Plants:

<sup>&</sup>quot;In trees, considered universally, and taking in each several kind, there are, as has been said, many differences. One of these is common to them all, namely, that by which they are distinguished into female and male, of which the one bears fruit, the other not, in some kinds; in those in which both bear fruit, that of the female is the best, unless these are to be called males, for so they are called by some.

Hist. Pl. Book iii. Chap. IX.

grounded on nothing more than some difference in the habit of the two species with which the sexes are no ways concerned.

The honour of having first suggested the true sexual distinctions in plants appears to be due to our countryman, Sir Thomas Millington, from whose hints Dr. Grew, as the doctor himself acknowledges, was led to the observations he has given on this subject, in his Anatomy of Plants\*. After this, Camerarius, Moreland, Geoffroy, Vaillant, Blair, Jussieu, and Bradley, pursued their enquiries and experiments so far as to remove all doubt concerning these discoveries; and lastly, Linnaus added his observations, and founded thereon the system of botany, which we are going to explain in this work.

The sexual hypothesis, on its first appearance, was received with all that caution that becomes an enlightened age; and nature was traced experimentally through all her variations, before it was universally assented to. Tournefort refused to give it any place in his system; and Pontedera, though he had examined it, treated it as chimerical; but the proofs which Linnaus has stated amongst the aphorisms of his Fundamenta Botanica†, and farther explained and illustrated in his Philosophia Botanica‡, are so clear, that the birth of animals is not more evidently the consequence of an intercourse between the sexes, than that of vegetables; and it would be now as ridiculous for any one, who has looked at the arguments, to doubt of the one as of the other.

We shall not attempt to lay all these proofs before the reader; our business is to explain, not demonstrate; but as it may be satisfactory to see some one fact established, that carries conviction with it, we shall here give an extract of a letter from Berlin,

<sup>\*</sup> Published in the year 1682. The doctor expresses himself thus: "In discourse hereof with our learned Savilian professor, Sir Thomas Millington, he told me, he conceived that the attire doth serve as the male, for the generation of the seed. I immediately replied, that I was of the same opinion, and gave him some reasons for it, and answered some objections which might oppose them, &c." Anat. of Plants, p. 171.

<sup>†</sup> Aphorism 132 to 150.

<sup>‡</sup> Page \$6 to 96.

inserted in the Philosophical Transactions\*, concerning a remarkable experiment made on the palm-tree.

Professor Mylius's Letter to Doctor Watson, dated at Berlin, February 20, 1750—51.

"The sex of plants is very well confirmed, by an experiment that has been made here on the palma major foliis flabelliformibus. There is a great tree of this kind in the garden of the Royal Academy. It has flowered and bore fruit these thirty years, but the fruit never ripened, and when planted, it did not vegetate. The palm-tree, as you know, is a planta-diacia; that is, one of those in which the male and female parts of generation are upon different plants. We having therefore no male plants, the flowers of our female were never impregnated with the farina of the male. There is a male plant of this kind in a garden at Leipsic, twenty German miles from Berlin. We procured from thence, in April, 1749, a branch of male flowers, and suspended it over our female ones; and our experiment succeeded so well, that our palm-tree produced more than an hundred perfectly ripe fruit; from which we have already eleven young palm-trees. This experiment was repeated last year, and our palm-tree bore above two thousand ripe fruit. As I do not remember a like experiment, I thought it convenient to mention it to you; and, if you think proper, be pleased to communicate it to the Royal Society."

This letter, which was read to the Society the 2d of May, 1751, with some ingenious observations on the same subject, by Dr. Watson, F. R. S. to whom it was addressed, has established the fact, attested by the ancients, concerning the palm-tree, which some may, perhaps, have looked upon as fabulous; and,

<sup>\*</sup> Vol. XLVII. Page 169.

<sup>+</sup> Printed also in the Philosophical Transactions with the letter.

as the fructification in other vegetables, though it may differ in particular circumstances, has yet, in general, a manifest conformity with that of the palm-tree, in respect to the parts supposed to be the organs of generation, which are discoverable either on the same, or on a separate flower, in all but the class Cryptogamia, where they are too minute for observation; so from this single experiment we may fairly draw an argument, by analogy, for the confirmation of the whole sexual hypothesis: but there are, as has been said, other, and stronger proofs. We have already directed the reader to those stated by Linnaus; whoever desires farther satisfaction concerning this point, may see the several demonstrations collected, and methodically connected in the Sponsalia Plantarum of J. Gustavus Walkbloom, published in the Amanitates Academica at Leyden, in 1749.

The Sexual System was invented by Linnaus, professor of physic and botany, at Upsal. . It is founded on the parts of fructification described in the former part of this work: these having been observed with more accuracy, since the discovery of the uses for which Nature has assigned them, a new set of principles have been derived from them; by means of which, the distribution of plants has been brought to a greater precision, and rendered more conformable to true philosophy in this system, than in any one of those which preceded it. The author of it does not pretend to call it a natural one; he gives it as artificial only, and modestly owns his inability to detect the order pursued by Nature in her vegetable productions: but of this he seems confident, that no natural system can ever be framed, without taking in the materials, out of which he has raised his own; and urges the necessity of admitting artificial systems for convenience, till one truly natural shall appear\*.

<sup>\*</sup> Linnous has given Fragmenta Methodi naturalis, Fragments of the natural Method, in which he has made a distribution of plants under various orders, putting together in each, such as appear to have a natural affinity to each other. This appear, after a long and fruitless search after the natural method, he gives as the result of his

By the Sexual System plants are disposed according to the number, proportion, and situation of the stamina and pistilla, &c. The manner of their distribution will appear in the following chapters. We shall here only speak in general of the divisions of the system.

The first general division of the whole body of vegetables is into twenty-four classes; these are again subdivided into orders, the orders into genera, the genera into species, and the species into varieties, where there are any worthy of note. Of these divisions, we shall treat of the three first only in this second part. These more immediately respect the theory of the science than the other two, which, though systematic divisions likewise, have, as our author observes, a nearer relation to the practice; and it is in these also that the principal improvements in the management of the science are more particularly included.

As the classes and orders of the system will be separately treated of in the following chapters, we shall conclude this introductory one with a table, exhibiting their titles at one view, in the order in which they stand in the system; that the reader may have recourse thereto, as he finds occasion\*.

own speculation, for the assistance of such as may engage in the same pursuit. See his Classes Plantarum, p. 485, and Phil. Bot. p. 27.

\* Should any difficulty occur to the young student, in comprehending the Sexual System of Carolus Von Linnæus, the reader is referred to Doctor Thornton's very easy explanation of that admirable system, in his "Grammar of Botany," where symbolical characters have been used, so that no capacity can fail of at once perfectly comprehending the Sexual System, or to his more expensive and elaborate work the "New Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus," Folio. This last work was honoured by a diamond ring presented to the Doctor, by Alexander, the present emperor of Russia.

# CLASSES AND ORDERS OF THE SEXUAL SXSTEM.

CLASSES.

ORDERS.

I. MONANDRIA 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia.

H. DIANDRIA { 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia.

IH. TRIANDRIA { 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia.

IV. TETRANDRIA { 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Tetragynia.

V. PENTANDRIA

1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Tetragynia. 5. Pentagynia. 6. Polygynia.

VII. HEPTANDRIA { 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Tetragynia. 4. Heptagynia.

VIII. OCTANDRIA { 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Tetragynia.

IX. ENNEANDRIA { 1. Monogynia. 2. Trigynia. 3. Hexagynia.

# CLASSES.

#### ORDERS.

1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Pentagynia. 5. Decagynia.

XL DODECANDRÍA

1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Pentagynia. 5. Dodecagynia.

XII. ICOSANDRIA

1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Pentagynia. 5. Polygynia.

XIII. POLYANDRIA

1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Tetragynia. 5. Pentagynia. 6. Hexagynia. 7. Polygynia.

XIV. DIDYNAMIA

1. Gymnospermia. 2. Angiospermia.

XV. TETRADYNAMIA 1. Siliculosa. 2. Siliquosa.

XVI. MONADELPHIA

1. Triandria. 2. Pentandria. 3. Octandria. 4. Enneandria. 5. Decandria. 6. Endecandria. 7. Dodecandria. 8. Polyandria.

XVII. DIADELPHIA

1. Pentandria. 2. Hexandria. 3. Octandria. 4. Decandria.

XVIII, POLYADELPHIA

{ 1. Pentandria. 2. Icosandria. 3. Polyandria.

XIX. SYNGENESIA

1. Polygamia æqualis. 2. Polygamia superflua. 3. Polygamia frustranea. 4. Polygamia necessaria. 5. Polygamia segregata. 6. Monogamia.

#### CLASSES.

#### ORDERS.

1. Diandria. 2. Triandria. 3. Tetrandria. 4 Pentandria. 5. Hexandria. 6. Decandria. 7. Dodecandria. 8. Polyandria.

XXI. MONŒCIA

1. Monandria. 2. Diandria. 3. Triandria. 4. Tetrandria. 5. Pentandria. 6. Hexandria. 7. Heptandria. 8. Polyandria. 9. Monadelphia. 10. Syngenesia. 11. Gynandria.

XXII. DIŒCIA

1. Monandria. 2. Diandria, 3. Triandria. 4 Tetrandria. 5. Pentandria. 6. Hexandria. 7. Octandria. 8. Enneandria. 9. Decandiia. 10. Dodecandria. 11. Polyandria. 12. Monadelphia. 13. Syngenesia. 14. Gynandria.

XXIII. POLYGAMIA

1. Monacia. 2. Diacia. 3. Triacia.

XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA { 1. Filices. 2. Musci. 3. Alga. 4. Funoi

APPENDIX

1. Palma\*.

<sup>\*</sup> Vide Plate of the Classes, at the end of this work.

#### CHAP. II.

# EXPLANATION OF THE TITLES OF THE TWENTY-FOUR CLASSES.

HAVING, in the preceding chapter, given the divisions of the system, we shall in this explain the meaning of the terms used for the titles of the classes. As these terms in the *Greek* language, from whence they are taken, are all expressive of the principal circumstance that obtains in the class to which they are applied, the explanation of them will itself give us a good insight into the proper characters of the several classes, and the sexual distinctions on which they are founded: however it will be necessary to say something more particular concerning many of them afterwards in the chapters we shall allot for each of them separately.

Class I. Monandria. 2. Diandria. 3. Triandria. TRANDRIA. 5. PENTANDRIA. 6. HEXANDRIA. 7. HEPTANDRIA. 8. OCTANDRIA. 9. ENNEANDRIA. 10. DECANDRIA. - These ten classes, which consist of bisexual flowers, take their denominations from the number of stamina, or male parts of the flower. The word here compounded with the numerical terms, signifies a male; so that the title Monandria expresses that the flowers of this class have but one male, that is, one stamen; Diandria, two stamina; Triandria, three; Tetrandria, four; Pentandria, five; Hexandria, six; Heptandria, seven; Octandria, eight; Enneandria, nine; and Decandria, ten. It must be observed, however, that the flowers being bisexual, as above mentioned, is in all these classes a necessary condition; for should the female part be wanting, the plant would belong to some other class, notwithstanding the number of stamina may be such as would otherwise refer it to one of these: and this caution we give once for all to avoid repetitions, that when we use the term *bisexual*, we mean that it is a condition not to be dispensed with.

Class 11. Dodecandria.—This term, in the Greek, imports that the flowers have twelve males, or stamina. However, the class is not confined to this number, but includes all such bisexual flowers as are furnished with any number of stamina, from twelve to nineteen inclusive: no flowers have yet been found to have eleven stamina, which is the reason no class has been allotted to that number.

Class 12. Icosandria.—This term imports, that the flowers have twenty males, or stamina; but here again the title is to be understood with great latitude; for though the plants that belong to this class are rarely found with less than twenty stamina, yet they frequently have a greater number: and they are therefore not to be known with certainty from those of the next class, without having recourse to their classic character; which, not being expressed in the title, we forbear the explanation of here, as we shall give it in the chapter allotted for this class.

Class 13. Polyandria.—This term imports, that the flowers have many stamina.

Class 14. Didynamia.—This term signifies the power, or superiority of two, and is applied to this class, because its flowers have four stamina, of which there are two longer than the rest. This circumstance alone is sufficient to distinguish this class from the fourth, where the four stamina are equal; but the flowers of this class have also their particular character, besides what the title expresses, their corollæ being mostly ringent, as will be shown in its place\*.

Class 15. Tetradynamia.—This term expresses the power, or superiority of four; and accordingly there are in the flowers of

<sup>\*</sup> See Chap. XVII. See also Part I. Chap. III. where the term ringent is explained.

this class six stamina, four of which are longer than the rest; which circumstance distinguishes them from those of the sixth class, where the six stamina are equal: but these flowers have their particular character also, their corollæ being cruciform\*.

Class 16. Monadelphia.—The word here, compounded with the numerical term, signifies a brother. This relation is employed to express the union of the filaments of the stamina, which in this class do not stand separate, but join at the base, and form one substance, out of which they proceed as from a common mother; and the title of the class expresses a single brotherhood, meaning that there is but one set of stamina so united, which distinguishes the class from the two following ones. The number of stamina in this class is not limited: the flowers have their particular character.

Class 17. DIADELPHIA.—This term expresses a double brotherhood, or two sets of stamina, united in the manner explained in the preceding class. The number of the stamina is not limited: the flowers of this class have a very particular character, their corolla being papilionaceous, as will be shown in its place.

Class 18. Polyadelphia.—This term expresses many brother-hoods, or sets of stamina; the flowers have no classic character, farther than is expressed in the title.

Class 19. Syngenesia.—This class contains the compound flowers described in Part I. Chap. 19. The title signifies congeneration, alluding to the circumstance of the stamina; in which, though the filaments stand separate, yet the antheræ, subservient to generation, are united in a cylinder, and perform their office together. The classic character will be explained in its place.

<sup>\*</sup> See Chap. XVIII. See also Part I. Chap. III. where the term cruciform is explained.

<sup>+</sup> See Chap. XIX.

<sup>‡</sup> See Chap. XX. See also Part I. Chap. III. for the explanation of the term papilionaccous.

<sup>||</sup> See Chap, XXII.

Class 20. Gynandria.—The term is compounded of two words, that signify wife and husband; and alludes to the singular circumstance of this class, in the flowers of which the stamina grow out of the pistillum.

Class 21. Monœcia.—The word here, compounded with the numerical term, signifies a house or habitation. To understand the application of this title, we must know, that the plants of this class are not bisexual, but androgynous\*, the flowers that have the stamina wanting the pistillum, and those that have the pistillum wanting the stamina. Now the term monæcia, which signifies a single house, alludes to this circumstance, that in this class the male and female flowers are both found on the same plant, whereas in the next they have distinct habitations.

Class 22. Diecia.—This term, which signifies two houses, is applied to this class (the plants of which are male and female), to express the circumstance of the male flowers being on one plant, and the female on another; the contrary of which is the case of the androgynous class Monacia last explained.

Class 23. Polygamia.—The term signifies plurality of marriages. This class produces, either upon the same or different plants, bisexual flowers, and also flowers of one sex only, be it male or female.

Class 24. CRYPTOGAMIA†.—The term signifies concealment of marriages; this class consisting of such plants as either bear their flowers concealed within the fruit‡, or have them so small, as to be imperceptible.

<sup>\*</sup> See Part I. Chap. XXI.

<sup>†</sup> Perhaps the Greek words should have been expressed; but the editor was fearful of adding them, as Mr. Lee has knowingly omitted them. These may, however, be seen in Doctor Thornton's GRAMMAR OF BOTANY.

<sup>‡</sup> The Ficus, whose flowers are within the fruit, used to be put in this class; but is since removed to the twenty-third class, Polygamia.

#### CHAP. III.

# EXPLANATION OF THE TITLES OF THE ORDERS.

THE titles of the orders have been given in Chap. I. It remains to explain them.

Class I to 13, inclusive.—The orders of the first thirteen classes take their denominations from the number of the pistilla, or female part of the plant, which is usually reckoned from the base of the style, if there be any; but if the style be wanting, the number is fixed from the stigmata. The Greek word, compounded with the numerical terms in the titles of these orders, signifies a wife: Monogynia implies one wife, or one style; Digynia, two styles; Trigynia, three; Tetragynia, four; Pentagynia, five; Hexagynia, six; Decagynia, ten; and Polygynia, many. These are the titles that occur in the orders of these thirteen classes; and this general explanation of them will be thought sufficient, as from the table given in the first chapter it appears how they are employed in the classes.

Class 14. DIDYNAMIA.—Of the three orders of this class the two first are founded on a distinction in the fruit. The title of the first order, Gymnospermia, is expressive of such plants as have naked seeds; and that of the second, Angiospermia, of such as have their seeds in a vessel, or pericarpium. A third order, Polypetala, is expressive of such plants as have many petals: this order seems to have been established in favour of one genus of plants only, the melianthus, the flowers of which are polypetalous, though those of all the rest of this class are monopetalous\*.

<sup>\*</sup> This order is properly omitted in the Systema Naturæ, published in 1756. See the note on this order, in Chap. XVII.

Class 15. Tetradynamia.—The two orders of this class are founded on a distinction in the pericarpium. In the first order, Siliculosa, the pericarpium is a Silicula, little siliqua; which differs from the Siliqua in being round, and having the apex of the dissepiment, which had been the style, prominent beyond the valves, often so far as to be equal in length to the siliqua. In the second order, Siliquosa, the pericarpium is a Siliqua, which is long, and without any remarkable extension of the style.

Class 16. Monadelphia. 17. Diadelphia. 18. Polyadelphia. The orders of these three classes are founded on the number of the stamina in each brotherhood, or distinct set of stamina. The titles of the orders being the same that are used for the titles of the early classes of the system, the explanation need not be repeated here.

Class 19. Syngenesia.—To understand the orders of this class, we must explain what is meant by polygamy in flowers. We have already treated of polygamous plants, and shown that the term polygamous, as there applied, alluded to the intercommunication of the male or female flowers with the bisexual ones, either upon the same, or a distinct plant;' but in respect to flowers, the term is applied to a single flower only; for the flowers of this class being compound, a polygamy arises from the intercommunication of the several florets in one and the same flower. Now the polygamy of flowers, in this sense of the word, affords four cases, which are the foundations of the four first orders of this class. First order, POLYGAMIA EQUALIS, equal polygamy, is when all the florets are bisexual. Second order, Polygamia superflua, superfluous polygamy, when some of the florets are bisexual, and others female only; for in this case, as the fructification is perfected in the bisexual, the addition of the females is a superfluity. Third order, POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA, frustraneous or ineffectual polygamy, when some of the florets are bisexual, and others neuter; for in this case the addition of the neuters is of no assistance to the fructification. Fourth order, Polygamia necessaria, necessary polygamy, when some of the florets are male, and the rest female; for in this case, there being no bisexual, the polygamy arising from the composition of the florets of different sexes, is necessary to perfect the fructification. Fifth order, Polygamia segregata. The title signifies to be separated, the plants of this order having partial cups growing out of the common calyx which surround and divide the flosculi or florets. Sixth order, Monogamia: the title signifies a single marriage, and is opposed to the polygamia of the four other orders; for in this, though the antheræ are united, which is the essential character of the flowers of this class, the flower is simple, and not compounded of many florets, as in the other orders.

Class 20. GYNANDRIA.—The orders of this class are founded on the number of stamina. The titles have been already explained.

Class 21. Monecia. 22. Diecia. These two classes, whose flowers have no fixed character, but that of not being bisexual, take in the characters of almost every other class; and the orders have accordingly been disposed under the titles of those classes to which their respective flowers would have belonged if the stamina and pistillum had been under the same covers. As the explanation of all these titles has been given in the last chapter in the explanation of the classes, it need not be repeated here.

Class 23. Polygamia.—In this class the titles of the two first orders are the same with the titles of the twenty-first and twenty-second classes, and are to be understood in the same manner; that is, 1. Monœcia, when the polygamy is on the same plant; and 2. Diœcia, when it is on distinct plants. The order Triœcia has been established in favour of a single genus, the ficus; in which the polygamy is on three distinct plants, one producing male flowers, another female, and a third bisexual, or androgynous.

Class 24. CRYPTOGAMIA.—The orders of this class are, 1. Fi-LICES, ferns. 2. Musci, mosses. 3. Alge, flags; and 4. Fungi, mushrooms. As the explanation of the character of these orders will come more properly into the chapters that treat particularly of each class, we shall content ourselves here with having interpreted the titles as above.

#### CHAP. IV.

# OF THE FIRST CLASS, MONANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with but one stamen. The orders are two, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains twenty genera, distinguished into 1. Scitaminia, with an inferior fruit, one-celled or three-celled, viz. Canna (Indian reed)...Amomum...Costus...Alpinia...Maranta...Curcuma (turmerick)...Kemptferia...Thalia...Myrosma...Renealmia....Hellenia....Hedychium...Hornstedtia...and Phrymum. 2. Fruit inferior, four-celled; Lopezia. 3. Fruit superior, Phylidrum...Cucullaria...Qualea...Usteria. 4. One-seeded...Boerhaavia...Salicorhia (saltwort)...Hippuris (mare's tail)...Pollichia...Mithridatea. 5. Naked seeds, Chara...Zostera (sea-wrack).

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains five genera, viz. Corispermum...Callitriche...Blitum (strawberry blite)...Cinna... Miniarum...and Lacistema.

#### CHAP. V.

# OF THE SECOND CLASS, DIANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with two stamina. The orders are three, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains forty-one genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have regular corolla, one-petalled, flowers inferior, of which there are eleven, viz. NYCTANTHES ... JASMINUM ( jasmine)... LIGUSTRUM (privet)... PHILLYREA...OLEA (olive)...CHIO-NANTHUS (snow-drop tree)...Syringa...Eranthemum...Wulfenia ... PIMELEA... and GALIPEA. 2. Such as have irregular corolla. and the fruit angiospermous; of which there are thirteen, viz. VERONICA (speedwell)... PEDEROTA ... JUSTICIA ... DIANTHERA... GRATIOLA...SCHWENKIA....PINGUICULA (butter-wort).... UTRICU-LARIA (bladder-wort).....CALCEOLARIA (ladies' slipper)....CYRTAN-DRA...BAEA...GHINIA...and Sciuris. 3. Such as have an irregular corolla, and the fruit gymnospermous; of which there are nine, viz. VERBENA (vervain)...Lycopus (water horehound)... ·AMETHYSTEA....CUNILA....ZIZIPHORA....MONARDA....ROSMARINUS (rosemary)...SALVIA (sage)...and COLLINSONIA. 4. Flowers inferior, polypetalous; of which there are four, viz. Fontanesia... LITHOPHYLA... LINOCIERA... and DIALIUM. 5. Flowers superior, MONNA...CIRCEA (enchanter's nightshade)...and GLOBBA. 6. Flowers apetalous, Ancistrum...and Aruna...

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants that have two styles. This order contains but two genera, viz. Anthoxanthum (vernal grass)...and Crypsis.

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants that have three styles. There is but one genus of this order, viz. Piper.

#### CHAP. VI.

#### OF THE THIRD CLASS, TRIANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with three stamina. The orders are three.

Order I. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains forty-five genera, distinguished into, 1. Those whose flowers are superior, of which there are ten, viz. Valeriana (valerian)...Melothria...Dilatris...Melotria...Crocus...Antholyza...Gladiolus...Iris...Ixia...Aristea...Morea. 2. Flowers inferior, not glumaceous, of which there are twenty-three, viz. Wachendorfia...Commelina...Callisia...Xyris...Witsenia...Marica...Ziphidium...Gommelina...Oxybaphus...Macrolobium...Rohria...Hypocratea...Tonsella...Læflingia...Willichia...Syena...Rumphia...Fissilia...Cneorum...Comocladia...Olax...Rotala...Ortegia...Polychemum.
3. Such as have an imbricated amentum, and are gymnospermous; of which there are twelve, viz. Schænus...Cyperus...Scirpus...Eriophorum...Lygeum...Nardus...Kyllingia...Fuirena...

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains thirty-three genera, viz. Cornucopia...Saccharum...Panicum...Phleum (cat's-tail grass)...Alopecurus (fox-tail grass)...Milium (millet-grass)...Agrostis (bentgrass)...Aira...Melica...Poa (meadow-grass)...Briza (quaking-grass)... Uniola... Dactylis (cock's-foot grass)... Cynosurus (dog's-tail grass)...Festuca...Bromus....Stipa (feather-grass)... Avena (oat)...Lagurus (hare's-tail grass)... Arundo (reed)... Aristida...Lolium (darnel)...Elymus...Secale (rye)...Hordeum

(barley) ... Triticum (wheat) ... Phalaris (canary-grass)... Paspa-Lum... Rottboellia... Perotis... Leersia... Pappophorum... and Lappago.

Order 3. Trigynia, comprehending such plants as have three styles. This order contains twelve genera, viz. Eriocaulon... Montia... Proserpinaca...Triplaris... Holosteum... Polycarpon...Mollugo... Minuartia.....Queria... Lechea... Kænigia ...and Donatia.

### CHAP. VII.

# OF THE FOURTH CLASS, TETRANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with four stamina. The flowers of this class may be known from those of the fourteenth by this distinction, that the stamina are of an equal length; whereas in those of the fourteenth, which have four stamina likewise, there are two long and two short. The orders of this class are three, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains ninety-four genera, distinguished into, 1. Flowers monopetalous, one-seeded, inferior, viz. Globularia. 2. Flowers monopetalous, one-seeded, superior, aggregate, as Dipsacus (teasel)...Knautia...Scabiosa (scabious)....and Allionia. 3. Flowers monopetalous, four-seeded, as Mattuschkea. 4. Flowers monopetalous, one-fruited, inferior, as Pyrostria...Myonima... Petitia...Aquartia... Roussea...Callicarpa...Wallonia...Witheringia...Ægiphila... Cefhalanthus... Lasiostoma

...Scoparia... Centunculus... Plantago... Polyprenum... Bud-LEIA... EXACUM... MYRMECIA... LABATIA... PENÆA... and BLÆRIA. 5. Flowers monopetalous, one-fruited, superior, as Chomelia... CUNNINGHAMIA...Scolosanthus...Pavetta... Ixora... Petesia... CATESBOEA... FROELICHIA... HOFFMANNIA... ERNODEA... SIDERODEN-DRUM...COCCOCYPSILUM...MITCHELLA...HEDYOTIS...OLDENLANDIA ... Hydrophylax... Manettia.... Carphalea... Bellardia... San-GUISORBA (great burnet). 6. Flowers monopetalous, dicoccous, inferior; Houstonia. 7. Flowers monopetalous, dicoccous, superior, stellate; Rubia (madder)...Galium (bed-straw)...Asperula...She-RARDIA... SPERMACOCE... KNOXIA... DIODIA... CRUCIANELLA. Flowers monopetalous, tetracoccous, inferior; Siphonanthus. 9. Flowers four-petalled, viz. Epimedium ... Cornus ... FAGARA... Amannia...Ptelea... Ludwigia... Santalum...Trapa... Samara BLACKBURNIA... SKIMMIA... MONETIA... HARTOGIA... CURTISIA... OTHERA...ORIXA...CISSUS...and GLOSSOMA. 10. Flowers incomplete, viz. Dorstenia... Elæagnus... Krameria... Rivina... Sal-VADORA...CAMPHOROSMA...ALCHEMILLA...STRUTHIOLA...COMETES ... OPERCULARIA... PROTEA... RUPALA... BANKSIA... EMBOTRIUM... Pothos, Gonatocarpus, Acena, Isnardia.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains seven genera, viz. Cruzita, Buffonia, Hamamelis, Cuscuta, Hypecoum, Galopina, and Nerteria.

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, has one genus only; Boscia.

Order 4. Tetragynia, comprehending such plants as have four styles. This order contains seven genera, viz. ILEX (holly) ... COLDENIA... POTAMOGETON... RUPPIA... SAGINA... MYGINDA... and TILLEA.

#### CHAP. VIII.

# OF THE FIFTH CLASS, PENTANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with five stamina. The orders are seven,

Order 1. Monogynia, one pistillum. This order contains 208 genera, distinguished into, 1. Flowers monopetalous, inferior, oneseeded, of which there are six genera; MIRABILIS (Marvel of Peru) ...TRICATUS...PLUMBAGO...WEIGELIA...QUINCHAMALA...CORYMBI-UM. 2. Flowers monopetalous, inferior, two-seeded; Asperifolia, of which there are two species; CERINTHE (honey-wort) ... MESSER-3. Flowers monopetalous, inferior, four-seeded; Aspe-SCHMIDIA. RIFOLIE, of which there are twelve species... ECHIUM (viper's bugloss)... HELIOTROPIUM (turnsole)... PULMONARIA... LITHOSPER-MUM (gromwell) ... Onosma ... Symphytum (comfrey)...Borago (borage)..... Lycopsis... Bugloss.... Asperugo.... Cynoglossum (hound's-tongue) ... ANCHUSA (alkanet) ... Myosotis (mouse-ear. 4. Flowers monopetalous, inferior, five-seeded, scorpion's-grass). of which there is one species; Nolana. 5. Flowers monopetalous. inferior, with the seeds enclosed in a pericarp, of which there are eighty-nine genera; Coris....Hydrophyllum (water-leaf)...GA-LAX...BARRERIA ... CORTUSA ... ANAGALLIS (pimpernel)...LYSIMA-CHIA (loostrife)...DORENA ... CYCLAMEN (sow-bread)...DODECA-THEON (Meadia, or Virginia cowslip) ... SOLDANELLA... LITA... PRI-MULA (primrose)... ANDROSACE... ARETIA... BACOPA... HOTTONIA (water-violet)...SHEFFIELDIA...MENYANTHES (buck-bean)...ALLA-MANDA.....THEOPHRASTA.....GENIOSTOMA..... SPIGELIA (wormgrass).....Sphenoclea... Ophiorhiza... Retzia... Convolvulus (bind-weed) ... LISIANTHUS... DATURA... HYOSCYAMUS (henbane) ... NICOTIANA (tobacco) .... VERBASCUM (mullein) ... CHEIRONIA ...

PORANA... DIAPENSIA... PHLOX... POLEMONIUM (Jacob's ladder)... CANTUA...IPOMŒA...BROSSÆA...AZALEA...EPACRIS...NERIUM (oleandar or rose-bay) ... Echites ... Plumieria... Cameraria ... Ta-BERNÆMONTANA ... VINCA (periwinkle) ... CERBERA ... THOUINIA... TECTONA (teak-tree)...Ardisia...Brumelia...Gynopogon...Lau-GERIA...VARRONIA...CORDIA...IGNATIA...EHRETIA...STYPHELIA... WILLOUGHBEIA... CARISSA... JACQUINIA... MYRSINE... BLADHIA... Pæderia .... Rauwolfia ... Arduina .... Cestrum ... Fagræa ... Tournefortia...Strychnos (poison-nut)...Capsicum...Solanum (night-shade)...PHYSALIS (winter cherry)...JABOROSA...ATROPA... ELLISIA... LYCIUM ... CRYPTOSTOMUM ... CUMAX...TRIGUERA...So-LANDRA...MENAIS...LEEA...SIDEROXYLUM (iron-wood)...CHRYSO-PHYLLUM (star-apple) ... BASSOVIA... BEOBOTRYS. 6. Flowers monopetalous, superior, of which there are thirty-eight genera; Samo-LUS...VIRECTA ... BELLONIA... MACROCNENUM ... DENTELLA... CHI-MARHIS...RONDELETIA...CINCHONA (bark)...PORTLANDIA...ROEL-LA...GOODENIA...PHYTĖUMA...TRACHELIUM (throat-wort)...CAM-PANULA (bell-flower)...LOBELIA... SCHÆVOLA... SCHÆPSIA...MAT-THIOLA...MORINDA...PSYCOTRIA...COFFEA...CHIOCOCCA...SERISSA... CEPHAELIS...VANGUENA...SOLENA...WEBERA...GARDENIA...UCRI-ANA... CANEPHORA... BERTIERA ... LONICERA (honey-suckle)...Tri-OSTEUM... PLOCAMA... MUSSÆNDA... SCHWENKFELDIA.... HAMELLIA ... ERITHALIS. 7. Flowers tetrapetalous, one species; STREMIA. 8. Flowers pentapetalous, inferior, contains thirty-seven species; HIR-TELLA...RHAMNUS (buck-thorn)...CLEONOTHUS...CELASTRUS (stafftree)... EUONYMUS (spindle-tree)...STAAVIA... EUPAREA... BILLARDI-ERA...RUYSCHIA...VITIS (vine)...ESCALLONIA...MANGIFERA (mango-tree)...ZIZYPHUS...SCHREBERA... ELÆODENDRUM...WALKERA... CORYNOCARPUS... HUMBOLDTIA... PILOCARPUS... CEDRELA... CALO-DENDRUM...Scopolia...Polycardia...Pittosporum... Buttenria ...Ayenia...Gluta...Diosma...Sprengelia...Hovenia...Nauclea ....Impatiens (balsam) ... Claytonia...Roridula... Itea...Ægi-CERAS...SAUVAGESIA...VENTILAGO...BRUNIA. 9. Flowers pentapetalous, superior, contains thirteen genera; RIBES (currant)...HE-DERA (ivy)...PLECTRONIA...STRUMPFIA...PHYLICA...CARPODETUS... GRONOVIA...JASIONE...CYPHIA...ARGOPHYLLUM...LIGHTFOOTIA...

LAGŒCIA...CONOCARPUS. 10. Flowers incomplete, inferior, contains six genera; Achyranthes...Chenolia...Celosia (cock's-comb)...Illecebrum...Glaux...Colletia. 11. Flowers incomplete, superior; Thesium...Heliconia...Strelitzia.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, two pistilla, contains eighty genera, distinguished into, 1. Flowers monopetalous, inferior, which contains sixteen genera; Stapelia... Cynanchum... Periploca... Hos-TEA... APOCYNUM (dog's-bane)... PERGULARIA... ASCLEPIAS (swallow-wort)... Ceropegia... Melodinus... Swertia... Gentiana... CRESSA... NAMA... HYDROLEA... ROCHEFORTRA... DICHONDRA. 2. Flowers pentapetalous, inferior, contains five genera; Velesia... LINCONIA...BUMALDA...HEUCHERA...ANABASIS. 3. Flowers incomplete, contains eight genera; Salsola (saltwort)... Chenopo-DIUM (goose-foot)... BETA (beet)...HERNIARIA (rupture-wort)... GOMPHRENA... BOSEA... ULMUS (elm)... MICROTEA. 4. Flowers pentapetalous, superior, capsuled, contains one genus; VASSLIA. 5. Flowers pentapetalous, superior, two-seeded, contains fifty genera; Umbellate\*, with both genera and partial umbels; Phyl-LIS... ERYNGIUM (eringo)... HYDROCOTYLE... AZORELLA... CUSBONIA ... SANICULA (sanicle)... ASTRANTIA (masterwort) ... HERACLEUM (cow-parsnip).....Enanthe (water-dropwort).....Echinophora (prickly samphire)...CAUCALIS...ARTEDIA...DAUCUS...TORDYLIUM (hartwort)....Coriandrum (coriander)...Laserpitium (laserwort) ... Peucedanum (sulphurwort) .... Ammi (bishop's-weed) ... Has-SELQUISTIA... CONIUM (hemlock)... EXOCANTHA... BUNIUM (earthnut)...Athamanta (stone-parsley)... Bupleurum...Sium (waterparsnip)...Selinum...Cuminum (cumin)...Ferula (giant-fennel) ...CRITHMUM (samphire)...Bubon...Cachrys...Ligusticum (lovage) ... MEUM... ANGELICA... SISON (honewort). 6. With partial involucres only; ÆTHUSA (fool's parsley) ... SCANDIX (chervil) ... CHEROPHYLLUM (cow's parsley)...PHELLANDRIUM (water-hemlock)

<sup>\*</sup> These plants, and those of the two distinctions next following, which are gymnodispermous also, are the umbellate plants of Tournefort's seventh class. See his Institution, R. H. In dry soils they are aromatic, warm, resolvent, and carminative; but in moist places poisonous. The virtue is in the roots and seeds.

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....Imperatoria....Seseli...Cicuta (water-cowbane). 7. Without any involucre, or scarcely any general involucre, and never any partial one; Smyrnium (Alexanders)....Carum (caraway)....Thapsia...Pastinaca (parsnip)...Anethum (dill)...Ægopodium (goat-weed)....Apium (smallage and parsley)...Pimpinella (burnet saxifrage).

Order 3. Trigynia, three pistilla, contains twenty genera; VIBURNUM (wayfaring tree) ... Sambucus (elder)... Semecarpus... Rhus... Crassine... Reichelia... Spathelia... Staphylea (bladder-nut tree)... Tamakix (tamarisk)... Drypis... Turnera... Salmasia... Sarothra... Alsine (chickweed) ... Telepheum... Corrigiola... Portulacaria... Pharmaceum... Xylophylla... Basella.

Order 4. Tetragynia, four pistilla, contains two orders; Parnassia... Evolvulus.

Order 5. Pentagynia, five pistilla, contains eleven genera, which are disposed under the following arrangement. 1. Flowers superior; Aralia...Glossopetalum. 2. Flowers inferior; Crassula...Giseckia...Linum (flax)...Aldrovanda...Drosera (sundew)...Mahernia...Commersonia...Sibbaldia...Statice (thrift and sea lavender).

Order 6. Decagynia, ten pistilla, contains one genus only; Schefflera.

Order 7. Polygynia, contains two genera; Myosurus (mouse-tail)...Zanthorniza.

#### CHAP, IX.

# OF THE SIXTH CLASS, HEXANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with six stamina. The flowers of this class may be known from those of the fifteenth, by this distinction, that the stamina are of equal length; whereas in those of the fifteenth, which have six stamina likewise, there are four long, and two short. The orders of this class are five, containing one hundred and twenty-one genera.

Order 1. Monogynia, one pistillum, contains 93 genera, which fall under the following subdivisions: 1. Flowers furnished both with calyx and corolla, but without spathes, which contains 24 genera; Bromelia (ananas, or pine-apple)...Pitcairnia... Tillandsia... BURMANNIA...TRADESCANTIA (spiderwort)...Stephania...Frank-ENIA (sea-heath)...Cossignea...Loranthus...Hillia...Schradera ... Duroia... Richardia... Tacca... Barbacenia... Berberis (barberry)...Leontice...Nandina...Prinos (winter-berry)...Psathu-RA... ISERTIA... CANARINA... ACHRAS... CAPURA. 2. Flowers furnished with calyx, corolla, and spathes, which contains three genera; Corypha...Licuala...Mnasium. 3. Flowers spathaceous or glumaceous, which contains twenty genera; URANIA.... HEMAN-THUS (blood -flower) ... LEUCOIUM (snow-flake) ... STRUMARIA ... GALANTHUS (snowdrop)...NARCISSUS...PANCRATIUM...AMARYLLIS ... CRINUM... CYRTANTHUS... EUSTEPHIA... AGAPANTHUS... PONTE-DERA...BULBOCODIUM...TULBAGIA...ALLIUM (garlic, onion, &c.) ...Curculigo...Aphyllanthes...Massonia...Hypoxis. 4. Flowers naked, which contains thirty-eight genera; XEROPHYTA ... AL-STREMERIA...LANARIA...HEMEROCALLIS (day-lily)...AGAVE...GE-THYLLIS... ALOE... ALETRIS... VELTHEIMIA... POLYANTHES... CON- VALLARIA (lily of the valley, and Solomon's seal)...Sanseviera...

Hyacinthus (hyacinth)... Drimia... Millea... Asphodelus (asphodel)...Eucomis...Anthericum...Enargea...Phormium...Lachenalia...Ornithogalum (star of Bethlehem)...Eriospermum...Scilla (squill)...Cyanella...Philesia...Lindera...Dracæna (dragon-tree)...Asparagus (sparrow-grass)...Pollia...Gloriosa (superb lily)...Erythronium (dog-tooth violet)...Uvularia...Fritillaria (fritillary, crown imperial)...Lilium (lily)...Tulipa (tulip)...Yucca (Adam's needle)...Albuca. 5. Flowers incomplete, which contains six genera; Orontium...Acorus (sweet flag)...Calamus (rattan)...Juncus (rush)...Thrinax...Peplis (water purslane). 6. Grasses, containing three genera; Bambusa (bambu cane)...Gahnia...Ehrharta.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, two pistilla, contains four genera; FALKIA ... ATRAPHAXIS... NEETRIS... ORYZA (rice).

Order 3. Trigynia, three pistilla, contains ten genera, thus subdivided: 1. Flowers inferior, containing nine genera; Wurmbea...Colchicum (meadow-saffron)... Melanthium...Medeola...Helonias...Trillium...Triglochin (arrow-grass)...Rumex... Scheuchzeria. 2. Flowers superior, containing one genus; Flagellaria.

Order 4. Hexagynia, six pistilla, contains two genera; Da-MASONIUM... WENDLANDIA.

Order 5. Polygynia, many pistilla, has but one genus; Alisma.

# CHAP. X.

# OF THE SEVENTH CLASS, HEPTANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with seven stamina. The orders of this class are four, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains eleven genera, falling under these divisions: 1. Flowers complete, which contains six genera, viz. TRIENTALIS (chickweed, winter-green) .... DISANDRA ... ÆSCULUS (horse-chestnut)...Petrocarya...Pancovia...Jonesia. 2. Flowers incomplete, which contains five genera; PISONIA...Petiveria....
Dracontium...Calla...Houttuynia.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains but one genus, viz. LIMEUM.

Order 3. Tetragynia, comprehending such plants as have four styles. Of this order there are but two genera, viz. Saururus (lizard's tail)...and Astranthus.

Order 4. Heptagynia, containing such plants as have seven styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Septas.

#### CHAP. XI.

# OF THE EIGHTH CLASS, OCTANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with eight stamina. The orders are four, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. Of this order there are fifty-three genera, arranging under two heads: 1. Flowers complete, which contains forty-two genera, viz. Mimusofs... Cupania... Dimocarpus... Tropæolum (Indian cress)... Bæckia... Ephielis... Molinæa... Honckenya... HAGENIA...MEMECYLON...COMBRETUM...ROXBURGHIA...EPILOBI-UM (willow-herb) ... GAURA... ENOTHERA (tree primrose) ... VITMAN-NIA...RHEXIA...OSBECKIA...TETRATHECA...GRISLEA...KOELREUTE-RIA...PERSOONIA...GUAREA...CORREA...ANTICHORUS...ALLOPHYLUS ...ORNITHROPHE...JAMBOLIFERA...XYLOCARPUS...ZIMENIA...LAW-SONIA...MELICOCCA...AMYRIS...MELICOPE...GNIDIA...FUCHSIA... HEDWIGIA ... MICHAUXIA.. CHLORA (yellow centaury) ... VACCINI-UM (bilberry, whortleberry, cranberry) ... MENZIESIA ... ERICA (heath). 2. Flowers incomplete, which contains eleven genera, as, Ophira... GRUBBIA... BUGINVILLÆA... LACHNÆA... DIRCA... DAPHNE (mezereon, spurge-laurel, &c.)...Passerina... Stellera... Dodonæa... VALENTINIA... CEDROTA.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains five genera, viz. Galenia...Weinmannia...Mehringia...Schmeidelia...and Codia.

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have three styles. This order contains seven genera, viz. Polygonum...

Coccoloba...Paullinia...Cardiospermum...Sapindus....Seriana ...and Ponæa.

Order 4. Tetragynia, comprehending such plants as have four styles. This order contains six genera, viz. Paris...Adoxa (tuberous moscatell)... Elatine... Haloragis...Verea...and Forskolea.

#### CHAP. XII.

# OF THE NINTH CLASS, ENNEANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with nine stamina. The orders are three, containing seven genera, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains five genera, viz. Laurus (bay, &c.)...Anacardium (cashew-nut)...Cassyta...Panke...and Plegorhiza.

Order 2. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have three styles. This order contains but one genus, viz. RHEUM (rhubarb).

Order 3. Hexagynia, comprehending such plants as have six styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Butomus (flowering rush).

# CHAP. XIII.

# OF THE TENTH CLASS, DECANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with ten stamina. The orders are five, containing one hundred and twenty genera, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehends such plants as have one style. This order contains fifty-six genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have flowers polypetalous, irregular, of which there are nineteen genera, viz. Sophora... Anagyris... Cercis (Judas' tree) ... BAUHINIA (mountain ebony)... PARKINSONIA... CASSIA... CESAL-PINIA... BASILETTO... GUILANDINA (bonduc or neckar tree)... DIC-TAMNUS (fraxinella)...Podalyria...Pultenæa... Hymenæa (locust-tree)...Myroxylon...Toluifera...Cubæa...Hyperanthera... GERTNERA...GOMPHIA...RHODORA. 2. Flowers polypetalous, equal, of which there are thirty-eight genera, viz. Ruta (rue)...Hæma-TOXYLON (log-wood)...ADENANTHERA...MELIA (bread-tree)...TRI-CHILIA...ZYGOPHYLLUM (bean-caper)...QUASSIA...FAGONIA...TRI-BULUS (caltrops)...THRYALLIS...MURRAYA...MONOTROPA (vellow bird's-nest)...Jussieua...Limonia...Melastoma...Ledum...Quis-QUALIS...BERGERA...BUCIDA...CLETHRA...PYROLA (winter-green)... PROSOPIS... HEISTERIA... TURRÆA ... DIONÆA (Venus's fly-trap) ... EKEBERGIA...CYNOMETRA...SCHOTIA...CADIA...GILIBERTIA...SAN-DORICUM ... SWEITENIA (mahogany)...GUAIACUM (lignum-vitæ) ... ZWINGERA...CERATOPETALUM...SCHOUSBŒA...PETALOMA...COOKIA ... MERIANIA. 3. Flowers monopetulous, equal, containing twelve genera, viz. Panzera... Nicandra... Codon... Inocarpus... Stri-CILIA...ANDROMEDA...RHODODENDRON...KALMIA...EPIGEA...Gu-ALTERIA...ARBUTUS...and STYRAX.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two styles. Of this order there are twelve genera, viz. ROYENA... HYDRANGEA... CUNONIA... CHRYSOSPLENIUM (golden saxifrage)... SAXIFRAGA... TIARELLA... MITELLA... SCLERANTHUS (knawell)... TRIANTHEMA... SAPONARIA (soapwort)... DIANTHUS (pink)... and SILENE (catch-fly).

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have three styles. Of this order there are thirteen genera, viz. Cucubalus (campion)... Stellaria (stickwort).... Arenaria (sandwort)... Cherleria... Garidella... Malpighia... Banisteria... Triopteris ... Erythroxylon... Hiræa... Deutzia... Brunnichia... Gypsophila.

Order 4. Pentagynia, comprehending such plants as have five styles. Of this order there are sixteen genera, viz. Averrhoa....Spondias (hog-plum)... Cotyledon (navelwort)...Sedum (stonecrop)...Penthorum...Oxalis (sorrel)...Suriana...Lychnis...Agrostemma (campion cockle)...Cerastium (mouse-ear chickweed)... Spergula (spurrey)... Grielum... Bergia... Cnestis... Jonquetia...Robergia.

Order 5. Decagynia, comprehending such plants as have ten styles. This order contains only two genera, viz. Neurada...and Phytolacca.

### CHAP. XIV.

# OF THE ELEVENTH CLASS, DODECANDRIA.

THIS class, notwithstanding its title, which is expressive of twelve stamina, consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with any number of stamina, from twelve to nineteen inclusive\*. The orders are six, including forty-one genera, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehends such plants as have but one style. This order contains thirty-one genera, which fall under the following sections: 1. Corolla none, of which there are three genera, viz. Asarum (asarabacca)...Bocconia...Stercularia. 2. Corolla cut in four divisions, of which there are seven genera, viz. RHIZOPHORA...GARCINIA (mangostan) ... CRATÆVA...HALESIA ...APACTIS...DODECAS...and CRENÆA: 3. Corolla five-petalled, of which there are thirteen genera... Tomex... Eurya... TRIUMFET-TA...PEGANUM...KLEINHOFIA... NITRARIA...ARISTOTELIA...GRAN-GERIA...VATICA...HUDSONIA...CANELLA...PORTULACCA (purslane) ... TALINUM. 4. Corolla six-petalled, of which there are five genera...Lytrum (loosetrife)...Cuphea...Ginoria...Blakea...Aga-THOPHYLUM. 5. Corolla seven-petalled, of which there is one genus... Befaria. 6. Corolla eight-cleft, of which there is one genus... Bassia. 7. Corolla ten-petalled, of which there is one genus...DECUMARIA.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have two

<sup>\*</sup> Tormentilla is an exception, belonging to the next class, though it has but sixteen stamina. The characters of the fructification in the next class, over-rule the number of the stamina expressed in its title. Author.

styles. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Heliocarpus ... and Agrimonia (agrimony).

- Order 3. Trigynia, comprehends such plants as have three styles. This order contains three genera, viz. Reseda (dyer's-weed)...Euphorbia (spurge)...and Vismea.
- Order 4. Tetragynia, contains such plants as have four styles, comprehending two genera, Aponogeton...Calligonum.
- Order 5. Pentagynia, comprehends such plants as have five styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Glinus...Black-wellia.
- Order 6. Dodecagynia, comprehends such plants as have twelve styles. This order contains but one genus, viz. Semper-vivum (houseleek).

#### CHAP, XV.

# OF THE TWELFTH CLASS, ICOSANDRIA\*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, of the following characters, viz. 1. A calyx monophyllous, and concave. 2. The corolla fastened by its claws to the inner side of the calyx. 3. The stamina twenty or more. As the number of stamina in this class, notwithstanding its title, is not limited, an attention must be had to the two first characters, to di-

<sup>\*</sup> This class furnishes the fruits most in esteem.

stinguish the flowers from those of the next class, with which they might otherwise be confounded. The orders are five, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehends such plants as have but one style. This order contains twenty-one genera, which fall under two sections. 1. Calyx superior, containing thirteen genera, viz. Cactus (melon thistle) ... Eugenia...Philadelphus (syringa) ... Psidium (guava) ... Myrtus (myrtle) ... Punica (pomegranate) ... Leptospermum... Fabricia... Metrosideros... Robinsonia... Calyptranthes... Eugalyptus... and Fætidia. 2. Calyx inferior, including eight genera, viz. Sonneratia... Amygdalus (almond, peach, nectarine)... Prunus (plum, cherry, apricot, laurel)... Chrysobalanus (cocoa plum)... Plinia... Banara... Antherylium... and Scolopia.

Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two styles. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Crategus (haw-thorn)...WALDSTEINIA.

Order 3. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have three styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Sorbus (service) ... and Sesuvium.

Order 4. Pentagynia, comprehending such plants as have five styles. This order contains six genera, viz. Mespilus (medlar) ... Pyrus (pear, apple, quince)... Tetragonia... Mesembryanthemum (fig marygold)... Alzoon... and Spiræa.

Order 5. Polygynia, comprehending such plants as have many styles. This order contains nine genera, viz. Rosa (rose)...Rubus (bramble raspberry)...Fragaria (strawberry)...Potentilla (cinquefoil)...Tormentilla (septfoil)...Geum (avens)...Dryas (mountain avens)...Comarum (marsh cinquefoil)...and Calycanthus (allspice).

#### CHAP. XVI.

## OF THE THIRTEENTH CLASS, POLYANDRIA\*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with many stamina. The distinction between this class and the twelfth, may be known by having recourse to the characters of the twelfth class in the preceding chapter. The orders are six, containing eighty-six genera, viz.

Order 1. Monogynia, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains forty-nine genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have one petal, of which there are three genera. viz. Swartia... Marcgravia... and Ternstræmia. 2. Three-petalled, of which there is one genus, Trilix. 3. Four-petalled, of which there are nine genera, viz. CAPPARIS (capers) ... ACTEA (herb Christopher)... CHELIDONIUM (celandine)... PAPAVER (poppy)... SARRACENA... MAMMEA... SPARMANNIA... CALOPHYLLUM... and GRIAS. 4. Such as have five petals, of which there are twenty-one genera, viz. Ochna...Tilia (lime tree)...Eleocarpus...Cistus...Corcho-RUS... LOASA... VALLEA... STERBECKIA... BONNETIA... LIGNOTIS... FREZIERA... MARILA... CISTUS... LEMNISCIA... MYRODENDRUM... SARRACENIA... AUBLETIA... OCHNA... ASCIUM... GREWIA... MUN-TINGEA... and MICROCOS. 5. Such as have six petals, which contain five genera...Argemone (prickly poppy)...Lagerstræmia... ALANGIUM... THEA (tea tree)... LECYTHIS: 6. Such as have eight petals, containing one genus only, Sanguinaria (puccoon). 7.

<sup>\*</sup> The fruits of this class are often poisonous; which makes it necessary to distinguish them from those of the last, which abounds with eatable fruits.

Such as have nine petals, Podophyllum (duck's foot, or May-apple). 8. Ten petals, one genus, Bixa (anotta). 9. Many petals, one genus, Nymphæa (water lily). 10. Without petals, seven genera, viz. Prockia...Mærua...Ludia...Sloanea...Ryania...Lætia...and Seguieria.

- Order 2. DIGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have two styles. This order contains five genera, viz. Peonia (peony)... Curatella...Fothergilla...Trichocarpus...Lacis.
- Order 3. TRIGYNIA, comprehends such plants as have three styles. This order contains three genera, viz. Delphinium (lark-spur)...Aconitum (wolf's-bane)...and Homalium.
- Order 4. Tetragynia, comprehends such plants as have four styles. This order contains five genera, viz. Tetracera...Caryocar...Cimicifuga...Wintera...and Wahlbomia.
- Order 5. Pentagynia, comprehends such plants as have five styles. This order contains four genera, viz. Aquilegia (columbine)...Nigella (fennel flower)...and Reaumuria.
- Order 6. Polygynia, comprehends such plants as have many styles. This order contains twenty-one genera, viz. Dillenia...

  Liriodendron (tulip tree)...Magnolia...Michelia...Uvaria...

  Annona (custard apple)...Anemone...Atragene...Clematis (virgin's bower)...Thalictrum (meadow rue)...Adonis...Illicium (aniseed tree)...Ranunculus (crowfoot)...Trollius (globe flower)...Isopyrum...Helleborus (hellebore)...Caltha (marsh marygold)...Hydrastis (yellow root)...Unona...Xylopia...Nelumbium.

### CHAP. XVII.

# OF THE FOURTEENTH CLASS, DIDYNAMIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with four stamina; two of which are longer than the rest. This circumstance would suffice to distinguish it from the fourth class, in which the four stamina are equal; however, as the flowers of this class have a particular structure, there are general characters which will nearly serve for the whole class; and these we will give at length.

## Characters of the Class Didynamia.

CALYX—A perianthium, monophyllous, erect, tubulate, quinquefid, with segments for the most part unequal, and persisting.

COROLLA—Monopetalous and erect, the base of which contains the honey, and does the office of a nectarium. The upper lip straight: the lower spreading and trifid. The middle lacinia the broadest.

Stamina—Four filaments, subulate, inserted in the tube of the corolla, and inclined towards the back thereof. The two inner and nearest the shortest. All of them parallel, and rarely exceeding the length of the corolla. The antheræ lodged under the upper lip of the corolla in pairs; in each of which respectively the two antheræ approach each other.

PISTILLUM—The germen commonly above the receptacle. The style single, filiform, bent in the same form as the fila-

ments, usually placed within them, a little exceeding them in length, and slightly curved towards the summit. The stigma for the most part emarginate.

Pericarpium—Either wanting (see the first order), or, if present, usually bilocular (see the second order).

SEEDS—If no pericarpium, four seeds, lodged within the hollow of the calyx, as in a capsule; but if there be a pericarpium, more numerous, and fastened to a receptacle placed in the middle of the pericarpium.

The flowers of this class are for the most part almost upright, but inclining a little at an acute angle from the stem, that the corolla may more easily cover the antheræ, and that the pollen may fall on the stigma, and not be injured with the rain. The essential character is in the four stamina; of which the two nearest are shorter, and all four close to each other, and transmitted with the single style of the pistillum, through a corolla that is unequal.

The orders of this class are two, comprehending one hundred and twenty-five genera, viz.

Order 1. Gymnospermia\*, includes such plants as have naked seeds. This order has these farther characters, viz. the seeds four (excepting Phryma, which is monospermous); and the stigma bipartite, and acute, with the lower lacinia reflexed. It contains thirty-nine genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have the calyx quinquefid, and nearly equal, of which there are twenty-three genera, viz. Ajuga (bugle)... Teucrium (germander)... Satureia (savory)... Hyssopus (hyssop)... Nepeta (cat mint)... Layandula (lavender)... Betonica (betony)... Sideritis (ironwort)... Mentha (mint)... Glechoma (ground ivy)... Perilla... Lamium (archangel)

<sup>\*</sup> The plants of this order are scented, and are accounted cephalic and resolvent. The virtue is in the leaves. They are the labiati (lipped plants) of Tournefort, and verticillati (plants that flower at the joints, in whirls of Ray's Hist. Plant. 508.

... Galeopsis (hemp nettle) ... Stachys (wound-wort) ... Ballota (black horehound) ... Marrubium (white horehound) ... Leonurus (mother-wort) ... Phlomis... Moluccella (Molucca balm) ... Elzholtzia... Bystropogon... and Hyptis. 2. Such as have the calyx bilabiate, divided into two lips; of which there are sixteen genera, viz. Clinopodium (basil) .... Origanum (marjoram) .... Thymus (thyme) ... Melissa (balm) ... Dracocephalon (dragon's head) ... Melittis (bastard balm) ... Ocymum (basil) ... Scutellaria (scull-cap) ... Prunella (self-heal) ... Cleonia... Prasium ... Phryma ... Plectranthus ... Thymbra, and Selago.

Order 2. Angiospermia\*, comprehends such plants as have the seeds in a pericarpium, which-circumstance is constant, and distinguishes this order from the last in every form. To this character may be added that of a stigma, commonly obtuse. This order contains eighty-six genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have a calyx undivided, which contains two genera, ÆGINETIA... TANÆCIUM. 2. Caiyxes bifid, which contains eight genera, Obo-LARIA... OROBANCHE (broom-rape)... HEBENSTREITIA... TORENIA ... CASTILLEIA... ACANTHUS... PREMNA... and CRESCENTIA (calabash tree). 3. Calyxes quadrifid, which contains eleven genera...LIP-PIA...LATHRÆA (tooth-wort)...BARTSIA...EUPHRASIA (eye-bright) ... RHINANTHUS (yellow ratile) ... MELAMPYRUM (cow wheat) ... SCHWALBEA... BARLERIA... LÆSELIA... GMELINA...and LANTANA. .4. Calyres five-cleft, which contains sixty-three genera, which subdivides into, 1. Capsule one-celled, which contains twelve genera, AVECENNIA...Tozzia...Phaylopsis...Limosella (mudwort)... Browallia...Brunfflsia... Holmskioldia...Lindernia...Cono-BEA...COLUMNEA...VANDELLIA...RUSSELVA. 2. Capsule two-celled, which contains twenty-eight genera, ALECTRA... GESNERIA... CY-RILLA... SCROPHULARIA (fig-wort) ... STEMODIA ... ACHIMENES ... CELSIA...HEMIMERIS...SIETHORPIA...CAPRARIA...DIGITALIS (foxglove)...BIGNONIA...INCARVILLEA...RUELLIA...BUCHNERA...ERIUS ...Petrea...Manulea...Antirrhénum (snap-dragon)...Anabrhi-

<sup>\*</sup> These are the personati (personate flowers) of Tournefort,

NUM...GERARDIA...PEDICULARIS (louse-wort)...Mimulus (monkey flower)... Dodartia...Chelone...Pentstemon...Sesamum (oily grain)...Gloxinia. 3. Capsule four-celled, which contains two genera, Tourretia...Martynia. 4. Capsules two, one genus, Maurandia. 5. A silique; one genus, Millingtonia. 6. A nut; two genera, Tortula...Pedalium. 7. A berry; five genera, Linnea...Cornutia...Ovieda...Amasonia...Besleria. 8. A drupe; eight genera, Bontia...Spielmannia...Vitex...Myoporum...Cytharexylon...Volkameria...Clerodendron...Duranta. 5. Calyxes many-cleft, which comprehends four genera, Hyobanche...Lepidagathis...Cymbaria...Thunbergia. 6. Manypetalled, which has only one genus, Melianthus (honey flower).

### CHAP. XVIII.

# OF THE FIFTEENTH CLASS, TETRADYNAMIA\*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with six stamina, two of which are shorter than the rest, by which last circumstance it may be distinguished from the sixth class, whose flowers have six equal stamina. The flowers

<sup>\*</sup> These are the cruciformes (cross-shaped flowers) of Tournefort, and the siliculosæ, and the siliquosæ (plants that have a silicula and siliqua) of Ray's Hist. Plant. 777. This class is truly natural, and has been assumed as such by all systematists. Linnæus thinks he has given no other, unless it be Cleome. The distinction into siliculose, and siliquose, is admitted by all, as a good distinction. The plants are held to be antiscorbutic and diuretic. The taste in most is watery, mixed with a sharpness. They commonly lose their quality when dried.

## 90 PARTICULAR STRUCTURE OF THE FLOWERS.

of this class are of a particular structure, answering to the following characters:

## Characters of the Class Tetradynamia.

Calvx—A perianthium, tetraphyllous and oblong; the leaves of which are ovato-oblong, concave, obtuse, conniving, gibbous downwards at the base, the opposite ones equal and deciduous. The calvx in these flowers is a nectarium\*, which is the reason of the base being gibbous.

COROLLA—called cruciform, that has four equal and opposite petals. The claws plano-subulate, erect, and somewhat longer than the calyx. The limb plane. The laminæ widening outwards, obtuse, the sides hardly touching one another. The insertion of the petals is in the same circle with the stamina.

STAMINA—The filaments six, and subulate; of which two that are opposite, are of the length of the calyx; the other four somewhat longer, but not so long as the corolla. The antheræ oblong, accominate, thicker at the base, erect, and with their tops leaning outwards. There is a nectariferous glandule, which in the different genera has various appearances: it is seated close to the stamina, and particularly to the two shorter ones, to whose base it is fastened; and these have a light curvature to prevent their pressing upon it, whereby those filaments become shorter than the rest.

PISTILLUM—The germen above the receptacle increasing daily in height. The style either of the length of the longer stamina, or wanting. The stigma obtuse.

Pericarpium—A siliqua of two valves, often bilocular, opening from the base to the top. The dissepiment projecting at the

<sup>\*</sup> It should be, contains the nectations, which is explained afterwards to be a gland. Editor.

top, beyond the valves, the prominent part thereof having before served as a style.

SEEDS—Roundish, inclining downwards, alternately plunged lengthwise into the dissepiment. The receptacle linear, surrounding the dissepiment, and immersed in the sutures of the pericarpium. The orders are two, containing thirty-four genera, viz.

Order 1. Siliculosa, comprehending those plants whose pericarpium is a silicula\*. This order contains nineteen genera, subdivided into, 1. Silicle entire; that is, not emarginate at the top, which contains nine genera, viz. Myagrum (gold of pleasure)...

Vella (cress-rocket)...Subularia (awl-wort)...Draba (whitlow grass) ...Lunaria (honesty)...Cakile...Pugionium...Bunias (sea rocket)...ani Crambe (colewort, or sea-kale). 2. Silicle emarginate at the end, which contains ten genera...Iberis (candy-tuft)...

Alyssum (madwort)...Clypeola (treacle mustard)...Peltaria ...Cochliaria (scurvy-grass)...Lepidium (pepper-wort)...Thlaspi (mithridate mustard)...Isatis (woad)...Buscutella...and Anastatica (rose of Jericho).

Order 2. Siliquosa, comprehends those plants whose pericarpium is a siliqua†. This order contains fifteen genera, falling under two divisions, 1. Calyx closed, with the leaves converging longitudinally, which contains ten genera, viz. Dentaria (tooth-wort, or coral-wort)...Erysimum (hedge mustard)...Cheiranthus (wall-flower, and stock gilliflower)...Hesperis (rocket)...Arabis (wall-cress, and rock-cress)...Turritis (tower mustard)...Brassica (cabbage, rape, or cole-seed, turnip)...Raphanus (radish)...Ricotia... and Cordylocarpus. 2. Calyx gaping, with the leaves distant above, contains five genera, Cleome...Cardamine (ladies' smock)...Sinapis (mustard)...Sisymbrium (water-cress, water-rocket)...and Heliophila.

<sup>\*</sup> See the account of this order in Chap. III. 

† See Chap. III.

## CHAP. XIX.

## OF THE SIXTEENTH CLASS, MONADELPHIA\*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with one set of united stamina. This class consists of eight orders. The characters of the flowers are as follow:

# Characters of the Class Monadelphia.

Calvx—A perianthium always present, persisting, and in most genera double.

COROLLA—Pentapetalous, the *petals* heart-shaped; the sides of which lap each one over the next, contrary to the motion of the sun.

STAMINA—The filaments united below, but distinct upwards if there be more than one. The exterior ones shorter than the interior. The antheræ incumbent.

PISTILLUM—The receptacle of the fructification prominent in the centre of the flower. The germen erect, surrounding the top of the receptacle in a jointed ring. The styles are all united below in one substance with the receptacle, but divided above into as many threads as there are germens. The stigma spreading and thin.

<sup>\*</sup> In this class the calyx is of great moment for distinguishing the genera, and fixes the limits with certainty. They were formerly distinguished by the fruit; which not being found sufficient, recourse was had to the leaves of the plant. The plants of this class are esteemed to be emollient and mucilaginous. Author.

<sup>†</sup> The melochia has five antheree, but it does not appear that there are any distinct filaments. See its character in the Genera Plantarum. AUTHOR.

Pericarpium —A capsule divided into as many loculaments as there are pistilla. Its figure various in the different genera.

SEEDS-Kidney-shaped.

The corolla in this class has been called nonopetatous; but as the petals are all distinct at the base, it is to be styled more properly pentapetatous, notwithstanding the petals cohere by the union of the stamina. The orders are nine, containing sixty genera, viz.

Order 1. TRIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have three stamina. This order contains five genera, viz. APHYTEIA...GA-LAXIA...SISYRINCHIUM...FERRARIA...TAMARINDUS.

Order 2. Pentandria, comprehending such plants as have five stamina. This order contains nine genera, viz. Waltheria ...Lerchea...Hermannia...Melochia...Symphonia...Erodium (stork's-bill)...Ozophyllum...Ochroma...Passiflora...Hermannia...and Melochia\*.

Order 3. Heptandria, comprehends such plants as have seven stamina, and includes one genus, Pelargonium.

Order 4. Octandria, comprehends such plants as flave eight stamina. Of this order there are two genera, viz. AITONIA... PISTIIA.

Order 5. Enneandria, comprehends such plants as have nine stamina. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Dryandra.

Order 6. Decandria, comprehending such plants as have ten stamina. This order contains three genera, viz. Conarus...Gerranium†...Hugonia...Senræa...and Crinodendrum.

\* The reader will observe, that several of these genera were, by Linnæus, considered to be of the class Gynandria.

† The species of this genus varies singularly in the number of stamina and other circumstances, viz. from 1 to 22 they have seven fertile stamina, the leaves alternate, and many flowers on a peduncle; (these now consitute a new genus, called Peinago-

# GENERA OF CLASS XVI. MONADELPHIA.

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Order 7. Endecandria, comprehending such plants as have eleven stamina. Of this order there is only one genus, viz. Brownea.

Order 8. Dodecandria, comprehending such plants as have twelve stamina. This order contains nine genera, viz. Pentapetes...Monsonia...Helicteres (screw-tree)...Plagianthus...Acta...Pterospermum...Cienfuegia...Dombeya, and Assonia.

Order 9. Polyandria, comprehending such plants have many stamina. This order contains twenty-eight genera, viz. Bombax (silk-cotton)... Sida... Adansonia... Althæa (marsh-mallow)... Malva (mallow)... Lavatera... Malope... Urena... Gossypium (cotton)... Hibiscus... Stuartia... Camellia (Japan rose)... Morisonia... Mesua... Malachra... Gordonia... Gustavia... Carolinea... Barringtonia... Crossostylis... Myrodia... Pourretia... Palavia... Lagunæa... Ruizia... Pavonia... Achania... and Kitaibelia.

nium): from 23 to 35 they have seven fertile stamina, and the leaves growing opposite; from 36 to 45 five fertile stamina, the calyx five leaves, and the fruit declined; from 46 to 58 ten fertile stamina, and two flowers on a peduncle; from 59 to 68 ten fertile stamina, two flowers on a peduncle, and the plants annual; from 69 to 82 ten fertile stamina, and one flower on a peduncle.

#### CHAP. XX.

## OF THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS, DIADELPHIA\*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with two sets of united stamina+. The characters of the fructification are as follow:

## Characters of the Class Diadelphia.

CALYX—A perianthium monophyllous, campanulate, and withering. The base gibbous, the lower part thereof fastened to the peduncle, the upper obtuse and melliferous. The brim quinquedentate, acute, erect, oblique, unequal. The lowest odd denticle longer than the rest; the upper pair shorter and farther asunder. The bottom of the cavity moist with a melleous liquor, including the receptacle.

- \* The plants of the class Diadelphia, are the papilionaccous, butterfly-shaped plants, of Tournefort; irregular tetrapetalous of Rivinus; and leguminous of Ray's Hist, Plant. 883. Of all the classes, this is the most natural, and has its flowers of the most singular structure. The calyx, though hitherto little attended to, is of great moment for fixing the genera. The legumen was held of consequence by other systematists; but by Linnæus it is made of less account. The leaves of these plants are food for cattle, and the seeds also for quadrupeds of the same kind; the latter are accounted flatulent.
- † This circumstance, implied in the title, does not hold through the class, the plants given under the first distinction of the third order having monadelphious stanina; the class is therefore not so properly to be fixed from its title, as by the papilionaceous corolla, and other characters of the fructification. It may be observed likewise, that in the diadelphious flowers of this class, one of the two stamina is not a set of united filaments, as in the other, but only a single stamen, detached from the united set. See the characters of the fructification.

COROLLA—Termed papilionaceous, unequal; the petals expressed by distinct names, viz.

Vexillum, the standard; a petal covering the rest, incumbent, greater, plano-horizontal, inserted by its claw in the upper margin of the receptacle, approaching to a circular-figure when it leaves the calyx, and nearly entire; along it, and especially towards its extremity, runs a line or ridge, that rises up, as if the lower part of the petal had been compressed; the part of the petal next to the base approaching to a semicylindric figure, embraces the parts that lie under it. The disk of the petal is depressed on each side, but the sides of it nearest the margin are reflexed upwards. Where the halved tube ends, and the halved limb begins to unfold itself, are two concave impressions prominent underneath, and compressing the wings that lie under them.

Alw, the wings, two equal petals, one at each side of the flower, placed under the vexillum; incumbent with their margins, parallel, roundish, or oblong, broader upwards, the upper margin straighter, the lower spreading more into a roundness; the base of each wing bifid, the lower division stretching out into a claw, inserted in the side of the receptacle, and about the length of the calyx; the upper shorter and inflexed.

Carina, the keel, the lowest petal often bipartite, placed under the vexillum and between the alæ, boat-shaped, concave, compressed on the sides, set like a vessel afloat, mutilate at the base, the lower part of which runs into a claw, of the length of the calyx, and inserted in the receptacle, but the upper and side laciniæ are interwoven with that part of the alæ that is of the same shape. The form of the sides of the carina, is much like that of the alæ; and so also is their situation, except that they are lower, and stand within them. The line that forms the carina, or keel, in this petal, runs straight as far as the middle, and then rises gradually in the segment of a circle, but the mar-

ginal line runs straight to the extremity, where meeting the carinal, they terminate obtusely.

STAMINA—are what is called diadelphia. The filaments two, of different forms, viz. a lower one that involves the pistillum, and an upper one incumbent on it. The former of these, from the middle downwards, is cylindraceous, membranaceous, and split lengthwise on its upper side; but the upper half terminates in nine subulate\* parts, that are of the same length with, and follow the flexure of, the carina of the corolla, and of which the intermediate or lower radiit are longer by alternate pairs. The upper filament is subulato-setoset, covering the splitting of the former cylindraceous filament, incumbent on it, answering to it in situation, simple and gradually shorter; its base is detached from the rest, and prepares an outlet for the honey on each side. The antheræ, reckoned all together, are ten, one on the upper filament, and nine on the lower, each of the radii being furnished with a single one; they are small, all of one size, and terminate the radii.

PISTILLUM—Single, growing out of the receptacle, within the calyx. The germen oblong, roundish, lightly compressed, straight, of the length of the cylinder of the lower filament which involves it. The style subulate, filiform, ascending, having the same length and position as the radii of the filament among which it is placed, and withering. The stigma downy, of the length of the style from the part turned upwards, and placed immediately under the antheræ.

Pericarpium—A legumen, oblong, compressed, obtuse, bivalved, with a longitudinal suture both above and below; each suture straight, though the upper one falls near the base, and the lower one rises near the top. The legumen opens at the upper suture.

<sup>\*</sup> Awl-shaped. Author.

<sup>†</sup> Rays, meaning the divisions of the filaments. AUTHOR.

<sup>1</sup> Awl-shaped, and like a bristle. AUTHOR.

### STRUCTURE OF FLOWERS IN CLASS XVII.

SEEDS—A few, roundish, smooth, fleshy, pendulous, marked with an embryo that is a little prominent towards the point of insertion. When the ova\* are hatched, the cotyledons† preserve the form of the halved seed.

RECEPTACLE—The proper receptacles of the seeds are very small, very short, thinner towards the base, obtuse at the disk that fastens them, oblong, inserted longitudinally in the upper suture of the legumen only, but placed alternate; so that when the valvulæ have been parted, the seeds adhere alternately to each of the valves.

The ordinary situation of the flowers is obliquely pendulous; that is, at an acute angle from the perpendicular. The orders are four, containing seventy-eight genera, viz.

Order I. Pentandria, comprehending such plants as have five stamina. Of this order there is only one genus, viz. Monnieria.

Order 2. Hexandria, comprehending such plants as have six stamina. This order contains two genera, viz. Fumaria (fumetory)...and Saraca.

Order 3. Octandria, comprehending such plants as have eight stamina. This order contains three genera, viz. Polygala (milk-wort)...Securidaca...and Bredemeyera.

Order 4. Decandria, comprehending such plants as have ten stamina. This order contains fifty genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have monadelphous; filaments; of which there are twen-

<sup>\*</sup> Eggs, meaning the seeds themselves, which answer to the eggs of animals, and are as it were hatched when the corculum, or first principle of the new plant begins to strike root and vegetate. See Part I. Chap. VII. AUTHOR.

<sup>†</sup> Side leaves of the seed. See Part I. Chap. VII. The two seed-leaves, which first appear above ground, are these very cotyledons, which are brought up with the plant, after the corculum has struck; and it is these seed-leaves that are here spoken of. Author.

<sup>‡</sup> One set, or brotherhood. Author.

ty-nine genera, viz. NISSOLIA... DIPTERIX... PTEROCARPUS... AME-RIMNUM...AMORPHA (bastard indigo)...TRIGONIA...ERYTHRINA (coral-tree)...Rudolphia...Butea...Abrus...Lebeckia...Spartium (broom)...GENISTA (broom)...RAFNIA...LUPINUS (lupine)...TERAM-NUS...ANTHYLLIS (kidney-vetch)...PISCIDIA (Jamaica dog-wood)... WIBORGIA... SARCOPHYLLUM... BORBONIA... ÆDMANNIA... ULEX (furze, whins, or gorse) ... ARACHIS (earth-nut) ... ASPALATHUS ... ONO-NIS (rest-harrrow)...Bossiæa... CROTALARIA...and PLATYLOBIUM. 2. Stigma pubescent, stamens diadelphous, of which there are seven genera; Colutea (bladder-senna)...Phaseolus (kidney-bean)...Do-LICHOS ... OROBUS (bitter vetch) ... PISUM (pea) ... LATHYRUS (everlasting pea)...and Vicia (vetch, or tare). 3. Legume subbilocular, stamens diudelphous, of which there are three genera; ASTRAGALUS (milk-vetch)...BISERRULA...and PHACA (bastard vetch). 4. Legumes one or two-seeded, stamens diadelphous, of which there are ten genera: Dalbergia... Dalea... Psoralea... Trifolium (trefoil)... DORYCNIUM... HALLIA... STYLOSANTHES... CYLISTA... GLYCYRRHIZA (liquorice)...and DIMORPHA. 5. Legume subarticulate, stamens diadelphous, of which there are eight genera; ÆSCHYNOMFNE... MUL-LERA... HEDYSARUM (sainfoin)... SMITHIA... CORONILLA ... ORNITHOPUS (bird's-foot)...Scorpiurus (caterpillar)...and Hippocrepis (horseshoe vetch). 6. Legume one-celled, many-seeded, diadelphous, of which there are fifteen genera; Trigonella (fenugreek)...Gly-CINE...CLITORIA...ROBINIA...INDIGOFERA (indigo)...CICER (chick pea)...ERVUM (lentil)...LIPARIA...ACHYRONIA...CYTISUS...DIPHY-SA...GALEGA (goat's rue)...LOTUS (bird's-foot trefoil)...MEDICAGO (medick lucern) ... and Geoffroya.

## CHAP. XXI.

# OF THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS, POLYADELPHIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers, furnished with many sets of united stamina; the flowers have no particular character farther than is expressed in the title. The orders are four, including eleven genera, viz.

- Order 1. Decandria, comprehending such plants as have ten stamina in each set. Of this order there is only one genus, viz. Theobroma (chocolate).
- Order 2. Dodecandria, comprehending such plants as have twelve stamina in each set. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Bubroma...Abroma.
- Order 3. Icosandria, comprehending such plants as have twenty stamina in each set. Of this order there are two genera, viz. CITRUS (orange and lemon)...and MELALEUCA.
- Order 4. POLYANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have many stamina in each set. This order contains six genera, viz. HYPERICUM...ASCYRUM...SYMPLOCOS...DURIO...GLABRARIA...and LUHEA.

### CHAP. XXII.

# OF THE NINETEENTH CLASS, SYNGENESIA\*.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear compound flowers. We have already paved the way for understanding this class, by the account given of compound flowers, in Part I. Chap. XIX. and the explanation of the titles of the class, and its orders, in Chap. II. and III. What is farther necessary here, is to give the characters of the flowers. Compound flowers admit of a double description, viz. 1. of the whole flower in its aggregate state, which is termed the flosculose flower; and, 2. of the flosculi, florets, of which it is composed. We shall begin with the first, which concerns only the calyx and receptacle, those being the only parts that are in common.

# Characters of the Flosculous Flower.

CALYX—The common calyx is a perianthium, which contains the florets and the receptacle. It is either simple, augmented, or imbricated †. It contracts when the flowers are fallen, but expands and turns back when the seeds are ripe.

RECEPTACLE—The common receptacle of the fructification receives many sessile florets on its disk, which is either concave...

plane...convex...pyramidal...or globose. The surface of the disk

<sup>\*</sup> This class of compound flowers is a natural one, if we except the last order; which, upon the systematic principles assumed, could not be refused an admission into it. Its plants are commonly bitter and stomachic. Author.

It has, however, been abolished by Dr. Smith, president of the Linnæan Society, with the approbation of Professor Martyn, and this is admitted by the generality of botanists. Editor.

<sup>+</sup> See these terms explained in Part I. Chap. XI.

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is either naked, without any other inequality than that of being lightly dotted;...villose, covered with upright hairs;...or paleaceous, covered with palea, chaffs, or straws, that are linear, subulate, compressed, and erect, and serve to part the florets.

## Characters of the Florets\*.

CALYX—A small perianthium, often quinquepartite, seated on the germen, persisting, and becoming the crown of the seed.

Corolla—Monopetalous, with a long and very narrow tube. It is seated on the germen; and is either tubulate, with the limb campanulate and quinquefid, and the laciniæ spreading and turning bac;...ligulate, with the limb linear, plane, turned outwards, and the top whole; ... tridentate, or quinquedentate, or wanting, having no limb, and often no tube.

STAMINA-The filaments five, capillary very short, inserted in the neck of the corollulæ. The antheræ five, linear erect; and by the union of their sides forming a cylinder, that is tubulate, quinquedentate, and of the length of the limb.

PISTILLUM—The germen oblong, placed under the receptacle of the flower; the style filiform, erect, of the length of the stamina, and perforating the cylinder of the antheræ; the stigma bipartite, the laciniæ revolute, and spreading asunder.

Pericarpium—No true one, though in some there is a coriaceous† crust.

<sup>\*</sup> The character here given is of a bisexual floret; but the florets may also be either male, female, or neuter, as the orders show; it may not be improper, therefore, to observe, in general, upon these classic characters, which our author has drawn with such minute exactness, that they should be understood as collected only from the circumstances that most frequently occur in the class; and liable to variation, not in particular genera only, but even through the whole orders of the class in some cases. Author.

<sup>+</sup> Leathery. EDITOR.

SEED—A single one, oblong, often tetragonous, but commonly narrower at the base. It is either crowned,...or with the crown wanting. The crown is of two kinds, either a pappus,...or a perianthium:...if a pappus, it is either sessile,...or placed on a stipes; and consists of many radii, that are placed in a round, and are either simple,...radiate,...or ramose: when the crown is a perianthium, it is such as is described above under that head.

The essence of a flosculose flower consists in having the antheræ united in a cylinder, and a single seed below the receptacle of the floret\*. The orders of this class are six, containing seventy-three genera, viz.

Order 1. Polygamia Æqualis, comprehends such plants as have compound flowers, of which the florets are all bisexual. This order contains thirty genera, distinguished into 1. Semiflus-CULOSA, with all the corollets ligulate, which contains thirty genera; Scolymus (golden thistle)...CICHORIUM (succory, endive)...CA-TANANCHE...SERIOLA...Hypocheris (cat's-ear)...Geropogon (old man's beard)... Rothia... Andryala... Triptilion... Tragopogon (goat's-beard)... Arnopogon... Helmintia... Picris (ox-tongue)... ASPARGIA... SCORZONERA... (viper's grass)... LEONTODON (dandelion)...Crepis (hawk's beard)...Chondrilla (gum-succory)...Pre-NANTHES... LACTUCA (lettuce)... HIERACIUM (hawk-weed)... Son-CHUS (sow-thistle)...ZACINTHA...LAPSANA (nipple-wort)... RHAGA-DIOLUS...KRIGIA...HYOSERIS (swine's succory)...HEDYPNOIS (hawkbit)...THRINCIA...TOLPIS. 2. CAPITATI, flowers in a head, all the corollets tubular, spreading at the tip, contains nineteen genera; ATRACTYLIS...ACARNA...SERRATULA (saw-wort)...CARTHAMUS (bastard saffron)...CARLINA (carline thistle)...ARCTIUM (burdock)...

<sup>\*</sup> That the essence of a flosculose, or compound flower, does not consist either in the common calyx or receptacle, Linneus argues from hence; that the common calyx is wanting in echinops, and the common receptacle in milleria, though both those genera belong to this class; and that, on the other hand, the common calyx is found in scabiosa, and the common receptacle in dipsacus, both which plants belong to the class Tetrandria, though they have, with the gomphrena and others, been falsely ranged with the compound flowers. Author.

PTERONIA... STOBEA... LACHNOSPERMUM...BARNADESIA...CYNARA (artichoke)...Johannia...Cnicus...Carduus (thistle)...Onoseris...
STOKESIA...LIATRIS...VERNONIA...ONOPOBDON (cotton-thistle). 3.
DISCOIDEI, all the corollets tubular, erect-parallel, flattish at the tip, dense, which contains twenty-four genera; STEHELINA...HAYNEA...Calea (h.tlbert-weed)...Bidens (bur-marygold)...Spilanthes...
Anthanasia...Santolina (lavender-cotton)...Cæsulia...Tarchonanthus (African fleabane)...Kuhnia...Eupatorium (hemp agrimony)...Chrysocoma (golden locks)...Milkania...Kleinia...Cacalia...Lavenia...Ageratum...Stevia...Hymenopappus...Cephalophora...Pentzia...Ethulia...Piqueria...Balsamita.

Order 2. Polygamia superflua, comprehends such plants as have the florets of the disk bisexual, and those of the radius female. This order contains sixty-one genera, distinguished by, 1. Discorder. corollets of the ray obscure or none, which contains ten genera; ARTE-MISIA (southernwood, wormwood, mugwort)....CARPESIUM...TANA-CETUM (tansy)...Cotula...Baccharis...Conyza (fleabane)...Gna-PHALIUM (cudweed)...ELICHRYSUM...XERANTHEMUM...ANACYCLUS. 2. Semiflosculi, subbilabiati, subbilabiate, which includes two genera; DENEKIA... PERDICIUM. 3. RADIATI, corollets of the disk floscular, of the ray ligulate, which contains forty-nine genera; MADIA...BELLIS (daisy)... MATRICARIA... LIDBECKIA... CHRYSAN-THEMUM (ox-eye daisy, corn-marygold)...Pyrethrum (feverfew)... COLUMELLIA... DORONICUM (leopard's bane)... ARNICA... INULA (elecampane, fleabane)...ERIGERON (fleabane)...SOLIDAGO (golden rod) ... CINERARIA ( flearvort)... SENECIO (groundel, ragwort)... TUSSILAGO ... ASTER (starwort)... BOEBERA... MUTISIA... BELLIUM... ACTINEA ... TAGETES... HELENIUM ... PECTIS... SCHKUHRIA... HETEROSPER-MUM... BOLTONIA ... LEYSERA ... SEIGESBECKIA... ECLIPTRA ... AN-THEMIS (chamomile)...ACHILLEA (milfoit)...TETRAGONOTHECA... XIMENESIA...PHAETHUSA...GEORGINA... RELHANIA... PASCALIA... BUPHTHALMUM (ox-eye)... RHANTERIUM... SANVITALIA... AMELLUS ... TRIDAX... ROSENIA... VERBESINA... SCHLECHTENDALIA... GALIN-SOGEA...ZINNIA...BALBISIA...and STARKEA.

Order 3. Polygamia frustranea, comprehends such plants as have the florets of the disk bisexual, and those of the radius neuter. This order contains sixteen genera, all radiate, viz. Helianthus (sun-flower)....Rudbeckia....Coreopsis....Gorteria...
Osmites...Zægea...Centaurea\*....Sclerocarpus...Didelta....
Mussinia...Lapeyrousia...Berekheya....Tithonia...Galardia...Cosmea...and Pallusia.

Order 4. Polygamia necessaria, comprehends such plants as have flowers of the disk male, and those of the radius female. This order contains twenty-two genera, most of which are radiate, viz. Milleria...Silphium...Chrysogonum...Melampodium...Calendula (marygold)...Arctotis...Osteospermum...Othonna (African ragwort)...Polymnia...Eriocephalus...Filago (cudweed)... Micropus... Baltimora... Hippia... Psiadia... Unxia... Iva...Wedelia ... Acicarpha ... Parthenium ... Arctotheca... Trixis.

Order 5. Polygamia segregata. This order comprehends such plants as have many partial florets contained in the common calyx, which separate and surround the floscula. This order contains sixteen genera; Tetranthus...Rolandra...Nauenburgia... Calycera...Noccæa...Boopis...Stæbea...Œdera...Brotera... Echinops (globe-thistle)...Elephantopus (elephant's foot)...Nassauvia...Jungia...Gundelia...Sphæranthus...and Craspedia.

Order 6. Monogamia, comprehends such plants as have simple flowers. This order contains seven genera, viz. Strumpfia... Seriphium... Corymbium... Jasione... Lobelia (cardinal's flower)... Viola (violet)... and Impatiens (balsam)†.

<sup>\*</sup> The corollulæ of the centaurea are all tubulose, but those of the radius differ from those of the disk, which brings it within the definition of a radiate flower; however, Linnæus, in his description of the centaurea, in the Genera Plantarum, has not called the corolla radiate, but tubulosa difformis, tubulose of different forms. Author.

<sup>†</sup> The plants of this class are removed, by general consent, into the class Pentandria, to which they properly belong. Here they disfigure a class that has the strong recommendation of being altogether natural. We have preserved them, however, here, to illustrate the Sexual System of Linuxus. Editor.

### CHAP. XXIII.

# OF THE TWENTIETH CLASS, GYNANDRIA\*.

THIS class consists of such plants as have the *stamina* growing either upon the *style* itself, or upon a *receptacle* that stretches out into the form of a style, and supports both the stamina and the pistillum. The orders are nine, viz.

Order 1. Diandriat, comprehending such plants as have two stamina. The flowers of this order have a most singular structure, answering to the following description.

Characters of the Order Diandria, of the Class Gynandria.

The germen is always contort; the petals are five; of which the two inner ones usually approach, and form a galea||; the lower lip of which becomes a nectarium, and serves also for a pistillum and sixth petal. The style grows to the inner margin of the nectarium, in such a manner as to be, with its stigma, scarce either of them distinguishable. The filaments are always two, supporting as many antheræ; which are narrower downwards; naked, or without tunic, and divisable, like the pulp of a citrus. These last are covered by little cells, that are open underneath, and grow to the inner margin itself of the nectarium. The fruit

<sup>\*</sup> All the flowers of this class have a monstrous appearance, owing to the uncommon situation of the parts of fructification. AUTHOR.

<sup>†</sup> This order is a natural one, the genera differing only in respect of the nectarium. This part Linneus considers as a mark of distinction for these genera, far preferable to the root, though not received as such by former botanists. AUTHOR.

I Twisted like a screw. EDITOR.

Helmet. EDITOR.

is a capsule, that is unilocular, trivalved, and splits in the angles under the carinate\* ribs. The seeds are scobiform†, numerous, affixed to a linear receptacle in each valvule‡.

Order I. DIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have two stamina. This order contains eleven genera, viz. Orchis...Satyrium...Ophrys...Serapias...Limodorum...Arethusa...Cypripedium...Epidendrum...Gunnera...Forstera...and Disa.

Order 2. TRIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have three stamina. This order contains four genera, viz. Sisyrinchium ...Ferraria...Stilago...and Salacia.

Order 3. Tetrandria, comprehending such plants as have four stamina. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. NE-PENTHES.

Order 4. Pentandria, comprehending such plants as have five stamina. This order contains three genera, viz. Passiflora... Gluta...and Ayenia.

Order 5. Hexandria, comprehending such plants as have six stamina. This order contains two genera, viz. Aristolochia...and Pistia.

Order 6. Octandria, comprehending such plants as have eight stamina. Of this order there is only one genus, viz. Scopolia.

Order 7. Decandria, comprehending such plants as have tenstamina. Of this order there are but two genera, viz. Helicters...and Kleinhovia.

Order 8. Dodecandria, comprehending such plants as have twelve stamina. This order contains but one genus, viz. Cytinus.

<sup>\*</sup> Keel-shaped. EDITOR.

<sup>†</sup> Like filings or saw-dust; i. e. very small. EDITOR.

<sup>‡</sup> For figures illustrative of these plants, vide Doctor Thornton's Practical Botany, vol. 1.

Order 9. Polyandria, comprehending such plants as have many stamina. This order contains eight genera, viz. Grewia... Xylopia... Arum... Dracontium... Calla... Pothos... Ambrosinia... and Zostera.

Or, in another view of the Sexual System, as improved by Wildenow, this class contains four orders, which embrace thirty-three genera.

Order 1. Monandria, comprehends such plants of this class shave only one stamen, which contains twenty-six genera, which branch out into two divisions: 1. Orchidee, with spurs, containing six genera; Orchis... Habenaria... Bonatea... Limodorum... Disa... and Satyrium. 2. Orchidee, without spurs, containing twenty genera; Pterygodium... Disperis... Corycium... Ophrys... Serapias (helleborine)... Neottia... Cranichis... Thelymitra... Diuris... Arethusa... Epipactis... Malaxis... Cymbidium... Oncidium... Epidendrum... Vanilla... Aerides... Dendrobium... Stelis... and Lepanthes.

Order 2. DIANDRIA, comprehends plants with two stamina, including four orders; Cypripedium (ladies' slipper)...Stylidium...
FORSTERA...and GUNNERA.

Order 3. TRIANDRIA, comprehends plants with three stamens, including two genera; Salacia...and Rhopium.

Order 4. Hexandria, comprehends plants having six stamens, and has only one genus, Aristolochia (birthwort).

### CHAP. XXIV.

## OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CLASS, MONŒCIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as have no bisexual flowers, but bear both male and female flowers on the same plant\*. The orders of this class are eleven, containing a hundred and twenty-six genera, viz.

Order 1. Monandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one stamen. This order contains cleven genera, viz. Zanichellia...Ceratocarpus...Cynomorium ... Elaterium...Chara...Ægopricon...Artocarpus (bread-fruit) ... Nipa...Casuarina...Phyllachne...Caulinia.

Order 2. Diandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with two stamina. This order contains three genera, viz. Lemna (duck-weed)...Anguria...Podostemum.

Order 3. TRIANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with three stamina. This order contains sixteen genera, viz. Typha (cat's tail, or reed mace)...Sparganium (bur-reed)...Zea (mays, or Indian corn)...Coix (Job's tears)...Tripsacum...Olyra...Carex (sedge)...Axyris...Tragia...Hernandia...Zeugites...Kobresia...Scleria...Eriocaulon...Comptonia...and Acharia.

Order 4. Tetrandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with four stamina. This order contains sixteen genera, viz. Buxus (box)...Urtica (nettle)...Morus (mulberry)...Cicca...Serpicula...Littorella...Aucuba...Diotis...

<sup>\*</sup> These are the androgynous plants. See Part I. Chap. XXI.

BŒMERIA... PROCRIS... TRICERA... PACHYSANDRA... EMPLEURUM... ALNUS (alder) ... NAJAS... and ARGYTHAMNIA.

Order 5. Pentandria, comprehends such plants as have the male flowers furnished with five stamina. This order contains ten genera, viz. Xanthium... Ambrosia... Amaranthus... Nephelium... Clibadium... Crotonopsis... Polychroa... Luffa... Franseria... and Schisandra.

Order 6. Hexandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with six stamina. Of this order there are nine genera, viz. Zizania...Pharus...Sagus (sago)...Cocos (co-coa)...Elate...Bactris...Guettarda...Epibaterium...and Po-metia.

Order 7. Polyandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with many stamina. This order contains twenty-six genera, viz. Ceratophyllum (hornwort)...Myriophyllum (water-milfoil)...Sagittaria (arrow-head)...Begonia...Theligonum...Poterium (burnet)...Quercus (oak)...Juglans (walmut)...Fagus (beech)...Custanea (chestnut)...Corylus (hazel)...Carpinus (hornbeam)...Betula (birch)...Platanus (plane-tree)...Arum\*...Caladium...Thoa...Salisburia (maiden-hair tree)...Hedyosmum...Acidoton...Mabea...Pariana...Garcia...Manicaria...Caryota...and Liquidambar.

Order 8. Monadelphia, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one set of united stamina. This order contains twenty-seven genera, viz. Hura (sand-box tree)...Pinus (pine, fir, larch)...Cupressus (cypress)...Thuja (arbor vitæ)...Acalypha...Dalechampia...Plukenetia...Cupania...Croton (tallow-tree)...Ricinus (palma Christi)...Jatropha (physic-nut)...Sterculia...Hippomane (manchineel-tree)...Stillingia...Gnetum ...Cytinus...Bradleya...Nissa...Areca (cabbage-tree)...Gleono-

<sup>\*</sup> This was contained formerly in the class Gynandria, but was altered by Wildenow, and others, into this class. Editor.

MA...PHYLLANTHUS...AGYNEIA...EPISTYLIUM... SIPHONIA...SAPI-UM...OMPHALEA...HECATEA...ALEURITIS...and MYRANTHUS.

Order 9. Syngenesia, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina, of which the antheræ are united. This order contains six genera, viz. Tricholanthes (snake-gourd)...Momordica (squirting cucumber)...Cucumis (cucumber, melon)...Cucurbita (gourd, pompion)...Cicyos...and Bryonia (bryony)\*.

Order 10. GYNANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina that grow out of a kind of style, or imperfect pistillum, the perfect one being in the female flower. This order contains two genera, viz. Andrachne and Hyplydra.

#### CHAP. XXV.

# OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CLASS, DIŒCIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as have no bisexual flowers, but bear male and female flowers on distinct plants. The orders of this class are fourteen, containing one hundred and eleven genera, viz.

- \* These genera all melt into the order Monadelphia, according to Wildenow, the Syngenesia being by him confined to compound flowers. They are here preserved distinct, as an illustration of the Sexual System. EDITOR.
- † There are many plants which have male and female flowers on distinct plants; but which are not admitted to this class, because this circumstance happens to one species only, and not to the whole genus. Instances of this are met with in Morus, Urtica, Laurus, Croton, Rumex, Silene, Carex, Rhus, Valeriana, Rhamnus, and Cucubulus. But it is observable, that in the plants that stand under the first di-

- Order 1. Monandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one stamen. This order contains seven genera, viz. Pandanus...Phucagrostis...Monimia...Ascarina...Didymeles...Dahlia...Phelypæa.
- Order 2. Diandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with two stamina. This order contains five genera, viz. Vallisneria...Salix (willow, sallow, osier)... Cecropia...Ceratiola...and Borya.
- Order 3. TRIANDRIA, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with three stamina. This order contains ten genera, viz. Empetrum...Osyris...Caturus...Restio...Maba...Phænix (date palm)... Helwingia...Stilago...Willdenovia, and Elegia.
- Order 4. Tetrandria, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with four stamina. This order contains thirteen genera, viz. Viscum (misseltoe)... Hippophae (sea buckthorn)... Myrica... Trophis... Batis... Montinia... Brucea... Schæfferia... Cavanilla... Nageia... Anthrospermum... Kælera... and Broussonetia.
- Order 5. Pentandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with five stamina. This order contains seventeen genera, viz. Pistacia... Zanthoxylum... Astronium... Iresine... Antidesma... Spinacia (spinach)... Acnida... Cannabis (hemp)... Humulus (hop)... Zanonia... Feuillea... Canarium... Picramnia... Securinega... Aenida... Fluggea, and Melicytus.
- Order 6. Hexandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with six stamina. This order contains ten

stinction, in the order Monogynia, of the class Pentandria, which are the Asperifulia (rough-leaved plants) of Ray, and also in the plants of the classes Didynamia, Tetradynamia, and Diadelphia, there have not been found any species where the sexes are on distinct plants: this may be accounted for from the structure of the sowers in those classes. AUTHOR.

genera, viz. Tamus (black bryony root) ... Smilax ... Rajania...
Dioscorea... Braunia ... Ferreola... Chamedorea... Mauritia
... Borassus... and Elais.

Order 7. Octandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with eight stamina. This order contains five genera, viz. Populus (poplar)...Rhodiola (rose-root)...Ma-Garitaria...Commiphora...Hermesia.

Order 8. Enneandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with nine stamina. This order contains three genera, viz. MERCURIALIS (mercury)... HYDROCHARIS ... TRIFLARIS.

Order 9. Decandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with ten stamina. This order contains five genera, viz. Carica (papaw tree) ... Kiggelaria... Coriaria... Schinus... Gymnocladus.

Order 10. Dodecandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with twelve stamina. This order contains five genera, viz. Menispermum...Datisca...Euclea... Stratiotes...and Toxicodendrum.

Order 11. Icosandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with many stamina inserted into the calyx. Of this order there are four genera, viz. Flacourtia...Rottlera...Gelonium...and Hedicarya.

Order 12. Polyandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with many stamina. Of this order there are nine genera, viz. CLIFFORTIA...Perula...Trewia...Xylos-ma...Hisingera...Embryopteris...Hamadryas...Cycas...Za-mia.

Order 13. Monadelphia, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one set of united stamina. This order contains sixteen genera, viz. Taxus (yew tree)...Juniperus

(juniper, cedar, savin)...EPHEDRA (shrubby horse-tail)...Cissampe-Los... Napæa...Adelia...Araucaria... Excecaria... Horsfiel-Dia...Myristica (nutmeg-tree)...Dryandra...Batsia...Latania ...Loureira...Zanthe...Alchornea...and Nepentes.

Order 14. Syngenesia, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina, of which the antheræ are united. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Ruscus (but-cher's-broom)\*.

Order 15. Gynandria, comprehends such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamina that grow out of a kind of style, or imperfect pistillum, the perfect one being in the female flower. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. CLUYTIA.

#### CHAP, XXVI.

# OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CLASS, POLYGAMIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear bisexual flowers; and also either male or female flowers, or both. The orders of this class are three, containing fifty-four genera, viz.

Order 1. Monœcia, comprehends such plants as have the polygamy on the same plant. This order contains forty-five genera, viz. Musa (plantain tree, and banana tree)...Holcus (soft grass, Indian millet)...Tetrapogon...Antheropogon...Elyonurus...Ischæmum...Ægilops...Chloris...Andropogon...Colla-

<sup>\*</sup> This, by Wildenow, is inserted in the class Monadelphia, EDITOR

DOA...APLUDA...ANTHISTIRIA...VALANTIA...PLANERA...DIDY-MANDRA...CASTELA...OPHIOXYLON....COPROSMA...CELTIS (nettle-tree)...KERNERA...VERATRUM (white hellebore)...MARTINEZIA...CEROXYLON...TRATTINNICKIA....STALAGMITIS....GYROCARPUS...AILANTHUS...GIMBERNATIA...GOUANIA (chaw-stick)...BRIEDELIA ...SCHRANKIA...DESMANTHUS...ACACIA...INGA...MIMOSA (sensitive and humble plant)...BRABEIUM...HERITIERA...HYPELATE...TER-MINALIA...CLUSIA..FERONIA...HERMAS...PARIETARIA (pellitory) ...and ATRIPLEX (orache).

Order 2. Diœcia, comprehends such plants as have the polygamy on two distinct plants. This order contains twenty-eight genera, viz. Panax (ginseng)... Diospyros (date plum)... Chrysitrix...Spinifex...Elephantusa...Nunnezia...Chamærops (fan palm)...Breynia...Pennantia...Stilbe...Nyssa...Hamiltonia...Laurophyllus...Fraxinus (ash tree)... Richeria... Isquierda...Bursera... Griselinia... Hydnocarpus... Arctopus...Gleditschia (three-thorned acacia)...Schleichera...Brosimum...Caballeria...Lardizabala... Smegmaria... Kageneckia...and Ceratonia (carob tree).

Order 3. Triccia, comprehending such plants as have the polygamy on three distinct plants. This order contains one genus viz. Ficus\* (the fig-tree).

<sup>\*</sup> To understand this order, the singular manner of the fructification must be explained. The fruit of the Ficus is not a pericarpium, but a receptacle, the interior sides of which support the flowers, which by this means are enclosed within it. These flowers in the cultivated fig-trees are female only, but there is a sort known by the name of Caprificus, that has male flowers, and another again called Erinosyce, which is androgynous, having both male and female flowers distinct, though lodged within the same receptacle. Here then we have the Triactious polygamy explained; and if the descriptions of de la Hire may be trusted, there are figs that contain tisexual flowers; which give us even a fourth habitation for the sexes. Thus much suffices to explain the order; but there is an objection naturally arising from hence to the doctrine of the sexes; the obviating which, will furnish the opportunity of a necessary remark. It will be asked, how it happens that the fruit of our figtrees ripen, if the plants are of one sex only, and have no assistance from the male? The answer is this: the fruit is in all cases to be distinguished from the seed contained within it: if the male be wanting, the seed will not vegetate when

### CHAP. XXVII.

## OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS, CRYPTOGAMIA\*.

THIS class consists of such plants as conceal their fructification, having their flowers either within the fruit, or so small, as not to be perceptible to the naked eye. The fructification in these is also of an uncommon structure. The orders are four, containing seventy-eight genera, viz.

Order 1. FILICES, ferns, comprehending such plants as are dorsiferous. What is known of the fructification of these plants, amounts only to the few characters following:

# Characters of the Filices.

CALYX—A squama growing out of the leaf, opening on one of its sides; and under which there are pedunculate globules; each

sown, but the *fruit* may nevertheless swell, and come to an appearance of perfection; and so it is observed to do in the instance in question, and in many others, especially where the fruit is formed of one of the parts less connected with the seed; as ealyx, receptacle, &c. though it is more common for it to drop off before it ripens, if not fecundated by the male. AUTHOR.

- \* The plants of this class are often of a dangerous quality.
- † Bearing the fruit on the back of the leaf. These have been called also ept-phyllospermous, a Greek compound expressive of the same circumstance; capillary, as being esteemed good for the hair; and acaules, without stems; for in these plants, what rises out of the ground is plainly a leaf only; one of the characters of a stem or trunk is, to be alike on every side; but in the stalks of ferns, there is manifestly a front and back, the former being flat and channelled, and the latter convex; which shows them to be leaves. Author-

glovule is girt with an elastic ring, which breaks elastically, and sheds a dust, which are the seeds.

This order contains thirty-one genera, arranging under two heads: 1. Annular; i. e. having the capsules girt with an elastic ring, contrary to the valves, contains nineteen genera, which are as follows, viz. Acrosticum...Pteris (brake)...Blechnum...Hemionitis...Lonchitis...Asplenium (spleenwort)...Polypodium... Adiantum... Trichomanes.....Darea...Scolopendrum (hart's tongue)... Woodwardia... Lindsæa...Vittaria... Davallia... Dicksonia... Cyathea... Hymenophyllum...and Schizæa. 2. Exanmilar, capsules without rings, Gleichenia...Marattia...Danea...Equisetum (horse-tail)...Ophioglossum (adder's tongue)... Osmunda (moon-wort)... Lycopodium (club-moss)... Porella... Salvinia...Marsilea...Pilularia...and Isoetes (quill-wort).

Order 2. Musci, mosses. The character of the plants comprehended under this title are, antheræ without filaments; the female flowers distinct, and without any pistillum; and the seeds, consisting only of a naked corculum, without cotyledon or tunic. The genera of this order have been distinguished by Linnaus, according to the following circumstance, viz. The antheræ, with or without a calyptra\*, placed on the same plant as the female floret, or on a distinct one; and the female aggregate. or single. The order contains twenty-two genera; 1. With no peristome, three genera...Phascum (earth-moss)...Sphagnum (bogonoss)...Gymnostomum (beardless moss). 2. With a simple peristome, which contains nine genera... Tetraphis (four-toothed moss) ...Andræa...Splachmum (gland moss)...Encalypta (extinguisher moss)...Pterogonium (wing moss)...Grimmia...Dicranum (fork moss)...Trichostomum (fringe moss)...Tortula (screw moss). 3. With a double peristome, which contains ten genera... ORTHOTRI-CHUM (bristle moss)... NECKERA... FUNARIA (cord moss)... BUXBAU-MIA...BARTRAMIA...MNIUM (spring moss)...BRYUM (thread moss)

## 118 GENERA IN CLASS XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA.

...Hypnum (feather moss)...Fontinalis (water moss)...and Poly-trichum (hair moss).

Order 3. Hepatice\*, which comprehends six genera...Marchantia...Jungermannia...Targionia...Anthroceros... Blasia...and Riccia.

Order 4. Alga, flags. The plants comprehended under this order have their root, stem, and leaf, all in one. The characters of the fructification of this order are not yet known, excepting the few descriptions given by Michelius. The genera are six, viz. Lichen (liver-wort)...Tremella...Fucus...Ulva... Conferva...and Byssus.

Order 5. Fungi, mushrooms. The genera of this order are given by Linnaus, after the method of Dillenius. The fructification being imperfectly known, no character can be assigned for this order, farther than the title, which is familiar to every one. The genera are twelve; 1. Capped, four genera, viz. Agaricus...Boletus...Hydnum...Phallus. 2. Without a cap, eight genera...Clathrus...Helvella...Peziza...Clavaria...Lycoperdon...Mucor...Octospora...and Spæria.

\* These were formerly blended with the algo, but have since been separated by the learned president of the Linnovan Society, Dr. Smith. EDITOR.

+ Linnaus tells us, he preferred the method of Dillenius for the fungi to that of Michelius; because it was plain to every one; whereas that of Michelius, though that author has thrown great light upon this tribe, required too nice an inspection.

AUTHOR.

#### CHAP. XXVIII.

#### OF THE APPENDIX.

BESIDES the twenty-four classes explained in the preceding chapters, Linnaus has in his Genera Plantarum given an Appendix, which in the Ordo Generum, prefixed to that work, he calls the twenty-fifth class\*. It contains only one order, viz.

PALME, comprehending such plants as have a *spadix* and *spatha*. This order contains nine genera, viz. Chamerops...Borassus...Corypha...Cocos...Phænix...Elais...Areca...Elate...and Caryota†.

- \* Linnæus, in the first edition of his Genera Plantarum, made two orders in his Appendix, which, in the last edition of the Systema Naturæ, he has reduced to one, finding, after more mature examination, all the plants in his second order fell naturally under the other classes and orders, to which they properly belonged.
- † These have become now better understood, and have been incorporated by Wildenow, Dr. Smith, and other able botanists, into their respective classes. EDITOR.

## CHAP. XXIX.

## OF GENERIC DISTINCTIONS.

HAVING now gone through the explanation of the Classes and Orders of the system, we come to the distinctions of the Genera. These, by the theory of the Sexual System, are to be regulated by the fructification only. The parts of fructification known to the earlier botanists were few, and might be well thought insufficient for distinguishing the vegetable productions of nature: they therefore had recourse to the habit of plants, and other circumstances; and by this means a great number of genera were established, which the new system is obliged to reject. Of these we shall give the reader an ample list of instances in Chap. XXXI.

The fructification being admitted as the only foundation of the generic distinctions, all vegetables that agree in their parts of fructification are to be put together under one genus; and all such as differ in those parts, are to be divided. The characteristic mark of each genus is to be fixed from the number, figure. proportion, and situation, of all the parts: but as there are few genera wherein all the parts are constant in every one of the species, we ought, wherever it is possible, to fix upon some one single circumstance that is constant, and make it the essential character. This in most genera may be had: thus the essence of PRUNELLA, TORENIA, EUPHRASIA, ALYSSUM, and CRAMBE, lies in the denticles of the stamina;...that of CURCUMA, CHELONE, BIG-NONIA, and MARTYNIA, in a mutilated stamen;...the RANUNCULUS is distinguished by its nectarium, which is a pore in the claws of its petals;... Hydrophyllum by the same part, which in that genus is a closed chink in the laciniæ of the corolla; ... and HELLE-

BORUS and NIGELLA also, by their tubulose nectaria;...in Pancratium the stamina are inserted in the nectarium, which distinguishes it from Narcissus;...in Hyoscyamus, there is a covering to the capsules, by which it is known from Physalis;...the Reseda has always a lateral nectarium, but varies in its corolla and pistillum;...the Campanula has a quinquevalved nectarium, but is inconstant in the corolla and capsule;...and lastly, the Iris has a stigma of singular construction, but varies in the beard of its corolla.

There is, however, no one part of fructification that can be relied on as a constant characteristic mark for all genera; it being found, that the part which is constant in some genera, will be inconstant in others: thus in Carica the flowers of the male plant are monopetalous, and those of the female pentapetalous;... in Myrica some species have naked seeds, others berries;...in Fraxinus some have a naked flower, and others a corolla;...in Geranium some have regular corollæ, and others irregular;...in Linum some are pentapetalous, others tetrapetalous;...in Aconitum some are tricapsular, and others quinquecapsular;...and in Trifolium some are monopetalous, others polypetalous; some monopermous, and others polyspermous.

This inconstancy of particular parts in many genera has been another source of error amongst the earlier botanists, who have parted many plants from their congeners on this account. Of these mistakes we shall give an ample list in Chap. XXXII.

When the characteristic mark of any genus is wanting in any particular species, we should proceed with caution, lest we confound genera that should be distinguished: for want of this caution the Erica and Andromeda had been joined, but were parted afterwards on account of the two horns in the antheræ of the Erica;...the Adonis had been joined to the Ranunculus, but was parted from it again, on observing that it wanted the nectariferous pore;...and the Aloe and Agave had been blended, till it was observed that in the latter the stamina were inserted in the corolla, and not in the receptacle.

When the characteristic mark of any genus is observed in

some species of another genus near of kin to it, a like caution is again necessary on the other hand, lest we should multiply the genera, by parting species that should stand together: thus we find, that in Sedum, Sempervivum, Rhodiola, Crassula, Tillera, and Cotyledon, the nectaria adhere to the base of the pistillum;...in Epilobium and Œnothera the calyx is tubulose;... in Mespilus, Crategus, and Sorbus, the structure of the flower is alike;...and in both Alnus and Betula, there are three florets on the foliole of the amentum\*.

#### CHAP, XXX.

By WHAT PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION THE GENUS MAY WITH THE MOST CERTAINTY BE DETERMINED.

THE more constant any part of the fructification is found through the several species of any genus, the more it may be relied on with certainty, as a characteristic mark for that genus. Thus in Hypecoum the nectarium is constant, but not the siliqua; ...the Convallaria is constant in its spotted berry, but not in its corolla;...the Lobelia in its corolla, but not in its fruit;...the Cassia in its corolla, but not in its siliqua;...and the Verbena in its calyx and corolla, but not in its stamina and seeds.

In some genera one part of the fructification is found to be the most constant, and in others another; but there is no part that

<sup>\*</sup> The alnus and tetula are joined by Linnæus under the title of Betula. The rest of these instances he has kept separate, notwithstanding the doubt raised here concerning the propriety of distinguishing them. AUTHOR.

is not liable sometimes to a variation. Thus we find the pericarpium variable in Impatiens, Campanula, Primula, Papaver,
Cintus, Fumaria, and Arbutus;...the calyx in Nymphæa, and
Cornus; the corolla in Vaccinium, Convallaria, Andromeda,
Gentiana, and Linum;...and the seeds in Ranunculus, and
Alisma.

If the flowers agree, but the fruits differ, the genus ought not to be parted. Thus in those extensive genera, the Cassia, Heddysarum, Sophora, Lavatera, Hibiscus, and Mimosa, so great a number of species have been ranged under the same genus, on account of the conformity in the flowers, though there is a variation in the fruit.

That the figure of the flowers is more certain than that of the fruit, appears from many examples; as from Campanula, Primula, Antirrhinum, Alisma, Hibiscus, Cistus, &c.; but the proportion of the parts is subject to very great variation.

The number of the parts is more liable to variation than their figure, and is found sometimes to vary even upon the same plant; as in Ruta, Chrysosplenium, Monotropa, Tetragonia, Eugenymus, Philadelphus, and Adoxa, in the flowers of all which the number of the parts varies from five to four. In these doubtful cases, the natural number must be collected from the primary flower; but in the variations of the number of the parts, there is a proportional affinity worth remarking. In flowers the stamina usually vary from ten to eight, and from five to four; the corolla and calyx from five to four, and the whole flower from four to three; and the fruit also usually varies from five to three, and from five to four.

The situation of the parts is the most constant, very rarely varying in the same genus.

The regularity of the petals is not so much to be depended on as some former botanists\* have thought; for we see in geranium the European species have regular corollæ, but the African ones irregular.

<sup>\*</sup> Rivinus in particular. AUTHOR.

The nectarium nature has made of the greatest consequence. This part, which had not even a name, till Linnaus had distinguished it, is a decisive mark in all the following genera, viz. in Orchis...Satyrium...Monotropa...Fumaria...Viola...Malpighia...Bannisteria...Adenanthera...Commelina...Laurus... Helxine... Dictamnus... Zygophyllum... Swertia... Lilium... Fritillaria... Hydrophyllum... Ranunculus... Hermannia... Berberis...Staphylea...Passiflora... Narcissus... Pancratium... Mirabilis... Nerium... Stapelia...Asclepias... Diosma... Campanula... Plumbago... Hyacinthus... Rhododendrum... Cheiranthus... Sinapis... Kiggelaria... Clutia... Aquilegia... Nigella...Aconitum...Parnassia... Epimedium... Theobroma... Reseda...Grewia... Helleborus... Isopyrum... Tropæolum... and Impatiens.

The stamina and calyx, being less subject to luxuriancy, are far more certain than the petals.

The corolla varies as to its figure in many genera; as in Vaccinium... Pyrola... Andromeda... Nicotiana... Menyanthes... Primula... Veronica... Gentiana... Hyacinthus... Scabiosa... and Narcissus. It varies also as to number, being in Ranunculus pentapetalous in some species, and polypetalous in others;... in Helleborus also, pentapetalous and polypetalous;...in Statice, pentapetalous and monopetalous;...and in Fumaria, dipetalous and tetrapetalous;...and the number is also sometimes variable in the same species; as is observed in Carica, and Jatropha.

The structure of the *pericarpium* was formerly thought to be of great consequence in determining the genera; but there are examples without number that demonstrate the contrary. There are a great many genera that have been established on distinctions in the pericarpium, and that are now rejected; of these we shall give an ample list in Chap. XXXIII.

The characters of luxuriant flowers, whether barren\* or mutilate, cannot be allowed any place in determining the genera;

<sup>\*</sup> Barren flowers are such as have lost the stamina, which is the case of full flowers. Mutilate are those that are incomplete, wanting the corolla or perianthium.

for in full flowers no number of petals can be assigned, and the stamina are generally wanting, the number of which makes a part of the generic character; and in mutilate flowers, as in some species of Campanula, Ipomea, and Ruellia, the corolla would be excluded from the description, contrary to the nature of the other species of the genus. But as the calyx\*, in full flowers, is scarce ever altered, it may detect the genus; and the lowest series of petals in polypetalous corollæ remaining the same in respect to number, the genus may also be often known by that character; as in Papaver, Nigella, and Rosa.

#### CHAP. XXXI.

OF THE GENERA REJECTED BY THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, AS NOT ESTABLISHED ON THE FRUCTIFICATION.

WE have observed, in Chap. XXIX. that the earlier botanists had admitted many genera, on distinctions that were not grounded on the parts of fructification, but on the habit of plants, and on other circumstances, which are now considered as specific distinctions only: of these we shall here give an ample list. The

AUTHOR.

We frequently find the calyx also luxuriant, and the lower leaves of the corolla increased in number. Luxuriant plants are easily known, when the single are well understood, primâ facie, and the young student would do well at first to pass these ever. EDITOR.

<sup>\*</sup> Some systematists have distributed the whole body of vegetables by the differences of the calyx; and in such systems the full flowers, as our author observes, are more easily referred to their proper genus than in his own, the calyx not being subject to luxuriancy. Instances of this are in hepatica, ranunculus, and alcea.

reader will here take notice, that under the first column are ranged the genera that are abolished; and over-against them, in the second, the genus to which they are severally to be referred\*, with the specific difference that had given occasion to the false distinction.

#### OLD GENERA.

### NEW GENERA.

LimodorumOrchis, with a fibrose root.
BistortaPolygonum, with a fleshy root.
RapaBRASSICA, with a gibbose root.
SisarumSium, with a tuberose root.
HermodactylusIRIS, with a tuberose root.
SisyrinchiumIRIS, with a double bulb, one over the other
XiphiumIris, with a tunicated bulb.
Lilio Fritillaria FRITILLARIA, with a squamose bulb.
MesomoraCornus, with an herbaceous stem.
AnacamserosSEDUM, with an erect stem.
PsyllumPlantago, with a branching stem.
Bellis Leucanthemum Bellis, with a leafy stem.
Pilosella
SuberQuercus, with a fungous bark.
LarixABIES†, with fasciculate leaves.
GenistellaGENISTA, with jointed leaves.
Potamopithys Alsinastrum*, with leaves not starry.
LupinasterTrifolium, with digitate leaves.
DracunculusARUM, with pedate leaves.
TrichomanesAsplenium, with pinnate leaves.

<sup>\*</sup> The names and the generic arrangement of vegetables having undergone many alterations during the progress of the improvements made in the science, the new genera, to which these false ones are referred in this and the following lists, do not all stand under the titles given to them in the later editions of the works of Linnous. Where this happens, we shall explain it by a note; choosing that method rather than to alter the lists themselves, which we have taken from the Philosophia Botanica. Author.

<sup>+</sup> Now Pinus.

<sup>1</sup> Now Elatine. AUTHOR.

NEW CENER

OLD GENERA. NEW GENERA.
ClymenumLATHYRUS, with pinnate leaves.
Muscoides JUNGERMANNIA, with leaves many times imbricate.
Lentiscus
FabaVICIA, with leaves that have no cirrhus.
CytisogenistaSpartium, with leaves simple and triple.
ColocasiaArum, with leaves not ear-shaped.
CirsiumCARDUUS, with leaves without thorns.
CoronopusCochlearia, with a pinnatifid leaf.
CoronopusPLANTAGO, with dentate leaves.
IlexQUERCUS, with denticulate leaves.
ScorzoneroidesScorzonera, with dentate leaves.
AnguriaCucurbita, with multifid leaves.
Alcea†MALVA, with multifid leaves.
MillefoliumPTARMICA, with leaves minutely divided.
CicutariaLigusticum, with a cicuta leaf.
CedrusJuniperus, with a cypress leaf.
RanunculoidesRANUNCULUS, with capillary leaves.
Alhagi
NissoliaLATHYRUS, with simple leaves.
MarsileaJungermannia, with simple leaves.
BalsamitaTANACETUM, with undivided leaves.
CepaAllium, with fistulous leaves.
AphacaLATHYRUS, with no leaves, but stipulæ only.
MimosaAcacia*, with sensitive leaves.
Oxyoides Oxalis, with sensitive winged leaves,
AurantiumCITRUS, with cordate petioles§.
CalaminthaMelissa, with branching peduncles  .
bearing.

<sup>\*</sup> Now Pistacia. AUTHOR.

<sup>†</sup> Alcea is still the title of a genus, though of a different one; being applied to the Malva Rosea, or Hollyhock. Author.

<sup>†</sup> Mimosa is now the title of the whole genus, including the Acacias. AUTHOR.

<sup>§</sup> Footstalks of the leaves. EDITOR.

<sup>||</sup> Footstalks of the flowers. EDITOR.

OLD GENERA. NEW GENERA.	
CotinusRhuss, with woolly peduncles.	
Virga Sanguinea Cornus, with a naked cyme.	
Corona Imperialis FRITILLARIA, with a head of leaves on the	+
StæchasLAVANDULA, with bracteæ on the spike.	
CarexCyperoides*, with androgynous spikes.	
Chamæpithys TEUCRIUM, with sparsed leaves.	
AcinosTHYMUS, with sparsed leaves.	
LimoniumSTATICE, with sparsed leaves.	
ChomædrysTeucrium, with verticillate leaves.	
ThymbraSATUREIA, with sparsed leaves.	
VolubilisIPOMOEA, with flowers in heads.	
PoliumTeucrium, with cymose flowers.	
CastaneaFagus, with flowers in spikes.	
Fagopyrum POLYGONUM, with spiked flowers, and a fibrose root.	
MajoranaORIGANUM, with rounder spikes of flowers.	
MalusPyrus, with a distinct face.	
CydoniaPyrus, with a distinct face.	
ArmeniacaPRUNUS, with a distinct face.	
CerasusPRUNUS, with a distinct face.	
Lauro-CerasusPRUNUS, with a distinct face.	
LimonCITRUS, with a distinct face.	
NapusBrassica, with a distinct face.	
AbsinthiumARTEMISIA, with the outward face distinct.	
AbrotanumARTEMISIA, with the outward face distinct.	
BellidiastrumDoronicum, with a distinct habit.	
EuphorbiaTITHYMALUS†, with the habit not branching.	
UsneaLichen, with the habit capillary.	
CoralloidesLichen, with the habit caulescent.	

.CORALLOIDES \*, with the habit not branching.

<sup>\*</sup> Carex is now the title of the genus. AUTHOR.

<sup>+</sup> Euphorbia is now the title of the gents.

I Now Clavaria.

OLD GENERA.	New Genera.
Tuber	LYCOPERDON, with a more solid substance.
Fungoides	ELVELA, with a substance smooth on both sides.
	LYCOPERDON, with a cellular substance.
Amanita	AGARICUS, with the pileus on a stipes.
Phallus	Boletus, with a volva at the base of the stipes.
Phalloboletus	Boletus, with a pileus not closed in the sides.
<b>P</b> olyporus	Bolerus, with pores not to be distinguished.
Erinaceus	.ULEX, thick-set with spines.
Thysselinum	Selinum, with a milky juice.
Moly	ALLIUM, with a sweet scent.
Acetosa	LAPATHUM*, with an acid taste.
Colocynthis	Anguriat, with a bitter fruit.

## CHAP. XXXII.

OF THE GENERA REJECTED BY THE SYSTEM, AS GROUNDED ON THE VARIATIONS OF SOME PARTS ONLY OF THE FRUCTIFICATION.

IT has been observed, in Chap. XXIX., that there are few genera, wherein all the parts of fructification are constant in every species; and that this inconstancy of particular parts had been another source of error in former botanists. We shall here

<sup>\*</sup> Now Rumex.

give a list of these mistakes, referring the old genera to the new titles, in the same manner as we did those in the list given in the preceding chapter.

NEW GENERA.
ARUM, with a hooded spatha.
BUPHTHALMUM, with a starry leafy calyx.
CARDUUS, with a thorny calyx.
DRACOCEPHALUM, with the calyx gibbous and bilabiate.
EUPHORBIA, with the calyx gibbous and irregular.
Hibiscus, with an inflated calyx.
RANUNCULUS, with a triphyllous calyx, and polypetalous.
TEUCRIUM, with a gibbous calyx.
MARCHANTIA, with the common calyx. quadrifid.
CHRYSANTHEMUM, with the squamæ of the calyx narrow.
LEONURUS*, with a quinquedentate calyx.
{ Herniaria, with the leaves of the calyx hooded.
Merrubium, with a funnel-shaped calyx.
Anemonoidesf, with a pentapetalous corolla.
Antirrhinum, with a tailed corolla.
VALERIANA, with a tailed corolla.
Ananast, with a tripetalous corolla.
MELOCACTUS  , with a polypetalous corolla.
CHELIDONIUM, with a rosaceous corolla.

<sup>\*</sup> The scarlet leonurus of the Cape is removed to the genus phlomis, on account of its wanting the shining points on the antheræ; but the title leonurus is nevertheless applied to the cardiaca.

<sup>+</sup> Now Anemone.

<sup>‡</sup> Bromelia is now the title of the genus.

Now Cactus.

## OLD GENERA.

## NEW GENERA.

PolygonatumLil. Convallium*, with a tubulose corolla.
Centaurium minusGentiana, with a funnel-shaped corolla.
Liliastrum
BorboniaLAURUS, with a pentaphylloideous calyx.
BenjoeLAURUS, with an octofid corolla.
Auricula UrsiPrimula, with an hypocrateriform corolla.
TriphylloidesTrifolium, with a monopetalous corolla.
OxycoccusVACCINIUM, with a tetrapetalous corolla.
BonarotaVeronica, with a tubulose corolla.
ZannoniaCommelina, with a tripetalous corolla.
BorraginoidesBorrago, with an infundibuliform corolla.
Horminum {Salvia, with a galeate galea, and a concave beard.
Sclarea SALVIA, with a falcate galea, and a concave beard.
Phelypæa
MurucujaPassiflora, with an undivided nectarium.
SherardiaVERBENA, with two stamina.
Stellaris { Ornithogalum, with stamina that are not flat.
PorrumALLIUM, with trifid stamina.
DodonædILEX, with a trifid flower.
HypocistisAsarum, with a quadrifid flower.
RadiolaLinum, with a quadrifid flower.
UnifoliumConvallaria, with a quadrifid flower.
BernhardiaCROTON, with dioecious flowers.
PetasitesTussilago, with fasciculate flowers.
AnanthocyclusCotula, with flosculose flowers.
CeratocephalusBIDENS, with radiate flowers.
DoriaSolidago, with few florets in the radius.
MediumCAMPANULA, with fruit quinquelocular.

<sup>\*</sup> Now Convallaria.

<sup>†</sup> Now Lathræa.

The title Sherardia is still in use, but is applied to another genus.

OLD GENERA.

NEW GENERA.

Speculum Veneris CAMPANULA, with siliquose fruit.
CornucopioidesVALERIANA, with an irregular flower.
LimonioidesSTATICE, with a monopetalous flower.
ViscariaSILENE, with a quinquelocular fruit.
TetragonolobusLotus, with an angular fruit.

## CHAP. XXXIII.

OF THE GENERA REJECTED BY THE SYSTEM, AS GROUNDED ON A DIFFERENCE IN THE FRUIT ONLY.

IT has been observed, in Chap. XXX., that a great many genera had been established on account of differences in the pericarpium, but that they have since been abolished. Of these the following is a list; in which, as in the preceding lists, it will appear where they are now ranged.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
ClandestinaANBLA	TUM*, with an elastic fruit.
Trollius †	BORUS, with a multicapsular fruit.
SesamoidesRESED	A, with a multicapsular fruit.
LycopersiconSolani	m, with a multicapsular fruit.
Ascyrum †	ICUM, with a quinquecapsular fruit-
DortmannaRAPUN	TIUMS, with a bilocular fruit.

<sup>\*</sup> Now Lathræa.

<sup>+</sup> Trollius and Helleborus are parted again.

I The title Ascyrum is still in use for another genus-

Now Lobelia.

NEW GENERA.

<sup>\*</sup> Now Spiræa.

OLD GENERAL

<sup>+</sup> Cassia is now the title of the genus, which includes the cassia fistula, and many other species; but the cassia lignæa of Sumatra, whose bark so nearly resembles that of the cinnamomum, is a laurus, as is the cinnamomum also; and the two plants are by some supposed to be the same.

<sup>‡</sup> Now Mimosa.

<sup>§</sup> Lobelia is now the title of the genus.

<sup>||</sup> Now Sida.

<sup>¶</sup> Impatiens is now the title of the genus.

## 134 REJECTED OLD, AND NEW GENERA.

OLD GENERA.	New Genera.
Guazuma	CACAO*, with a reticulate fruit.
<b>P</b> aliurus	RHAMNUS, with a shield-shaped fruit.
Alisma	DAMASONIUM†, with a fruit not corniculate.
Securidaca	CORONILLA, with faulchion-shaped fruit.
Melo	Cucumis, with an ovate fruit.
	CUCURBITA, with a sulcate fruit.
	CRAMBE, with a fruit that does not open.
	Sisymbrium, with a siliculose fruit.
	VERBASCUM, with a rounder fruit.
	LAURUS, with a fruit that is berried on every side.
Cururi ${}^{{}^{*}}$	Serianas, with a fruit that bears seeds at the top.
Bursa Pastoris	THLAPSI, with a fruit that has no margin.
Nasturtium	LEPIDIUM, with a margin to the fruit.
Valerianella	VALERIANA, with a fruit not pappose.
Anemonoides	Anemone, with naked seeds.
Eupatoriophalacrum	VERBESINA, with naked seeds.
	Hyoseris, with seeds almost naked.
$A$ tractylis $\parallel$	CARTHAMUS, with an obsolete crown to the seeds.
Carthamoides	CARTHAMUS, with pappose seeds.
Zazintha	LAPSANA, with pappose seeds.
Alypum	GLOBULARIA, with pappose seeds.
Xeranthemoides	XERANTHEMUM, with a feathered pappus.
	Aster, with a feathered pappus.
	CNICUS, with a feathered pappus.
0 1	Hypocheris, with a feathered pappus.
Carlinoides	CARLINA, with an obsolete pappus.

<sup>\*</sup> Now Theobroma.

<sup>+</sup> Alisma is now the title of the genus.

<sup>#</sup> Securidaca is still a title, but of a different genus.

<sup>§</sup> Now Paullinia.

<sup>||</sup> Atractylis is still a title, but applied to another genus.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Viticella	CLEMATIS, with tailed seeds.
Nymphoides	MENYANTHES, with an arillus to the seed.
Karatas:	Bromelia, with no arillus to the seed.
Tragopogonoides	Tragopogon, with bent seeds.
Tinus	VIBURNUM, with pear-shaped seeds.
Opulus	VIBURNUM, with heart-shaped seeds.
Persicaria	Polygonum, with triangular seeds.
Emerus	Coronilla, with cylindrical seeds.
Fæniculum	ANETHUM, with thick seeds.
Lens	CICER, with lens-shaped seeds.
Pepo	Cucurbita, with seeds not emarginate.
Falcaria	SIUM, with slender seeds.
Cerinthoides	CERINTHE, with four distinct seeds.
Blaria	Sherardia, with echinate seeds*.

These changes will be better seen from the annexed Tables.

\* For origin of the names of the genera, both classical and English, and the essential and natural generic characters, the reader is referred to Doctor Thornton's Practical Botany, being a New Illustration of the Genera of Plants; with a Description, and Plates of Dissections of each Genus. This book will be found a useful introduction to that work.

The reader is also referred to another work, entitled The Botanists' Vade Mecum; where all the essential generic characters are given by themselves: a most useful pocket-companion to the botanist.

# CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF GENERA,

### ARRANGED IN

# ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
A		OENERA.
	Fir	Descent
· ·	.Southernwood	
and Vaill. A. G.	,Wormwood	ARTEMISIA.
Abutilon, Dill. Elth. and Tourn.	Indian Mallow	Sida.
Abutilon, Dill. Elth	Carolina Mallow	MALVA.
Acacia, Tourn	*******	MIMOSA.
Acajou, Tourn	Cashew Nut	Anacardium.
Acarna, Vaill. A. G	Blessed Thistle	Cnicus.
Acetosa, Tourn	Sorrel	Rumex.
	lth	
Achyronia, Royen	African Broom	Aspalathus.
	G	
Acinodendron, Lin	. American Gooseberry	.,Melastoma.
Acinos, Dill. gen	Wild, or Stone Basil	Thymus.

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Acnide, Mitch	*********************	Acnida.
Adhatoda, Tourn	Malabar Nut	Justicia.
	Oat Grass	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	3	
	Bastard Agrimony	
Ahouai, Tourn	***************************************	CERBERA.
Alaternus, Tourn	False Phyllyrea	Rhamnus.
Alcea, Tourn	Vervain Mallow	MALVA.
Alchimilla, Tourn	Ladies' Mantle	ALCHEMILLA.
Alga, Raj. Ang	Grass-wrack	Zostera.
Algoides, Vaill. A. G.		ZANNICHELLIA
	French Honeysuckle	
Alkekengi, Tourn	Winter Cherry	Physalis.
Alnus, Tourn	Alder	BETULA.
Aloides, Boer. Lugd	Water Soldier	STRATIOTES.
Alpina, Plum		ALPINIA.
	P	
Alsine, Tourn	Great Ghickweed	STELLARIA.
Alsinella, Dill. gen	*******************	Sagina.
	*********************	
Alsinoides, Vaill. B. I	P	Montia.
Alypum, Niss. A. G.	Blue Daisy	GLOBULARIA.
Alyssoides, Tourn	Madwort	ALYSSUM.
Amanita, Dill	Agaric	AGARICUS.
Amaranthi species, To	ourn	AMARANTHUS.
Amaranthoides, Tourn	Globe Amaranth	GOMPHRENA.
Amberboi, Vaill	Sweet Oriental Cyani	IS CENTAUREA.
	called Sweet Sultan	n.
Amethystina, Amman and Hall.	***************************************	AMETHYSTEA.
Ammoides, Boerh	Bishop's Weed	Амм1.
	Malabar Palm (male)	
	Orpine	

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Anacampseros, LinE	vergreenAfrican Purs	lane Portulaca.
gen. pl. ed. prim.		
Anagallidastrum, Mich	*****************	Centunculus.
Ananas, TournP.	ine Apple	BROMELIA.
Ananthocyclos, Vaill	•••••	COTULA.
A.G. and Dill. Elth.		
Anapodophyllum,D	uck's-foot, or MayAp	ple Podophyllum
Tourn.		
Androsæmum, TournT	utsan, or Park Leave	sHypericum.
Anemone ranunculus,W Dill. gen.	Vind Flower	ANEMONE.
Anemonoides, Dill.genW	Vood Anemone	ANEMONE.
and Vaill. A. G.		
Anemonospermos, Com		Arctotis.
Hort. Amst.	•	
Angiopteris, Mitch		Onoclea.
Anguina, Trew	•	
Anguina, MichSe	erpent Cucumber	TRICHOSAN-
		THES.
Anguria, TournW		
Anonis, TournR		
Anonymos, Gron. virg		
Antanisophyllum, Vaill. H	log-weed	Boerhaavia.
A. G.		~
Anthyllis, Magn. char		
Aparine, TournCl		
Aphaca, TournY		
Aphyllon, MichSi	•	OROBANCHE.
	Rape.	~
Apios, BoerhK	nobbed-rooted Liquice Vetch.	orGlycine.
Apocynum, TournDe		ASCLEPIAS.
Aponogeton, Pont. Anth. To		
Aquifolium, TournH	_	
-		

GENERIC NAMES	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Arachidna. Plumh	Ground Nut	Arachis.
	Ground Nut	
Araliastrum, Vaill	Ginseng	PANAX.
	Worm Grass	
	Friar's Cowl	
	Apricot	
	Floating Arum	
	Greater Meadow-sweet.	
Asarina, Tourn	Snap-dragon, withGroun	d Antirrhinum
	Ivy Leaves.	
Ascyrum, Tourn	St. Peter's Wort, with.	Hypericum.
•	great Flowers.	
Aspergillus, Mich		Byssus.
	Bastard Chrysanthemum	
	Ox Eye	
Asterocephalus, Vaill. A. G.	Scabious	Scabiosa.
Asteroides, Tourn and Vaill. A. G.	Ox Eye	Buphthalmum
Asteropterus, Vaill. A.C	G. Star-wort	ASTER.
Astragaloides, Tourn	Bastard Milk-vetch	PHACA.
Atractylis, Vaill. A. C.	G. Distaff Thistle	CARTHAMUS.
Aurantium, Tourn	Orange	CITRUS.
Aureliana, Lasit	Ginseng	Panax.
Auricula Ursi, Tourn.	Auricula, or Bear's Ear	Primula.
Azederach, Tourn	Bead Tree	MELIA.
В		
Baccharis, Vaill. A. C	G. Lavender Cotton	SANTOLINA.
	River Spunge	

Generic Names English Names rejected.	LINNEAN GENERA.
Ballote, TournBlack Horehound	BALLOTA.
Balsamina, TournBalsam	IMPATIENS.
Balsamita, Vaill. A. G. Costmary	TANACETUM.
Barba capræ, TournGreater Meadow-s	weet Spiræa.
Belladona, TournDeadly Nightshade	Atropa.
Bellidiastrum, MichMiddle Daisy	Doronicum.
Bellidioides, Vaill. A.G. Greater, or Ox-eye	MUM.
Bellis-Leucanthemum,Annual Daisy  Mich. gen.	
Benzoë, BoerhBenjamin Tree	LAURUS.
Bermudiana, Tourn. and	SISYRINCHIUM.
Bernhardia, Houst. A.A. Bastard Ricinus	Croton.
Bidentis species, <i>Dill</i> Tick-seeded Sun-fle <i>Elth</i> .	owerCoreopsis.
Bihai, PlumBanana	Musa.
Bistorta, TournBistort, or Snake-w	eedPolygonum.
Blairia, Houst. A. AVervain	VERBENA.
Blattaria, TournMoth Mullein	VEREASCUM.
Boletus, Mich	PHALLUS.
Bonarota, MichRock Germander	VERONISA.
Bonduc, PlumNickar Tree	Guilandina.
Boraginoides, BoerhIndian Borage	Borrago.
Borbonia, PlumRed Bay of Carolin	naLaurus.
Botrytis, Mich	
Bovista, Dill	
Bryonioides, Dill. Elth. Single-seeded Cucu	ımberSıcvos.
Bucca-ferrea, Mich	RUPPIA.
Buglossum, TournBugloss	Anchusa.
Bugula, TournBugle	Ajuga.
Bulbine, Lin. gen. pl, Cape Spiderwort ed. prim.	Anthericum.
Bulbocastanum, Tourn. Pig-nut, or Earth-	nutBunium.
Buphthalmum, TournOx-eye, of old aut.	~ .

GENERIC NAMES ENGLISH NAMES. LINNÆAN GENERA.	
Bupleuroides, BoerhBastard Hare's-earPhyllus.	
Bursa Pastoris, TournShepherd's PouchThlaspi.	
,	
C	
Caapeba, Plum	
Cacalianthemum, Dill	
Cacao, TournChocolate NutTHEOBROMA.	
Cainito, PlumStar Apple	-
LUM	
Calaba, PlumCALOPHYLLUM	۱.
Calamintha, TournCalamintMelissa.	
Calamus aromaticus,Sweet RushAcorus.  Pet. gen. and Mich.	
Calceolus, TournLadies' SlipperCYPRIPEDIUM	ſ.
Calcitrapa, VaillStar ThistleCENTAUREA.	
Calcitrapoides, VaillThorny KnapweedCentaurea.	
Caltha, Tourn. and Vaill. MarigoldCALENDULA.	
A. G.	
Camara, Plum. and Dill. American ViburnumLANTANA.	
Elth.	
Cameraria, Dill. genSmall Water Chickweed,Montia.	
or Blinks.	
Camphora, Gronov. diss. Camphor TreeLAURUS.	
Camphorata, TournStinking Ground-PineCamphorosm	(A.
Cannabina, Tourn. corBastard HempDatisca.	
Cannacorus, TournIndian Flowering ReedCANNA.	
Capnoides, TournFumatoryFumaria.	
Caprifolium, TournHoneysuckleLONICERA.	
Caprificus, Pont. AnthWild Fig-treeFicus.	
Caraguata, PlumTILLANDSIA.	
Caraxeron, Vaill. A. G. Globe AmaranthGOMPHRENA	
Cardamindum, TournIndian Cress	
Cardiaca, Tourn MotherwortLEONURUS.	

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Cardispermum, Trant	.Marigold	Calendula.
Cardui species, Tourn Carelia, Pont. diss		
Carimpana, Hort. Mal.	Malabar Palm (female	e)Borassus.
Carlinoides, Vaill. A. G.	Carline Thistle	CARLINA.
Carpobolus, Mich		Lycoperdon.
Carthamoides, Vail. A.G.	Bastard Saffron	CARTHAMUS.
Carui, Tourn	Caraway	CARUM.
Caryophyllata, Tourn	Avens, or Herb Benne	tGEUM.
Caryophyllodendron, Vaill. A. G.	, , ,	
Caryophyllus, Tourn	Sweet William, &c.	
Caryophyllus aromaticus, Tourn.		
Casia, Tourn	Poet's Cassia	OSYRIS.
Cassida, Tourn	Skull Cap	Scutellaria.
Castanea, Tourn		
Castorea, Plum		Duranta.
Catanance, Tourn	Candy Lion's Foot	CATANANCHE.
Cataria, Tourn	Cat-mint	NEPETA.
Cedrus, Tourn	Cedar	Juniperus.
Ceiba, Plum	.Silk Cotton-Tree	Вомвах.
Centaureum majus, Tour.	Centaury	CENTAUREA.
Centaureum minus, Tour.	Lesser Centaury	GENTIANA.
Cepa, Tourn	Onion	ALLIUM.
Cerasus, Tourn	Cherry	Prunus.
Ceratocephaloides, Vail.		VERBESINA.
A. G.	N.	1
Ceratocephalus, Vaill		,BIDENS.
A. G. Ceratoides, Tourn. Cor	,	
Cereus, Juss. A. G		
Cerinthoides, Boerh	moneywort	, CERINTHE.

GENERIC NAMES	English Names.	
REJECTED.		GENERA.
Cervispina, Dill. gen		
Chærophylli species,V	Vild Chervil	Снжгорнуц-
Tourn.		LUM.
Chamæbuxus, Tourn	Low Box	Polygala.
Chamæcerasus, Tourn]	Dwarf Cherry, or Upri	ghtLonicera.
	Honeysuckle.	
Chamædaphne, Buxh	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Andromeda.
A. R.		
Chamædaphne, Mitch		
Chamædrys, Tourn		
Chamæjasme, Amm	***************************************	STELLERA.
Chamælea, Tourn	Widow Wail	CNEORUM.
Chamælinum, Vaill	Least Rupture-wort,	orLinum.
B. P.	All-seed.	
Chamæmelum, Tourn	Chamomile	Anthemis.
and Vaill. A. G.	-	•
Chamænerion, Tourn]	Rosebay, orWillow H	erbEpilobium.
Chamæpitys, Tourn		
Chamærhododendros,		
Tourn.	•	DRON.
Chamæriphes, Pont	Dwarf Palm	CHAMÆROPS.
Chenopodio-morus,		
Boer.	Blite.	
Christophoriana, Tourn.	Herb Christopher	Астжа.
Chrysanthemoides, Tour.	-	
A.G. Dill. gen. & Elth.	•	MUM.
Chrysocome, Dill. gen		CHRYSOCOMA.
Cicuta, Tourn		
Cicutaria, Tourn		
,	stard Hemlock.	
Cinara, Tourn		CYNARA.
Cinnamomum, Herm. H.		
L.B. and Burm. Zeyl.	CHARGINAL ALCOHOUS	11111111111111111111111111111111111111
Liege.		

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	LINNEAN GENERA.
Cirsium, Tourn. and Vaill. A. G.	Soft, or Gentle Thistle	CARDUUS.
	01.	,
Citreum, Tourn		
Clandestina, Tourn		
	purple flowers; o	
	Great purple Herb	•
•	bane.	
Clematitis, Tourn	Virgin's Bower	CLEMATIS.
Clitorius, Dill. Elth		
Clymenum, Tourn		
Coa, Plum	9	
Codda Panna, Hort. Mal.		
Coffe, Juss. A. G		
Colocasia, Boerh		
Colocynthis, Tourn	•	erCucumis.
,	Gourd.	
Coma aurea, Boerh		
Conocarpodendron,	Silver Tree	PROTEA.
Boerh.		
Convolvulo Tithymalus,		DALECHAMPIA.
Boerh.		
Conyzella, Dill. gen		Erigeron,
Conyzoides, Dill. gen		Erigeron.
Conyzoides, Tourn. A. G.		
Coral, Dill. Elth	Coral Tree	ERYTHRINA.
Corallo fungus, Vaill		
В. Р.		
Corallodendron, Tourn.	Coral Tree	ERYTHRINA.
Coralloides, Tourn. and		
Mich.		OLATARIA.
Coralloides, Dill. Musc. 1	ivromyrromt	Lighten
Cordyline, Roy. Lugd.		
Corindum, TournF	teart-seed, or Heart-pe	
		MUM.

GENERIC NAMES ENGLISH NAMES. LINNÆAN GENERA.
Cornucopiodes, Scheuch
Corona imperialis, Tour. Crown ImperialFRITILLARIA.
Corona solis, Vaill. A.G Sunflower
Tourn. & Dill. Elth.
Coronopus, TournBuck's-horn PlantainPLANTAGO.
Corrigiola, Dill. genVerticillate Knot-grassILLECEBRUM. and Mahr.
Cortusa, PlumTHALIA.
Corydalis, Dill. genBladder FumatoryFumaria.
Cotinus, TournVenice SumachRHUS.
Cotula, TournANACYCLUS.
Courbaril, PlumLocust Tree
Crepis, Vaill. A. G Tangier Sow-Thistle Scorzonera.
Crocodilium, VaillCentaury without stemsCentaurea.
Crocoddilodes, VaillDistaff ThistleATRACTYLIS.
Cruciata, TournCrosswortVALANTIA.
Cucularia, Juss. A. G Fumatory with a naked FUMARIA.
stalk.
Cujete, PlumCalabash TreeCrescentia.
Cuminoides, TournWild or Bastard CuminLAGOECIA.
Cururu, Plum
Cyanus, Tourn. andBluebottle
Cyathoides, MichCup MushroomPeziza.
Cydonia, TournQuince TreePyrus.
Cynocrambe, TournDog's CabbageTHELIGONUM.
Cynoglossoides, IsnardBorrageBorrage.
A. G.
Cynomorium, GarcCYNOMETRA.
Cynorrhinchium, MitchMIMULUS.
Cyperella, MichSchenus.
Cyperoides, Tour. Scheu
Cysticapnos, BoerhBladder FumatoryFumaria.

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	LINNÆAN GENERAL
D		O ENERA.
_	••••••	Psoralea-
*	Star-headed Water Plan	ALISMA.
and Vaill. A. G.	tain.	,
Dantia, Petit. gen	*********************	ISNARDIA.
Dens Canis, Tourn	Dog's-Tooth Violet	Erythronium.
Dens Leonis, Tourn	Dandelion	Leontodon.
Dichotophyllum, Dill		CERATOPHYL-
gen.		LUM.
Diconangia, Mich		ITEA.
Dimorphotheca, Vaill	Marigold	CALENDULA.
A. G.		
Diototheca, Vaill. A. G		Morina.
Dodonæa, Plum	Holly, with winged leave	es ILEX.
Doria, Dill. gen. & Elth	Golden Rod	Solidago.
Dortmanna, Rudb. A. S.	Water Gladiole	LOBELIA.
	.Blood-Flower	
	.Dragons	
Duglassia, Houst. A. A	orara a o a a ara a a dra a ara ara ara ara ara a	Volkameria-
$\mathbf{E}$		
Vaill. A. G.	Globe Thistle	
Echinoides, Dill. gen		Lycopsis.
	CommonPalm, or DateTr	
Elaterium, Boerh	.Wild, Spirting, or Ass's	Momordica.
,	Cucumber.	
Elatine, Dill. gen	Fluellin, or Female Speed well.	d- Antirrhinum.
Elephas, Tourn	Elephant's Head	RHINANTHUS.
Elichrysum, Tourn		GNAPHALIUM.
and Dill. Elth.	or Eternal Flower.	
Elymus, Mich		"Zizania.

GENERIC NAMES	English Names.	Linnean Genera.
Emerus, Tourn	Scorpion Senna	Coronilla.
Enula, Casalp. and	Elecampane	Inula.
Ephemerum, Tourn	Virginian Spiderwort	TRADESCANTIA
Erebinthus, Mitch		VICIA.
Eresia, Plum		THEOPHRASTA
Ericæ species, Tourn		Andromeda.
Erinacea, Tourn	Spanish Hedgehog Thoi	n Anthyllis.
Erinaceus, Dill. & Mich.		HYDNUM.
Eriocephalus, Vaill. A.G.	Spear Thistle	CARDUUS.
Eriophorus, Vaill. A. G.	Downy Sow-Thistle, or	Andryala.
	Woolly Hawk-weed.	
Erucago, Tourn	Square-codded Rocket.	Bunias.
,	of Montpelier.	
Euonymoides, Isnar.A.G.	Staff Tree	CELASTRUS.
Eupatoriophalacron, Dill	The state of the s	
Elth. and Vaill. A. G.		
Euphorbium, Isnar. A.G.	Burning Thorny Plant.	Euphorbia.
$\mathbf{F}$		
Faba, Tourn		
Fabago, Tourn	Bean Caper	Zygophyllum
Fagopyrum, Tourn		
Ferrum equinum, Tour.		
Ficaria, Dill. gen	Pilewort, or Lesser Ce- landine.	RANUNCULUS.
Ficoida, Niss. A. G. Dill.		Aizoon.
gen. and Elth.		
Ficoides, Tourn. A. G.		THEMUM.
Filago, Vaill. A. G. &	Cudweed	Gnaphalium.
Filipendula, Tourn	Dropwort	Spiræa.
Fluvialis, Vaill. A.G		
and Mich.	_	

GENERIC NAMES ENGLISH NAMES. REJECTED.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Fæniculum, TournFennelA	NETHUM.
Fænum Græcum, Tourn. FenugreekT	
Franca, MichF	
Frangula, TournBlack or Berry-bearingR	,
Alder.	
Fungoidaster, MichE	LVELA.
Fungoides, MichEn	
Fungoides, DillCr	
Fungoidis species,Cup MushroomPa	
Vaill. B. P.	
Fungoidis species, Vail. B. PEn	LVELA.
G	
Gale, Tourn. A. G. & Sweet Willow, Gale, or M	YRICA.
Dill. gen. Dutch Myrtle.	•
Galeobdolon, Dill. gen. Yellow Archangel, orG	ALEOPSIS.
Dead Nettle.	
Galeopsis, TournBase HorehoundSr	TACHYS.
Gallium, TournLadies' Bed-straw, orG.	
Cheese Rennet.	
Geaster, MichL	YCOPERDON,
Genista, TournBroomSr	PARTIUM.
Genista-spartium, Tour. Furze, Whins, or GorseU	LEX.
Genistella, TournDwarf Broom	ENISTA.
Gerbera, Lin. gen. plA. ed. prim.	RNICA.
Gesnera, PlumG	ESNERIA.
Geum, TournKidneywortS.	
Glaucium, TournHorned PoppyCr	
Glaucoides, MichPurslaneP	
Gnaphaloides, TournBastard CudweedM	
Graminifolia, Dill. gen. Triple-headed Pond-weedZ	
Granadilla, Tourn. &Passion FlowerP.  Dill. Elth.	
Grossularia, TournGooseberryR	IBES.

Generic Names English Names. Linnæan Genera.
Guaicana, TournIndian Date-PlumDIOSPYROS.
Guaiava, TownBay PlumPsidium.
Guanabanus, PlumCustard-AppleAnnona.
Guazuma, PlumBastard Cedar of Jamaica Theobroma
Guidonia, PlumSAMYDA.
Guidonia, I tuitteesseesseesseesseesseesseesseesseesse
Н
Hacub, Vaill. A. GGUNDELIA.
Harmala, TournWild Syrian RuePEGANUM.
Hedypnois, Tourn
Heisteria, Lin. gen. plPolygala. ed. prim.
Heleniastrum, Vail. A.G. Bastard Sunflower
Helenium, Vail. A. GStarwortASTER.
Helenium, Moris. RajElecampaneINULA.
Herm Rivin. Rupp.
Knaut. and Vaill.
Helianthemum, TournDwarf Cistus, or LittleCistus.
Sunflower.
Helichrysoides, VaillSeriphium.
Helichrysoides, VaillGNAPHALIUM.  A, G.
Helichrysum, Vail. A.G. Cassidony, Golden-locks,GNAPHALIUM. or Eternal Flower.
Helleborine, TournBastard HelleboreSerapias.
Helmintotheca, Vaill, Picris.
A. G.
Helxine, Lin. gen. plBuck-wheat, or BrankPolygonum. ed. prim.
Henna, LudwLAWSONIA.
Hepatica, Dill. genNoble Liverwort, or He- Anemone.
patica.
Hepatica, MichMARCHANTIA.
Herba Paris, TournTrue-love, or One-berry Paris.

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	Linnzan Genera.
Hermodactylus, Tourn.	Tuberose Iris	Iris.
Hieracioides, Vaill. A.G.	Bastard Hawkweed	CREPIS,
Hippocastanum, Tourn.	Horse Chestnut	Æsculus.
Hippuris, Dill. gen. & Pont. Anth.	***************************************	Chara,
Horminum, Tourn	Clary	SALVIA.
Hyacinthus stellaris,	•	
Hydroceratophyllon,		CEPATODITYI -
Vaill. A. G.		LUM.
Hydrophace, Buxb. cent.		
Hypericoides, Plum		
Hypocistis, Tourn		•
Hypophyllocarpoden dron, Boerh.	-	
Hypopitys, Dill. gen		MONOTROPA
Hysterophorus, Vaill		
A. G.	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
, .,		
I		
Jabotapita, Plum		
Jacea, Tourn. Dill. gen	Knapweed	CENTAUREA.
Jacobææ species, Tour	Ragworts (sundry, of o	ldSolidago.
Vaill. A.G.	authors).	•
Jacobææ species, Tour1	Ragworts (sundry, of o authors).	ldSenecio.
Jacobæastrum, Vaill	African Ragwort	OTHONNA.
A. G.	. 0	•
Jacobæoides, Vail. A.G.	African Ragwort	OTHONNA.
Jalapa, Tourn	_	
Jan-raja, Plum		
Jasminoides, Niss. A.G.		
Icaco, Plum		

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera,
Ilex, Tourn	Evergreen Oak	Quercus.
Indigo, Isnard, A. G		
Inga, Plum		
Jonthlaspi, Tourn		
Isora, Plum	Screw Tree	HELICTERES.
Juncago, Tourn. & Mich.	Arrow-headed Grass	Triglochia.
Jussievia, Houst. A. A		JATROPHA.
K		
Kali, Tourn	Glasswort	SALSOLA.
Karatas, Plum		
Katovindel, Hort. Mal. I	• •	
Kæmpfera, Houst. A.A.	Vervain	VERBENA.
Keratophyton, Boerh		
Ketmia, Tourn		
	Mallow.	
Kleinia, Lin. gen. pl I ed. prim.	Foreign Colt's-foot	CACALIA.
Knawel, Dill. gen	German Knot-grass	Scleranthus.
Kodda-pail, Plum		
L		
Lacryma Job, Tourn	Job's Tears	Coix.
Lampsana, Vaill. A. G.		
LANCISIA, Pont. diss	************	Cotula.
Lapathum, Tourn	Dock	Rumex.
Lappa, Tourn. & Vail1	Burdock,	ARCTIUM.
A. G.		
Larix, Tournl	Larch Tree	Pinus.
Laurentia, Mich		LOBELIA.
Laurocerasus, TournLa	aurel	Prunus.
Ledum, Mich		
Lens, TournI	entils	ERVUM.
Lentibularia, Vaill. A	Water Milfoil	UTRICULARIA,
G. and Dill. gen.		

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA,
Lenticula, Mich. and I	Ouck-meat	LEMNA.
Dill. gen.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Leontodontoides, Mich	*******	1
Leontopetalon, TournI	ion's Leaf	LEONTICE.
Lepidocarpodendron	•••••••	Ркотел.
Leptostachia, Mich	*****************	PHRYMA.
Leucanthemum, Tourn		
	white rays, or Ox	
	eye Daisy.	
Leucojum, TournS	stock July-Flower, ar	dCHEIRANTHUS,
	Wall Flower.	
Lichen, Dill. Musc	******************	MARCHANTIA,
Lichenastrum, Dill Musc.		
Lichenoides, Dill. Musc.		
Lilac, TournI		
Liliastrum, Tourn		
i e	no's Lily, or Great	Sa- Lis.
	voy Spiderwort.	
Lilio-asphodelus, Tourn.	Day Lily, or Lily Asp	ho HEMEROCAL-
	del. /	LIS.
Lilio-hyacinthus, Tourn.	Lily-Hyacinth	Scilla.
Lilionarcissus, Tourn	•	
Lilium convallium, Tour.		
Limnopeuce, Vaill. A.G.		
Limodorum, Tourn	-	
Limon, TournI		
Limonium, Tourn		
Linagrostis, Mich. 8(		
Linaria, Tourn		
Lingua cervina, Tourn		
0		

·
GENERIC NAMES ENGLISH NAMES LINNEAN GENERA,
Linocarpon, MichLeast Rupturewort, orLinum. All-seed.
Lirium, RoyLilyLilium.
Lithophyton, TournLITHOXYLON,
Lonchitis, TournRough SpleenwortPolypopium.
Luffa, Tourn. A.G. Dill., Egyptian Cucumber Momordica.
Lunularia, MichMARCHANTIA.
Lupinaster, BuxbTrifolium.
Lupulus, Tourn
Luteola, TournWild Woad, or Dyer'sRESEDA.
Weed.
Lychnidea, Dill. ElthBastard LychnisPhlox.
Lychni scabiosa, BoerhKNAUTIA,
Lycogala, MichMucor.
Lycoperdastrum, MichLycoperdon.
Lycoperdoides, MichLycoperdon.
Lycopersicon, TournWolf's Peach, or LoveSolanum.
Apple.
Lycopodioides, Dill. MuscLycopodium.
${f M}$
Malachodendron, MitchStewartia.
Malacoides, TournBastard MallowMALOPE.
Malva, TournRose Mallow, or HollyALCEA.
Malvaviscus, Dill. Elth. Berry-bearing Hibiscus Hibiscus.
Malvinda, Dill. ElthIndian Mallow, with sinSIDA.
gle Seeds.
Malus, TournApplePyrus.
Mamei, PlumMammeeMAMMEA.
Mancanilla, Plum,Manchineel
Mangles Plum Dog bondel of the L. V. D.
Mangles, PlumPee-kandel of the Indians Rhizophora,
Mangostans, Garc. A.A. MangostanGARCINIA.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Manihot, Tourn. and	CassavaJ	ATROPHA.
Dill. Elth.		
Maurocenia, Lin. gen]	Hottentot CherryC	ASSINE.
pl. ed. prim.		
Mays, Tourn	Indian or TurkeyWheat. Z	EA.
Medica, Tourn	Snail Trefoil, and MedicM	IEDICAGO.
	or Lucern Grass.	* - *
Melanoschænus, Mich	Round Black-headed Se	CHŒNUS.
gen.	Marsh-Rush, or	
	Bog Rush.	
Melilobus, Mitch	Three-thorned AcaciaG	LEDITSIA.
Melilotus, Tourn	MelilotT	RIFOLIUM.
Melo, Tourn	MelonC	UCUMIS.
Melocactus, Tourn	Melon Thistle	CACTUS.
Melongena, Tourn	Mad Apple, or Egg Plant So	OLANUM.
Melopepo, Tourn	Buckler GourdC	UCURBITA.
Memecylum, Mich	Frailing ArbutusE	PIGÆA.
Methonica, Tourn	Superb LilyG	LORIOSA.
Meum, Tourn	Spignel	THAMANTA.
Michelia, Houst. A. A	P	ONTEDERIA.
Michelia, Amm. Act. Pet.	G	MELINA.
Microleuconymphæa,]	Frog's Bit	IYDROCHARIS.
Boerh.		
Millefolium, Tourn	Yarrow, or MilfoilAc	CHILLEA.
	0	
Mitreola, Lin. gen. pl	O	PHIORRHIZA.
ed. prim,		
Moldavica, Tourn	Turkey or MoldavianD	RACOCEPHA-
	Baum.	LUM.
	Peruvian MastichSc	
	Molucca BaumM	
	oly with Lily Flowers,A	LLIUM.
·	or Homer's Moly.	
Monbin, PlumB	rasilian PlumSp	ONDIAS:

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Monilifera, Vaill. A. G.	Hard-seeded Chrysan	OSTEOSPER-
	themum.	MUM.
Monospermalthæa, Isna	r	WALTHERIA.
A. G.	,	
Montia, Houst. A. A		HELIOCARPUS.
Morocarpus, Rupp	Blite, orStrawberrySpin:	ach Вытим.
Morsu ranæ, Tour. A.G	. Frog's Bit	Hydrocharis.
Moschatellina, Tourn	.Tuberose Moschatel, o	rAdoxa.
/	Hollow Root.	
Mucilago, Mich	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Mucor.
Murucuja, Tourn	.Passion Flower	Passiflora.
Muscari, Tourn	. Grape Hyacinth	Hyacinthus.
Muscoides, Mich		Jungermannia
Myosotis, Tourn	.Mouse-ear Chickweed.	CERASTIUM.
Myosuros, Dill. gen	.Mouse-tail	Myosurus.
Myrobatindum, Vaill	.American Viburnum	LANTANA.
A. G.		
N		
	Cuantan Enam duan	T
Tourn.	.Greater Snow-drop.,	LEUCOJUM.
	Cress	Tananasas
	Indian Water-Lily	
	uran water-Ling	
	.Ginseng	
_	. Walnut	
•	Lesser YellowWaterLil	
Tymphotoes, Yourn	with fringed flowers	•
	with tringed nowers	) <b>,</b>
O	,	
Obeliscotheca, Vaill	Dwarf Sunflower	Rudbeckia. 🗡
A. G. and Dill. Elth	2.	
Ochrus, Tourn	Wildwinged Pea	Pisum.
Odontitis, Dill. gen	.Red Meadow-Eyebrigh	ntEuphrasia.

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	Linnean Genera.
Omphalodes, Tourn	Venus's Navelwort	CYNOGLOSSUM,
Onagra, Tourn	Tree Primrose	ENOTHERA.
Onobrychis, Tourn		
Ophris, Tourn	Twyblade	OPHRYS.
Opulus, Tourn. & Vaill	Marsh Elder, or Gelder	VIBURNUM.
A. G.		136
Opuntia, Tourn		
Orchidion, Mich		
Oreoselinum, Tourn		
Ornithopodium, Tourn.		
Ornus, Mich	Ash	FRAXINUS
Orobanchoides, Tourn	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Monotropa,
A. G.		
Ostrya, Mich		
Oxycoccus, Tourn		
	Moss Berries, or Mo	or .
	Berries.	
Oxyoides, Garc. A. A. S		
Oxys, Tourn	Wood Sorrel	OXALIS.
P		*
Padus, Lin. gen. plI	Bird Cherry	Prunus.
ed. prim.		
Paliurus, Tourn	Christ's Thorn	Rhamnus.
Panacea, Mitch	Ginseng	PANAX.
Panicastrella, Mich		CENCHRUS.
Papaya, TournI	Papaw	CARICA.
Papia, Mich		ORVALA.
Paronychia, Tourn	Iountain Knot-grass	ILLECEBRUM.
Partheniastrum, Niss B	Bastard Feverfew	PARTHENIUM.
A. G. Dill. gen. & Elth.		,
Patagonica, Dill. Elth		PATAGONULA.
Pavia, BoerhSo	carlet Horse-chestnut	Æsculus.
Pedicularis species, Tour. Y	'ellow Rattle, Cock's- comb, or Lousewort.	Rhinanthus.

Generic Names rejected.	English Names.	LINNEAN GENERA.
Pelecinus, Tourn	.Clusius's Foreign Ha	tBISERRULA.
Penæa, Plum		aPolygala.
Pentagonotheca, Vaill A. G.	.Fingrigo	PISONIA.
Pentaphylloides, Tourn.	Cinquefoils, whose leavare not quite quina	
Pentapterophyllum,	.Water Milfoil	
Dill. gen. Pepo, Tourn	.Pumpion	LUM. Cucurbita.
Percepier, Dill. gen	•	
Pereskia, Plum. Lin	-	
gen. pl. ed. prim.	ricans, or Blad Ap	ople.
Periclymenum, Tourn	.Trumpet Honeysuckle	eLonicera.
Persea, Plum	Avocado or Avogato	Pear Laurus.
Persica, Tourn	Peach	Amygdalus.
Persicaria, Tourn	Arse-smart, or Persic	aria Polygonum.
Pervinca, Tourn	Periwinkle	VINCA.
Petasites, Tourn. and.	Butterburr, or Pestile	ntTussilago.
Vaill. A. G.	wort.	
Petilium, Lin. gen. pl ed. prim.		
Phalangium, Tourn	Spiderwort	ANTHERICUM.
Phalloboletus, Mich		PHALLUS.
Phillyreastrum, Vaill.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Morinda.
A. G.		
Pilosella, Vaill. A. G.	Creeping Mouse-ear	Hieracium,
Pimpinella, Tourn	Burnet	Poterium.
Pinastella, Dill. gen		HIPPURIS.
	Wild Ananas	
Pittonia, Plum		Tournefortia
Plantaginella, Dill. ger	ı. Least Water-Plantair	nLimosella.
Plantanocephalus, Vai	ll. Button-wood	CEPHALANTHUS

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Poliifolia, Buxb. A.R.	Marsh Cistus, or Rosema	ry Andromeda,
Polium, Tourn	.Poley Mountain	TEUCRIUM.
Polyacantha, Vaill	.Casaubon's Thistle, sup	CARDUUS.
A. G.	posed the true Fish	1
	Thistle or Acarna of	<b>f</b> ;
	Theophrastus.	
Polygaloides, Dill. gen.	Milkwort	Polygala.
Polygonatum, Tourn	Solomon's Seal	Convallaria.
Polygonifolia, Dill. gen	**********************	Corrigiola.
Polyporus, Mitch	••••••••••••	Boletus.
Populago, Tourn	Marsh Marigold	CALTHA.
Porophyllum, Vaill	.Cacalin, with perforate	CACALIA.
A. G.	leaves.	
Porrum, Tourn	Leek	ALLIUM.
Portula, Dill. gen	.Water Purslane	PEPLIS.
Portulacastrum, B. Jus.	Horse Purslane	TRIANTHEMA.
	R	
Primula veris, Tourn	Primrose	Primula.
	. Water Dragons	
Pseudoacacia, Tourn	.False Acacia	Robinia.
	. Bastard Dittany	
	Three-leaved Rue	
	.Fleawort	
Ptarmica, Tourn	.Sneezewort, Bastard Pel	
	litory, or Goose-tong	
Pterocephalus. Vaill A. G.	.Scabious	Scabiosa.
Pterospermadendron, A	m	PENTAPETES.
Pulsatilla, Tourn	.Pasque Flower	Anemone.
Q	*	
Quamoclit, Tourn	***************************************	IPOMŒA.

		10
GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Quinquefolium, Tourn.	Cinquefoil	Potentilla.
	True Jesuits'-Bark Tree	
A. G.		
R.		
	Water Radish	SISVMERIUM.
	Least Rupturewort, or	
Atagrora, 2000 genome	All-seed.	
Raninculoides Va. A G	Water Crowfoot	RANUNCULUS.
	Turnep	
	White-flowered Char-	
taphamstrum, 10am	lock, with jointed p	
Ranistrum Tourn	Sea Cabbage	
	Rampions	
	Cardinal Flower	
Dill. Elth.	Cardinar 1 ionor	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
45 0000 440000	Rhubarb	Rufilm
	G	
	V	
and Tourn.	X	LAFSANA.
Rhamnoides, Tourn	Bastard Rhamnus, or S	SeaНіррорнав.
	Buckthorn.	
Rhaponticoides, Vaill.	Centaury	CENTAUREA.
Rhapontium, Vaill	. Centaury	CENTAUREA.
Ribesium, Dill. Elth	Currant Tree	RIBES.
	3ur	
	Bastard Ricinus	
	***************************************	
Rojoc, Plum	***************************************	Morinda.
Ros solis, Tourn	Sun-dew	Drosera.
Rubeola, Tourn	Petty Madder	Crucianella.
	A. Button Tree	
	Grass Wrack	
Ruta muraria, Tourn.	Wall-rue, or Tentwo	rtAsplenium.

GENERIC NAMES	English Names.	Linnean
REJECTED.		GENERA
S		. ,
Sabina, BoerhS	avine	Juniperus.
Sagitta, Dill. gen. and A	rrow-head	SAGITTARIA:
Vaill. A.G.	*	*.
Salicaria, Tourn	Villow-herb, or Purple	LYTHRUM.
•	Loosestrife.	•
Salvinia, Mich		MARSILEA.
Santolinoides, Vaill. A. G.	************	ANACYCLUS.
and Mich. gen.		
Sapota, PlumS	Sapota	ACHRAS.
Sassafras, OffS	assafras Tree	Laurus.
Saururus, PlumI	izard's Tail	.PIPER.
Schunda Pana, Hort. Mal.	************************	.CARYOTA.
Scirpocyperus, MitchI		
Scirpoides, Mont		
Sclarea, Tourn	LARY	.SALVIA.
Scorodoprasum, MichG	reat round-headed or	ALLIUM.
	Turkey Garlick.	,
Scorpioides, TournC		
Scorzoneroides, VaillV	iper's Grass	.Scorzonera.
Sebestena, Dill. ElthS	ebesten	CORDIA.
Securidaca, TournT	he True Hatchet-Vetch	.Coronilla.
	or Sicklewort.	* *
Sedi species, TournI	Houseleek	Sempervivum.
Selaginoides, Dill. Musc.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	LYCOPODIUM.
Selago; Dill. MuscU	pright Fir-Moss	Lycopodium,
Senecionis species, D. Elt.		ERIGERON.
Senna, TournS	enna of the shops	CASSIA.
Seriana, Plum		.Paullinia:
Sesamoides, TournI	Bastard Rocket	RESEDA.
Sherardia, VaillV	ervain	VERBENA.
Sherardia, Pont. Epist		
Sicyoides, TournS	ingle-seeded Cucumber	Sicyos,

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	Linnæan Genera.
Siliqua, Tourn	Carob Tree, or St. John' Bread.	sCERATONIA.
om. m		C
	Judas Tree	
Silybium, Vaill, A. G.	Milk Thistle, or Lady's	CARDUUS.
	Thistle.	
	Mustard	
Sinapistrum, Tourn	Bastard Mustard	Claome.
Siphonanthemum, Amn	n	Siphonanthus
Act. Petrop.		
Sisarum, Tourn	Skirret	Sium.
	Iris with a double bulk	
	called Spanish Nut.	1 .
Sloana, Plum	Apeiba of the Brasilia	ns Sloanea.
	G. American Nightshade	
	Indian Millet	*
0	Single-seeded Broom	
•	Cow Parsnep	
	c. Johnsonia	
	Cock's-comb	
Vaill. A. G.	Cock s-companies	CELOSIA.
	n Dladdan Nat	0
Stallaria Dill acc	r. Bladder Nut	C
	Wallam Chan at Dathlah	
_	Yellow Star of Bethleh	
·	French Lavender	
	nt. Thorn Apple	
Stratiotes, Vaill. A. G	Water Milfoil, or Wate Violet.	rHottonia.
Stratiotes, Dill. gen	Frog's-bit	Hydrocharis.
	**************	
	Cork Tree	
Succisa, Vaill. A. G.,	Devil's-bit	SCABIOSA.
	lt. Shrubby St. Peter's-wor	
	Mock Orange, or Syrin	
	M	0
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GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Т		
Tamariscus, Tourn	Tamarisk	TAMARIX.
Tamnus, Tourn	Black Bryony	Tamus.
Tapia, Plum	Garlick Pear	Crateva.
Taraxaconastrum, Vaill	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	HYOSERIS.
A. G.		
Taraxaconoides, Vaill]	Dandelion	Leontodon.
A. G.	r:ν. Daul-T C.l.	Torre
Tarchonanthus, Va. Act. 3	ly so called.	eIVA
Telephiastrum, Dill. Elt. 1	African Purslane	Portulaca.
Telephioides, Tour. & H	Bastard Orpine	ANDRACHNE.
$oldsymbol{D}ill.$ $Elth.$	-	·
Tenga, Hort. Mal		
Terebinthus, Tourn	•	
Ternatea, Tourn. A. G		
Tetrahit, Dill. gen	•	the state of the s
Thlaspidium, TournI		
Thymbra, Tourn	Savory, with verticillar flowers.	teSatureja.
Thymelæa, Tourn	Mezereon, or Spurge- Laurel.	·DAPHNE.
Thysselinum, Tourn	Milky Parsley	Selinum.
Tinus, Tour. & Vail. A. G.		
Titanokeratophyton, Bo.		LITHOXYLON.
Tithymaloides, Tourn	Bastard Spurge	EUPHORBIA.
Tithymaloides (an) Klein Monagr	Cabbage Tree, or Car nation Tree.	CACALIA.
Tithymalus, Tourn	Spurge	EUPHORBIA.
Tournefortia, Pont. Epis.	Amber Tree	ANTHOSPER-
Toxicodendron, Tourn.	Poison Tree	Rhus.
Tragacantha, Tourn		
Tragopogonoides, VailC		kTragopogon.
A, G.	ed seeds.	

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	GENERA.
Tragoselinum, Tourn	Burnet Saxifrage	PIMPINELLA.
Tribuloides, Tourn		
Trichomanes, Tourn	English Black Maiden	Asplenium.
	hair.	
Trifoliastrum, Mich	White-flowered Meade	owTrifolium.
	Trefoil, Honeysuck	le,
	Grass, or Dutch Clo	ver.
Trilopus, Mitch	Witch Hazel	HAMAMELIS.
Triosteospermum, Dil		
Elth.	ker's Weed, or False	
	Ipecacuana.	
Trixis, Mitch		PROSERPINACA.
Tulipifera, Catesb		
Tuna, Dill. Elth	•	
Tunica, Dill. Elth		
,		
V		
Valdia, Plum		Ovieda.
Valerianella, Tour. and	Lamb's Lettuce, or Cor	nVALERIANA.
Vaill.	Sallad.	
Vallisneroides, Mich		VALISNERIA.
Vanilla, Plum	Vanilla	Epidendrum.
Vanrheedia, Plum	••••••••	Rheedia.
Vesicaria, Rivinus	.Heart-seed, or Heart F	ea Cardiosper-
		MUM.
Vesicaria, Tourn	Madwort with bladder	ryAlyssum.
	pods.	
Virgaaurea, Tour. and Vaill. A. G.	Golden Rod	Solidago.
Virga sanguinea, Dill	Female Dog-wood, Do	gCornus.
0 ,0	berry, or Gatter Tre	•
Viscago, Dill. Elth	•	
0 -	Catch-fly.	
Viticella, Mitch	•	GALAX.

## TABLE I.

	7	
GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	English Names.	
Viticella, Dill. gen	Virgin's Bower, or I dy's Bower.	LaCLEMATIS.
Vitis Idea, Tourn	Whortleberry	VACCINIUM.
Ulmaria, Tourn	Meadow-sweet, or Qu of the Meadows.	ieenSpiræa.
Unifolium, Dill. gen	One-blade	Convallaria
Volubilis, Dill. Elth	·····	Іромска.
Usnea, Dill. Musc	Tree Moss	Lichen.
Uva ursi, Tourn	Spanish Redwhorts,	orARBUTUS.
	Bearberries.	
Vulneraria, Tourn	Kidney Vetch, or Lad	y'sANTHYLLIS.
	Finger.	•
X		
Xeranthemoides, Dill	4	XERANTHE-
$m{E}lth.$		MUM.
Xiphium, Tourn	Bulbous Iris	IRIS.
Xylon, Lin. gen. pl. ed. pr.	Silk Cotton Tree	Вомвах.
Xylon, Tourn		
Xylosteum, Tourn	Fly Honeysuckle	Lonicera.
Z		
_	*** . C	•
Zacintha, Vaill. A. G and T.	Wart Succory	LAPSANA.
Zanonia, Plum		Commetina.
Ziziphus, Tourn	Jujuba Tree	RHAMNUS.

# INDEX

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# AUTHORS REFERRED TO

## IN TABLE II.

Amm.	Ammannus.	Knaut. I	Knautius.
Battar.	Battarra.	Kram. K	ramerus.
${\it Blackw}.$	Blackwell. Edit. Nor.	Linn. Li	nnæus.
Boerh.	Boerhavius.	_ E. N.	. — Editio novissima,
Burm.	Burmannus.		1754.
Buxb.	Buxbaumius.	- Gen.	- Genera Planta-
Bauh.	Bauhinus.		rum, Holm. 1754.
Cord.	Cordus.	- Spec.	. — Species Planta-
Dill.	Dillenius.		rum, Holm, 1753.
Dod.	Dodonæus.	- Syst.	- Systema Naturæ,
Fev.	Feuillæus.		Holm. 1759.
Garc.	Garcinus.	Lob.	Lobelius.
Gled.	Gleditschius.	Ludw.	Ludwigius.
H.M.	Hortus Malabaricus.	Mag.	Magnolius.
Hall.	Hallerus.	Malp.	Malpighius.
Heb.	Hebenstreitius.	March.	Marchantius.
Heist.	Heisterus.	Mars.	Marsilius.
Herm.	Hermannus.	Mich.	Michelius.
Houst.	Houstonus.	Niss.	Nissolius.
Imp.	Imperatus.	Off.	Officinarum.
Johr.	Johrenius.	P.~Alp.	Prosper Alpinus.
Isn.	Isnardus.	Pet.	Petitus.
$\boldsymbol{J}uss.$	Jussieus.	Petiv.	Petiverius.
Kæmpf.	Kæmpferus.	Pis.	Piso.

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gen der Schwämme Weinm.

um Regensb, 1759.

Pluck. Pluckenetius. Schaff. G. - Beschreibung des Plum. Plumierus. Gichtschwammes, Pont. Pontedera. 1760. Rai. Raius. Schaw. Schawius. Riv. Rivinus. Scheuchz. Scheuchzerus. Roy. Royenius. Sig. Sigesbeckius. Rudb. Rudbeckius. Sloan. Sloanus. Ruppius. Tab. Tabernæmontanus. Rupp. Schaff. A. Schafferi erleichterte Tourn. Tournefortius. Arzneykräuterwis-Trag. Tragus. senschaft, 1759. Trew. Trewius. Beobachtuntun-Vaill. Vaillantius.

Weinmannius.

## TABLE II.

## THE LINNÆAN GENERA,

WITH

#### REFERENCES AND SYNONYMES.

## 1. ACALYPHA.

Linn. Gen. 959. Spec. 1003. Syst. 959. Ludw. 897. RICINOCARPOS. Boerh.

## 2. Acanthus.

Linn. Gen. 711. Spec. 639. Syst. 711. Mill. i. 14. Tourn. tab. 80, 81. Weinm. tab. 13. Ludw. 239.

## 3. ACER.

Linn. Gen. 1023. Spec. 1054. Syst. 1023. Hall. 421. Ludw.
551. Mill. i. 14. Tourn. tab. 386. Weinm. tab. 14-17.

## 4. ACHILLEA.

Linn. Gen. 371. Spec. 896. Syst. 871. Hall. 712. Ludw. 358. MILLEFOLIUM. Tourn. tab. 283. Blackw. tab. 18. Mill. ii. 47. Schæff. A. 122. Weinm. tab. 729, 730.

PTARMICA. Tourn. tab. 283. Blackw. tab. 276. Mill. ii. 165. Schæff. A. 123. Weinm. tab. 837.

## 5. ACHRAS.

Linn. Gen. 1093. Spec. 1190. Syst. No. 1093, p. 1381, Sapota. Plum, Ludw. 1046.

#### 6. ACHYRANTHES.

Linn. Gen. 254. Spec. 204. Syst. 254, Ludw. 772, Achyracantha. Dill.

## 7. ACNIDA.

Linn. Gen. 987. Spec. 1027. Syst. 987. Acnide. Mitch.

### 8. ACONITUM.

Linn. Gen. 603. Spec. 532. Syst. 603. Hall. 312. Ludw. 653.
Mill. i. 17. Tourn. tab. 239, 240. Weinm. tab. 22-24.
NAPELLUS, Riv. Anthora. Riv.

#### 9. Acorus.

Linn. Gen. 392. Spec. 324. Syst. 392. Hall. 259. Ludw. 784. Mill. iii. 8. Schæff. A. 245. Weinm, tab. 25.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. Mich.

#### 10. ACROSTICHUM.

Linn. Gen. 1037. Spec. 1067. Syst. 1037.

RUTA MURARIA. Tourn. tab. 317. Blackw. tab. 219. Adianthum Album. Off. Schæff. A. 304. Weinm. tab. 26.

Acrostichum. Hall. 134, Ludw. 942. Asplenium. Hall. 134, Ludw. 943.

#### 11. Астжа.

Linn. Gen. 568. Spec. 504. Syst. 568.

Christophoriana. Tourn. tab. 154. Hall. 305. Ludw 457. Mill. i. 205. Weinm. tab. 384.

## 12. Adansonia.

Linn. Gen. 1094. Spec. 1190. Syst. No. 1094. p. 1382-1144.

13. Adelia. Linn, Syst. 1298.

#### 14. ADENANTHERA.

Linn. Gen. 472. Spec. 384. Syst. 472. Ludw. 556.

## 15. ADIANTUM.

Linn. Gen. 1044. Spec. 1094. Syst. 1044. Blackw. tab. 367.
Ludw. 945. Mill. i. 19. Weinm. tab. 26, 27.

#### 16. Adonis.

Linn. Gen. 618. Spec. 547. Syst. 618. Hall. 319. Ludw. 753.

Mill. i. 20. iii. 9. Weinm. tab. 28.

## 17. ADOXA.

Linn. Gen. 450. Spec. 367. Syst. 450.

Moschatellina. Tourn. tab. 68. Hall. 412. Ludw. 137. Mill. ii, 59. Weinm. 737.

## 18. ÆGILOPS.

Linn. Gen. 1018. Spec. 1050. Syst. 1018. Ludw. 847.

## 19. ÆGINETIA.

Linn. Gen. 695. Spec. 632, Syst. 695. Ludw. 1036.

#### 20. ÆGOPODIUM.

Linn. Gen. 330. Spec. 265. Syst. 330.

PODAGRARIA. Riv. Hall. 427. Ludw. 658.

#### 21. ÆSCHYNOMENE.

Linn. Gen. 769. Spec. 713. Syst. 769. Ludw. 499.

#### 22. ÆSCULUS.

Linn. Gen. 420. Spec. 344. Syst. 420.

HIPPOCASTANUM. Tourn. tab. 382. Ludw. 630. Mill. i. 407. Weinm. tab. 342. Castanea Equina. Rai. Pavia. Boerh. Ludw. 632. Mill. ii. 110.

#### 23. ÆTHUSA.

Linn. Gen. 317. Spec. 256. Syst. 317. Hall. 433. Ludw. 692. CYNAPIUM. Riv.

## 24. AGARICUS.

Linn. Gen. 1074. Spec. 1171. Syst. 1074. Schæff. B. § 70. AMANITA. Dill. Ludw. 963.

Fungus. Mich. Battar. Gled. Hall. 24. Tourn. tab. 327. Agarico-Fungus. Hall. 57.

#### 25. AGAVE.

Linn. Gen. 390. Spec. 323. Syst. 390.

#### 26. AGERATUM.

Linn. Gen. 843. Spec. 839. Syst. 843. Mill. i. 20. Weinm. tab. 29. CARELIA. Pont. Ludw. 299.

## 27. AGRIMONIA.

Linn. Gen. 534. Spec. 448. Syst. 534.

AGRIMONIA. Tourn. tab. 155. Blackw. tab. 21. Hall. 407. Ludw. 606. Mill. i. 21. Schæff. A. 195. Weinm. tab. 29.

AGRIMONOIDES. Tourn. tab. 155. Ludw. 549. Mill. i. 23. iii. 9.

#### 28. AGROSTEMMA.

Linn. Gen. 516. Spec. 435. Syst. 516.

Lychnis. Hall. 376. Ludw. 573.

#### 29. AGROSTIS.

Linn. Gen. 74. Spec. 61. Syst. 74. Hall. 218. 229. Ludw. 821.

#### 30. AIRA.

Linn. Gen. 75. Spec. 63. Syst. 75. Ludw. 825.

#### 31. AJUGA.

Linn. Gen. 624. Spec. 561. Syst. 624.

Bugula. Tourn. tab. 98. Hall. 633. Ludw. 191. Mill. i. 147. Consolida Media. Off. Weinm. tab. 407.

#### 32. AIZOON.

Linn. Gen. 553. Spec. 488. Syst. 553. Ludw. 808. Mill. iii. 9. Ficoidea. Niss. Mill. i. 316.

#### 33. ALCEA.

Linn. Gen. 750. Spec. 687. Syst. 750. Ludw. 145.

Malva. Tourn. tab. 24. Ludw. 144. Mill. ii. 4. Schæff. A. 48. 50. Weinm. tab. 693-697.

34. ALCHEMILLA.

Linn. Gen. 153. Spec. 123. Syst. 153.

ALCHIMILLA. Tourn. tab. 289. Blackw. tab. 72. Hall. 184. Ludw. 764. Mill. i. 25. Schæff. A. 284. Weinm. tab. 36, 37.

35. ALDROVANDA.

Linn. Gen. 350. Spec. 281. Syst. 350.

36. ALETRIS.

Linn. Gen. 387. Spec. 319. Syst. 387.

37. ALISMA.

Linn. Gen. 418. Spec. 342. Syst. 418.

PLANTAGO AQUATICA. Boerh. Ludw. 384.

Damasonium. Tourn. tab. 132. Hall. 300. Ludw. 385. Mill. i. 265.

38. ALLIONIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1112. p. 1361, 890.

39. ALLIUM.

Linn. Gen. 370. Spec. 294. Syst. 370.

ALLIUM. Tourn. tab. 206. Hall. 296, 297. Ludw. 724. Mill. i. 26. iii. 11. Schæff. A. 249. Weinm. tab. 38, 39.

CEPA. Tourn. tab. 205. Hall. 295. Ludw. 724. Mill. i. 192. Schæff. A. 250. Weinm. tab. 349.

PORRUM. Tourn. tab. 204. Hall. 294. Ludw. 724. Mill. i. 158. Schæff. A. 251. Weimn. tab. 828.

Scorodoprasum. Mich. Ludw. 724.

Moly. Boerh. Ludw. 427. Mill. ii. 56. Weinm. tab. 734.

40. ALLOPHYLUS.

Linn. Gen. 428. Spec. 348. Syst. 428.

41. ALOE.

Linn. Gen. 389. Spec. 319. Syst. 389. Blackw. tab. 229. Ladw. 116. Mill. i. 27. iii. 12. Tourn. tab. 191. Weinm. tab. 42-75.

#### 42. ALOPECURUS.

Linn. Gen. 72. Spec. 60. Syst. 72. Ludw. 818. Hall. 205.

## 43. ALPINIA.

Linn. Gen. 4. Spec. 2. Syst. 4. Ludw. 173. Mill. iii. 12. Alpina. Plum.

#### 44. ALSINE.

Linn. Gen. 342. Spec. 272. Syst. 342. Blackw. tab. 164. Hall. 385. Ludw. 569. Tourn. tab. 126. Weinm. tab. 76-78.

## 45. ALTHEA.

Linn, Gen. 749. Spec. 686. Syst. 749. Blackw. tab. 90. Hall. 364.
Ludw. 146. Mill. i. 30. iii. 12. Schæff. A. 49. Weinm. tab.
79-83.

#### 46. ALYSSUM.

Linn. Gen. 722. Spec. 650. Syst. 722. Ludw. 429.

ALYSSON. Tourn. tab. 104. Hall. 537. Mill. i. 31. Weinm. tab. 973.

ALYSSOIDES. Tourn. tab. 104. Mill. i. 31.

Vesicaria. Tourn.

#### 47. AMARANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 941. Spec. 989. Syst. 941. Blackw. tab. 317. Ludw. 882. Mill. i. 33. Tourn. tab. 118. Hall. 176. Weinm. tab. 84-99.

#### 48. AMARYLLIS.

Linn. Gen. 367. Spec. 292. Syst. 367. Mill. iii. 13. Ludw. 723. Lillo-Narcissus. Tourn, tab. 207. Mill. i. 509. Weinm. tab. 672.

## 49. AMBROSIA.

Linn. Gen. 938. Spec. 987. Syst. 938. Ludw. 858. Mill. i. 34. Tourn. tab. 252.

#### 50. AMELLUS.

Linn. Syst. No. 1162. p. 1377. 1225.

#### 51. AMETHYSTEA.

Linn. Gen. 32. Spec. 21. Syst. 32.

AMETHYSTINA. Amm.

## 52. Ammannia.

Linn. Gen. 144. Spec. 119. Syst. 144. Ludw. 393.

#### 53. Ammi.

Linn. Gen. 297. Spec. 243. Syst. 297. Ludw. 697. Mill. i. 35.
Weinm. tab. 99, 100. Toùrn. tab. 159.

Ammoides, Boerh.

#### 54. AMOMUM.

Linn. Gen. 2. Spec. 1. Syst. 2. Ludw. 170. Weinm. tab. 101. ZINGIBER. Boerh.

#### 55. AMORPHA.

Linn. Gen. 768. Spec. 713. Syst. 768. Ludw. 286.

#### 56. Amygdalus.

Linn. Gen. 545. Spec. 472. Syst. 545.

Amygdalus. Tourn. tab. 402. Blackw. tab. 105. Ludw. 596. Mill. i, 35. Schæff. A. 185. Weinm. tab. 101, 102.

Persica, Tourn. tab. 400. Blackw. tab. 101. Ludw. 597. Mill. ii. 115. Schæff. A. 186. Weinm. tab. 707.

## 57. AMYRIS.

Linn. Syst. No. 1130. p. 1367.100.

#### 58. ANABASIS.

Linn. Gen. 276. Spec. 223. Syst. 276.

#### 59. ANACARDIUM.

Linn, Gen. 467. Spec. 383. Syst. 467. Blackw. tab. 369. Ludw. 1021.

Acajou. Tourn. tab. 435. Mill. i. 13. iii. 8. Weinm. tab. 104.

#### 60. Anacyclus.

Linn. Gen. 869. Spec. 892. Syst. 869. Ludw. 312. Santalinoides. Vaill.

Cotula. Tourn. tab. 282.

#### 61. ANAGALLIS.

Linn. Gen. 189. Spec. 148. Syst. 189. Blackw. tab. 43. 274.
Hall. 481. Ludw. 41. Mill. i. 36. iii. 17. Schæff, A. 327.
Tourn. tab. 59. Weinm. tab. 106, 107.

## 62. ANAGYRIS.

Linn. Gen. 457. Spec. 374. Syst. 457. Ludw. 635. Mill. i. 37. Weinm. tab. 108, 109. Tourn. tab. 415.

#### 63. ANASTATICA.

Linn. Gen. 715. Spec. 641. Syst. 715. Ludw. 426.

#### 64. Anchusa.

Linn. Gen. 167. Spec. 133. Syst. 167. Blackw. tab. 112. Mill. i. 47. Weinm. tab. 117.

Buglossum. Tourn. tab. 53. Hall. 523. Ludw. 32. Mill. i. 146. Schæff. A. 37. Weinm. tab. 271.

ALCANNA. Off. Schæff. A. 42.

#### 65. ANDRACHNE.

Linn. Gen. 973. Spec. 1014. Syst. 973. Ludw. 862. Mill. iii. 19. Telephiojdes. Tourn. Mill. ii. 314.

### 66. ANDROMEDA.

Linn. Gen. 485. Spec. 393. Syst. 485.

LEDUM. Mich. Hall. 217.

CHAMEDAPHNE. Buxb.

Poliifolia. Buxb.

ERICÆ SPECIES. Tourn. tab. 373. B. Ludw. 139.

## 67. Andropogon.

Linn. Gen. 1014. Spec. 1045. Syst. 1014.

#### 68. ANDROSACE.

Linn, Gen. 179. Spec. 141. Syst. 179. Ludw. 44. Mill. iii. 20. Tourn. tab. 46.

#### 69. ANDRYALA.

Linn. Gen. 820. Spec. 808. Syst. 820. Ludw. 342. Eriophorus. Vaill.

#### 70. ANEMONE.

Linn. Gen. 614. Spec. 538. Syst. 614. Ludw. 756.

Anemone. Tourn. tab. 147. Hall. 321. Mill. i. 47. Weinm. tab. 118-128.

Anemonoides. Dill. Mill. iii. 20.

Anemone-Ranunculus. Dill.

Trinitas. Hall. 320. Hepatica. Dill. Blackw. tab. 207. Mill. i. 401. Schæff. A. 260. Weinm. tab. 570.

Pulsatilla. Tourn. tab. 148. Mill. ii. 168. Weinm. tab. 838-840.

## 71. ANETHUM.

Linn. Gen. 326. Spec. 263. Syst. 326.

ANETHUM. Tourn. tab. 169. Ludw. 657. Mill. i. 50. Schæff. A. 236. Weinm. tab. 129.

Fœniculum. Tourn. tab. 164. Blackw. tab. 288. Hall. 425. Ludw. 669. Mill. i. 326. Schæff. A. 237. Weinm. tab. 513.

#### 72. ANGELICA.

Linn. Gen. 309. Spec. 250. Syst. 309. Hall. 445. Ludw. 661.
Mill. i. 50. iii. 21. Schæff. A. 239. Tourn. tab. 167. Weinm.
tab. 130-136.

## 73. Annona.

Linn. Gen. 613. Spec. 536. Syst. 613.

Guanabanus. Plum. Mill. i, 384. iii. 125. Anona. Ludw. 744.

## 74. Anthemis.

Linn. Gen. 870. Spec. 893. Syst. 870.

CHAMEMELUM. Tourn. tab. 281. Blackw. tab. 67. Hall. 716.
Ludw. 357. Mill. i. 200. CHAMOMILLA. Off. Schæff. A. 127.
Weinm. tab. 362-364.

BUPHTHALMUM. Tourn. tab. 282. Ludw. 362. Mill. i. 149. Anthemis. Mich.

## 75. ANTHERICUM.

Linn. Gen. 380. Spec. 310. Syst. 380. Hall. 291.

PHALANGIUM. Tourn. tab. 193. Mill. ii. 134. Ludw. 713. Weinm. tab. 807.

Bulbine, Linn. edit. prior. Asphodelitis. Boerh. 76. Anthoceros.

Linn, Gen. 1064. Spec. 1139. Syst. 1064. Hall. 127. Ludw. 981.

## 77. ANTHOLYZA.

Linn. Gen. 56. Spec. 37. Syst. 56.

#### 78. Anthospermum.

Linn. Gen. 1029. Spec. 1058. Syst. 1029. Ludw. 1035. Mill.

TOURNEFORTIA. Pont.

#### 79. Anthoxanthum.

Linn. Gen. 40. Spec. 28. Syst. 40. Hall. 230. Ludw. 812.

#### 80. Anthyllis.

Linn. Gen. 773. Spec. 719. Syst. 773. Ludw. 475. Weinm. tab. 142.

Vulneraria. Tourn. tab. 211. Hall. 569. Mill. ii. 466.

ERINACEA. Tourn.

BARBA Jovis. Boerh.

#### 81. ANTIDESMA.

Linn. Gen. 985. Spec. 1027. Syst. 985.

## 82. Antirrhinum.

Linn. Gen. 668. Spec. 612. Syst. 668. Hall. 613. Ludw. 247. Antirrhinum. Tourn. tab. 75. Mill. i. 60. Weinm. tab. 144.

Linaria. Tourn. tab. 76. Blackw. tab. 115. Hall. 613. Mill. i. 518. Schæff. A. 78. Weinm. tab. 664, 665.

Asarina. Tourn. tab. 76.

ELATINE. Riv. Blackw. tab. 170. Weinm. tab. 476.

#### 83. APHANES.

Linn. Gen. 154. Spec. 123. Syst. 154. Ludw. 770. Percepier. Dill. Hall. 184.

#### 84. APHYLLANTHES.

Linn. Gen. 369. Spec. 294. Syst. 369. Ludw. 725. Tourn. tab. 430.

#### 85. APIUM.

Linn. Gen. 329. Spec. 264. Syst. 329. Blackw. tab. 172. Hall. 427. Ludw. 695. Mill. i. 65. Tourn. tab. 160. Schæff. A. 226. Weinm. tab. 150.

#### 86. APLUDA.

Linn. Gen. 89. Spec. 82. Syst. No. 89. p. 1306, 1383.

#### 87. APOCYNUM.

Linn. Gen. 269. Spec. 213. Syst. 269. Ludw. 98. Mill. i. 67. iii. 23. Tourn. tab. 20. Weinm. tab. 151.

## 88. AQUILEGIA.

Linn. Gen. 605. Spec. 533. Syst. 605. Hall. 310. Ludw. 752.
Mill. i. 71. iii. 25. Schæff. A. 259. Tourn. tab. 242. Weinm. tab. 160-164.

#### 89. ARABIS.

Linn. Gen. 732. Spec. 664. Syst. 732. Ludw. 414. Hall. 561.

## 90. Arachis.

Linn. Gen. 787. Spec. 741. Syst. 787. Ludw. 483. Mill. iii. 26. Arachidna. Plum. Weinm.

ARACHIDNOIDES. Niss.

## 91. ARALIA.

Linn. Gen. 346. Spec. 273. Syst. 346. Ludw. 548. Mill. i. 72. Tourn. tab. 154.

#### 92. Arbutus.

Linn. Gen. 488. Spec. 395. Syst. 488.

Arbutus. Tourn. tab. 368. Hall. 415. Ludw. 140. Mill. i. 73. Weinm. tab. 166.

Uva Ursi. Tourn. tab. 370. Hall. 415. Mill. ii. 466. Schæff.
A. 43.

#### 93. ARCTIUM.

Linn. Gen. 830. Spec. 816. Syst. 830. Hall. 675.

LAPPA. Tourn. tab. 256. Ludw. 324.

BARDANA. Dod. Blackw. tab. 117. Schæff. A. 99. Weinm. tab. 231.

#### 94. ARCTOPUS.

Linn. Gen. 1030. Spec. 1058. Syst. 1030.

#### 95. ARCTOTIS.

Linn. Gen. 886 Spec. 922. Syst. 886, Mill. iii. 26.

ANTHOTHECA. Vaill.

Anemonospermos. Boerh., Ludw. 363. Mill. i. 50.

96. ARECA.

Linn. Gen. 1090. Spec. 1189. Syst. 1090.

97. ARENARIA.

Linn. Gen. 505. Spec. 423. Syst. 505.

Alsine. Hall. 385-387. Ludw. 569.

98. ARETHUSA.

Linn. Gen. 905. Spec. 950. Syst. 905.

ORCHIDION. Mitch.

99. ARETIA.

Linn. Gen. 178. Spec. 141. Syst. 178. Hall. 485. Ludw. 44.

100. ARGEMONE.

Linn. Gen. 574. Spec. 508. Syst. 574. Ludw. 448. Mill. i. 73. Tourn. tab. 121.

101. ARISTIDA.

Linn. Gen. 88. Spec. 82. Syst. 88.

102. Aristolochia.

Linn. Gen. 911. Spec. 960. Syst. 911. Blackw. tab. 255-257.
Hall. 196. Ludw. 283. Mill. i. 74. Tourn. tab. 71. Schæff. A.
52. Weinm. tab. 167, 168.

103. ARNICA.

Linn. Gen. 861. Spec. 884. Syst. 861. Gerbera. Linn. edit. prior. Ludw. 356. Weinm. tab. 469.

104. ARTEDIA.

Linn. Gen. 295. Spec. 242. Syst. 295. Ludw. 667.

105. ARTEMISIA.

Linn. Gen. 849. Spec. 845. Syst. 849. Ludw. 296. Hall. 694. ARTEMISIA. Tourn. tab. 260. Mill. i. 75. Schæff. A. 103. Weinm. tab. 170, 171.

ABROTANUM. Tourn. Mill. i. 6. iii. 4. Schæff. A, 104. Weinm. tub. 4-6.

ABSINTHIUM. Tourn. tab. 260. Blackw. tab. 17. Mill. i. 8. Schæff. A. 105. Weinm. tab. 7-9.

DRACO. Boerh. DRACUNCULUS. Bauh. Blackw. tab. 116.

#### 106. ARUM.

Linn. Gen. 915. Spec. 964. Syst. 915. Hall. 260. Ludw. 810.
Arum. Tourn. tab. 69. Blackw. tab. 228. Hall. 261. Mill. i. 77.
Schæff. A. 53. Weinm. tab. 172-177.

Arisarum. Tourn. tab. 70. Mill. i. 74. iii. 27. Weinm. tab. 169. Colocasia. Boerh.

Dracunculus. Tourn. tab. 70. Blackw. tab. 269. Mill. i. 277. Weinm. tab. 472.

#### 107. ARUNDO.

Linn. Gen. 87. Spec. 81. Syst. 87. Hall. 221. Ludw. 829. Mill. i. 78. iii. 28. Weinm. tab. 178-180.

## 108. ASARUM.

Linn. Gen. 522. Spec. 442. Syst. 522.

Asarum. Tourn. tab. 286. Blackw. tab. 359. Hall. 195. Ludw. 801. Mill. i. 79. iii. 29. Schæff. A. 268. Weinm. tab. 181. Hupocistus. Tourn. tab. 477. Ludw. 804. Mill. i. 421.

#### 109. ASCLEPIAS.

Linn. Gen. 270. Spec. 214. Syst. 270.

Aselepias. Tourn. tab. 22. Blackw. tab. 96. Hall. 525. Ludw. 99. Mill. i. 80. iii. 29.

APOCYNUM. Tourn. tab. 21. Weinm. tab. 152, seq. VINCETOXICUM. Off. Schæff. A. 35. Weinm. tab. 1011. a, b.

#### 110. ASCYRUM.

Linn. Gen. 809. Spec. 787, Syst. 809. Mill. i. 80. HYPERICOIDES. Plum. Ludw. 453.

#### 111. ASPALATHUS.

Linn. Gen. 767. Spec. 711. Syst. 767.

ACHYRONIA. Royen. Ludw. 476.

#### · 112. ASPARAGUS.

Linn. Gen. 382. Spec. 313. Syst. 382. Blackw. tab. 332. Ludw.
730. Mill. i. 81. iii. 29. Schæff. A. 246. Tourn. tab. 154.
Weinm. tab. 182.

#### 113. ASPERUGO.

Linn. Gen. 173. Spec. 138. Syst. 173. Hall. 522. Ludw. 40.
Mill. i. 84. Tourn. tab. 54.

APARINE MAJOR. Weinm. tab. 148. a.

#### 114. ASPERULA.

Linn. Gen. 113. Spec. 103. Syst. 113.

RUBEOLA. Hall. 457.

## 115. Asphodelus.

Linn. Gen. 379. Spec. 309. Syst. 379. Blackw. tab. 233-238.
Ludw. 119. Mill. i. 85. Schæff. A. 12. Tourn. tab. 178. Weinm. tab. 184.

#### 116. ASPLENIUM.

Linn. Gen. 1042. Spec. 1078. Syst. 1042. Hall. 134. Ludw. 943. Asplenium. Tourn. tab. 318. Mill. i. 85.

Lingua Cervina. Tourn. tab. 319. Blackw. tab. 138. Weinm. tab. 667, seq.

TRICHOMANES. Tourn. tab. 315. a, b. Blackw. tab. 370. Weinm. tab. 26. d.

#### 117. ASTER.

Linn. Gen. 858. Spec. 872. Syst. 858. Hall. 725. Ludw. 352.Mill. i. 86. iii. 30. Tourn. tab. 274. Weinm. tab. 187-196.

ASTER. Vaill.

HELERIUM. Vaill.

ASTEROPTERUS. Vaill.

#### 118. ASTRAGALUS.

Linn. Gen. 799. Spec. 755. Syst. 799. Hall. 565.

Astragalus. Tourn. tab. 233. Ludw. 508. Mill. i. 90. iii. 31. Weinm. tab. 196.

Tragacantha. Tourn. tab. 234. Blackw. tab. 264. Ludw. 639. Mill. ii. 346. Weinm. tab. 977. d.

## 119. ASTRANTIA.

Linn. Gen. 290. Spec. 235. Syst. 290. Hall. 439. Ludw. 655. Mill. i. 90. Tourn. tab. 166.

## 120. ATHAMANTA.

Linn. Gen. 301. Spec. 244. Syst. 301.

MEUM. Tourn. tab. 165. Hall. 426. Ludw. 677. Mill. ii. 47. Schæff. A. 234. Weinm. tab. 729. a.

OREOSELINUM. Tourn. tab. 169. Ludw, 665. Mill. ii. 93. Selinum. Hall. 143.

## 121. ATRACTYLIS.

Linn. Gen. 837. Spec. 829. Syst. 837. Ludw. 365. Crocodilodes, Vaill.

## 122. ATRAGENE.

Linn. Gen. 615. Spec. 542. Syst. 615.

## 123. ATRAPHANIS.

Linn. Gen. 405. Spec. 333. Syst. 405. Ludw. 371. Mill. iii. 27.

#### 124. ATRIPLEX.

Linn. Gen. 1021. Spec. 1052. Syst. 1021. Blackw. tab. 99, 100,
Tourn. tab. 286. Hall. 173. Ludw. 775. Mill. i. 91. iii. 31.
Schæff. A. 275. Weinm. tab. 200-204.

#### 125. ATROPA.

Linn. Gen. 222. Spec. 181. Spec. 222.

Belladona. Tourn. tab. 13. Hall. 508. Ludw. 90. Mill. i. 117, iii. 38. Schæff. A. 38. Weinm. tab. 235.

#### 126. AVENA.

Linn. Gen. 85. Spec. 79. Syst. 85. Hall. 222, 223. Ludw. 830. Mill. i. 93. iii. 31. Schæff. A. 302. Tourn. tab. 297. Weinm. tab. 205.

## 127. AVERRHOA.

Linn. Gen. 511. Spec. 428. Syst. 511. Ludw. 578.

128. AVICENNIA.

Linn. Gen. 125. Spec. 110. Syst. 125. Ludw. 16.

129. Axyris.

Linn. Gen. 929. Spec. 979. Syst. 929.

130. AYENIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1164. p. 1378. 1247.

131. AZALEA.

Linn. Gen. 195. Spec. 150. Syst. 195. Hall. 416. Ludw. 71.
Ledum. Hall. 417.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS. Tourn.

132. BACCHARIS.

Linn. Gen. 853. Spec. 860. Syst. 853. Mill. iii. 34. Conyza. Ludw. 306.

133. ВЕСКЕА.

Linn. Gen. 442. Spec. 358. Syst. 442.

134. BALLOTA.

Linn. Gen. 639. Spec. 582. Syst. 639.

Ballote. Tourn. tab. 85. Blackw. tab. 136. Hall. 648. Ludw. 204. Mill. i. 100. Weinm. tab. 711. b.

MARRUBIASTRUM. Riv.

135. BANISTERIA.

Linn. Gen. 509. Spec. 427. Syst. 509. Ludw. 568. Mill. i. 101.

136. BARLERIA.

Linn. Gen. 703. Spec. 636. Syst. 703. Ludw. 230. Mill. i. 109.

137. BARRERIA.

Linn. Gen. 347. Spec. 274. Syst. 347. Ludw. 1038.

138. BARTRAMIA.

Lin. Gen. 480. Spec. 398. Syst. ...

#### 139. BARTSIA.

Linn. Gen. 657. Spec. 602. Syst. 657. Ludw. 243. Stehelina. Hall. 624.

## 140. BASELLA.

Linn. Gen. 343. Spec. 272. Syst. 343. Ludw. 27. Mill. i. 110.

#### 141. BATIS.

Linn. Syst. No. 1152. p. 1380. 1289.

#### 142. BAUHINIA.

Linn. Gen. 459. Spec. 374. Syst. 459. Ludw. 645. Mill. i. 112. iii. 36.

#### 143. Begonia.

Linn. Gen. 1024. Spec. 1056. Syst. 1024. Ludw. 1044. Tourn. tab. 442.

#### 144. Bellis. .

Linn. Gen. 864. Spec. 886. Syst. 864. Blackw. tab. 200. Hall
722. Ludw. 347. Mill. i. 118. Schæff. A. 117. Tourn. tab.
280. Weinm. tab. 236, 237.

#### 145. BELLONIA.

Linn. Gen. 207. Spec. 172. Syst. 207. Ludw. 1013. Mill. i. 118.

#### 146. Berberis.

Linn. Gen. 399. Spec. 330. Syst. 399. Blackw. tab. 165. Hall.
424. Ludw. 729. Mill. i. 119. Schæff. A. 258. Tourn. tab.
385. Weinm. tab. 240.

#### 147. BESLERIA.

Linn. Gen. 673. Spec. 619. Syst. 673. Ludw. 263. Mill. i. 122.

#### 148. BETA.

Linn. Gen. 274. Spec. 222. Syst. 274. Blackw. tab. 235. Ludw. 777. Mill. i. 123. Schæff. A. 277. Tourn. 286. Weinm. tab. 241, 242.

## 149. BETONICA.

Linn, Gen. 631. Spec. 573. Syst. 631. Blackw. tab. 46. Hall. 645. Ludw. 203. Mill. i. 123. Schæff. A. 67. Tourn. tab. 96, Weinm. tab. 243.

### 150. BETULA.

Linn. Gen. 933. Spec. 982. Syst. 933.

Betula. Tourn. tab. 300. Blackw. tab. 240. Hall. 158. Ludw, 879. Mill. i. 124. Schæff. A. 292. Weinm. tab. 244.

ALNUS. Tourn. tab. 359. Hall. 157. Ludw. 878. Mill. i. 27. iii. 11. Weinm. tab. 40, 41.

#### 151. BIDENS.

Linn. Gen. 840. Spec. 831. Syst. 840. Hall. 709. Ludw. 313. Mill. i. 124. Tourn. tab. 262.

CERATOCEPHALUS. Vaill.

#### 152. BIGNONIA.

Linn. Gen. 677. Spec. 622. Syst. 677. Ludw. 1025. Mill. i. 125. Tourn. tab. 72.

Gelseminum. Weinm. tab. 530, c.

## 153. BISCUTELLA.

Linn. Gen. 724. Spec. 652. Syst. 724. Hall. 541. Ludw. 420. Theaspidium. Tourn. tab. 101. Mill. ii. 331. Perspicillum. Heist.

#### 154. BISERRULA.

Linn. Gen. 800. Spec. 762. Syst. 800.
Pelecinus. Tourn. tab. 234. Ludw. 509. Mill. ii. 111

#### 155. BIXA.

Linn. Gen. 581. Spec. 512. Syst. 581. Ludw. 749.

156. BLERIA.

Linn. Gen. 130. Spec. 112. Syst. 130.

157. BLAKEA.

Linn. No. 1141. p. 1370, 1044.

158. BLASIA.

Linn. Gen. 1062. Spec. 1138. Syst. 1062. Ludw. 984.

159. BLECHNUM.

Linn. Gen. 1039. Spec. 1077. Syst. 1039.

160. BLITUM.

Linn. Gen. 14. Spec. 4. Syst. 14. Hall. 774. Chenopodiomorus. Boerh. Mill. i. 205. Morocarpus. Rup. Ludw. 761.

161. BOBARTIA.

Lin. Gen. 66. Spec. 54. Syst. 66.

162. BOCCONIA.

Linn. Gen. 569. Spec. 505. Syst. 569. Ludw. 459. Mill. i. 132.

163. BOERHAVIA.

Linn. Gen. 9. Spec. 3. Syst. 9. Ludw. 6. Mill. iii. 41. Antanisophyllum. Vaill.

- 164. Boletus.

Linn. Gen. 1075. Spec. 1176. Syst. 1075. Gled. tab. iii. Schæff. B. 870.

Suillus. Mich. Hall. 29. Ludw. 964. Fungus. Tourn. tab. 328.

POLYPORUS. Mich. Hall. 25. Ludw. 965.

Agarico-Polyporus. Hall. 26.

CERIOMYCES. AGARICUS. Battarr. tab. iv. xxxviii.

165. BOMBAX.

Linn. Gen. 580. Spec. 511. Syst. No. 580. p. 1141. XYLON. Linn. edit. prior. Ludw. 523.

CEIBA. Plum. Mill. i. 188. iii. 54.

166. BONTIA.

Linn. Gen. 709. Spec. 638. Syst. 709. Ludw. 1026. Mill. i. 133.

167. Borago.

Linn. Gen. 172. Spec. 137. Syst. 172.

Borrago. Tourn. tab. 53. Blackw. tab. 36. Hall. 524. Ludw. 31. Mill. i. 134. iii. 42. Schæff. A. 39. Weinm. tab. 253, 254.

Borraginoides. Boerh. Cynoglossoides. Isnard.

168. Borassus.

Lin. Gen. 1085. Spec. 1187. Syst. 1085.

AMPANA. H. M. CARIMPANA. H. M.

169. BORBONIA.

Linn. Gen. 764. Spec. 707. Syst. 764. Ludw. 638.

170. Bosea.

Linn. Gen. 280. Spec. 225. Syst. 280. Ludw. 781. Mill. iii. 42.

171. Brabeium.

Linn. Gen. 149. Spec. 121. Syst. 149. Ludw. 391. Mill. iii. 43.

172. Brassica.

Linn. Gen. 734. Spec. 666. Syst. 734.

Brassica. Tourn. tab. 106. Ludw. 405. Mill. i. 137. Schæff. A. 151. Weinm. tab. 256.

RAPA. Tourn. tab. 113, Blackw. tab. 226. Ludw. 406. Mill. ii. 189. Schæff. A. 152. Weinm. tab. 859.

Napus. Tourn. Blackw. tab. 224. Mill. ii. 66. Weinm. tab. 746. a.

173. BREYNIA.

Linn. Gen. 566. Spec. 503. Syst. ... Ludw. 451. Mill. i. 144.

174. BRIZA.

Linn. Gen. 78. Spec. 70. Syst. 78. Ludw. 837.

175. Bromelia.

Linn. Gen. 356. Spec. 285. Syst. 356.

Ananas. Tourn. tab. 426, 427, 428. Ludw. 381. Mill. i. 37. iii. 17. Weinm. tab. 110-116.

KARATAS. Plum. Mill. i. 471.

PINGUIN. Dill.

176. Bromus.

Linn. Gen. 83. Spec. 76. Syst. 83. Hall. 227, Ludw. 834. ÆGILOPS. Dill.

177. BROSSÆA.

Linn. Gen. 1095. Spec. 1190. Syst. 1095. Ludw. 1047.

178. Browallia.

Linn. Gen. 691. Spec. 631. Syst. 691. Ludw. 237.

179. BRUNIA.

Linn. Gen. 242. Spec. 199. Syst. 242. Ludw. 514.

180. Brunsfelsia.

Linn. Gen. 230. Spec. 191. Syst. 230. Mill. i. 145. Brunfelsia. Plum. Ludw. 93.

181. BRYONIA.

Linn. Gen. 970. Spec. 1012. Syst. 970. Blackw. tab. 37. Hall.
505. Ludw. 856. Mill. i. 145. Schæff. A. 22. Tourn. tab. 28.
Weinm. tab. 269.

182. BRYUM.

Linn. Gen. 1057. Spec. 1115. Syst. 1057. Ludw. 957.

183. Bubon.

Linn. Gen. 312. Spec. 253. Syst. 312. Ludw. 687.

184. Bucephalon.

Linn. Gen. 1096. Spec. 1190. Syst. 1096. Ludw. 1048.

185. BUCHNERA.

Linn. Gen. 690. Spec. 630. Syst. No. 580. p. 690. Ludw. 20.

186. BUCIDA.

Linn. Gen. No. 1135. p. 1368. 1025.

#### 187. BUDDLEIA.

Linn. Gen. 131. Spec. 112. Syst. 131. Ludw. 21.

#### 188. BUFONIA.

Linn. Gen. 41. Spec. 123. Syst. 42.

Alsinoides. Rai.

#### 189. Bulbocodium.

Linn. Gen. 368. Spec. 294. Syst. 368. Ludw. 727. Mill. i. 149.

#### 190. Bunias.

Linn. Gen. 737. Spec. 669. Syst. 737.

ERUCAGO. Tourn. tab. 103. Ludw. 430. Mill. i. 301.

#### 191. Bunium.

Linn. Gen. 298. Spec. 243. Syst. 298. Ludw. 686.
Bulbocastanum. Tourn. tab. 161. Hall. 782. Mill, i. 148.
Weinm. tab. 273.

## 192. BUPHTHALMUM.

Lin. Gen. 876. Spec. 903. Syst. 876. Hall. 710. Ludw. 362. BUPHTHALMUM. Tourn. tab. 282. Mill. i. 149. ASTERISCUS. Tourn. tab. 283. Blackw. tab. 272. Mill. i. 88. ASTEROIDES. Tourn. tab. 487. Mill. i. 88.

## 193. Bupleurum.

Linn. Gen. 291. Spec. 236. Syst. 291. Tourn. tab. 163. Hall. 436.Ludw. 685. Mill. i, 150. iii. 44. Weinm. tab. 273. 1.

Perfoliata. Riv. Blackw. tab. 95. Schæff. A. 230. Weinm. tab. 801. b, c, d.

#### 194. BURMANNIA.

Linn. Gen. 359. Spec. 287. Syst. 359. Ludw. 380.

## 195. Butomus.

Linn. Gen. 455. Spec. 372. Syst. 455. Hall. 299. Ludw. 387. Mill. i. 151. Tourn. tab. 143.

196. BUXBAUMIA.

Linn. Syst. 1332.

#### 197. Buxus.

Linn. Gen. 934. Spec. 983. Syst. 934. Blackw. tab. 196. Hall.
163. Ludw. 881. Mill. i. 151. Schæff. A. 285. Tourn. tab.
345. Weinm. tab. 275.

198. Byssus.

Linn. Gen. 1071. Spec. 1168. Syst. 1071.

Aspergillus. Mich. Hall. 6.

BOTRYTIS. Mich. Hall. 7.

Embolus. Hall. 8.

199. BYTTNERIA.

Lian. Syst. No. 1125. p. 1365. 939.

200. CACALIA.

Linn. Gen. 841. Spec. 834. Syst. 841.

CACALIA. Tourn. tab. 258. Mill. iii, 44.

CACALIANTHEMUM. Dill. Mill. i. 152. KLEINIA. Linn. edit. prior. Mill. iii. 151.

POROPHYLLUM. Vaill.

201. CACHRYS.

Linn, Gen. 304. Spec. 246. Syst. 304. Ludw. 688. Mill. i. 158. Tourn. tab. 172.

202. CACTUS.

Linn. Gen. 539. Spec. 466. Syst. 539. Mill. iii. 45.

CEREUS. Juss. Ludw. 162. Mill. i. 196. iii. 59. Weinm. tab. 354. 358.

OPUNTIA. Tourn. tab. 122. Ludw. 163. Mill. ii. 90. Weinm. tab. 766. Tuna. Dill.

Melocactus. Tourn. tab. 425. Ludw. 161. Mill. ii. 38. Weinm, tab. 474.

PERESKIA, Plum. Ludw. 164. Mill. ii. 112.

203. CÆSALPINA.

Lian. Gen. 463. Spec. 380. Syst. 463. Ludw. 1049. Mill. i. 158.

204. CALAMUS.

Linn. Gen. 395. Spec. 325. Syst. 395.

205. CALENDULA.

Linn. Gen. 885. Spec. 921. Syst. 885. Blackw. tab. 106. Weinm. tab. 282, seq.

CALTHA. Tourn. tab. 284. Hall. 722. Ludw. 348. Mill. i. 161. iii. 48. Schæff. A. 132.

DIMORPHOTHECA. Vaill.

206. CALLA.

Linn. Gen. 917. Spec. 968. Syst. 917. Ludw. 811. PROVENZALIA. Petit.

Anguina. Trew.

207. CALLICARPA.

Linn. Gen. 127. Spec. 111. Syst. 127.

Spondylococcos. Mitch.

208. CALLIGONUM.

Linn. Gen. 601. Spec. 530. Syst. 601. Ludw. 805. Polygonoides. Tourn. tab. 478.

209. CALLITRICHE.

Linn. Gen. 13. Spec. 969. Syst. 13.

STELLARIA. Dill.

210. CALOPHYLLUM.

Linn. Gen. 586. Spec. 513. Syst. 586.

CALABA. Plum. Mill. i. 160. Ludw. 455.

211. CALTHA.

Linn. Gen. 623. Spec. 558. Syst. 623. Weinm. tab. 184. Populago. Tourn. tab. 145. Hall. 319. Ludw. 624. Mill. ii. 157.

212. CALYCANTHUS.

Linn. Syst. No. 1144. p. 1371. 1066.

213. CAMBOGIA.

Linn. Gen. 576. Spec. ... Syst. 576. Blackw. tab. 392.

214. CAMELLIA.

Linn. Gen. 759. Spec. 698. Syst. 759. Ludw. 154.

#### 215. CAMERARIA.

Linn. Gen. 264. Spec. 210. Syst. 264. Ludw. 105. Mill. iii. 48.

## 216. CAMOCLADIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1109. p. 1360. 861.

#### 217. CAMPANULA.

Linn. Gen. 201. Spec. 163. Syst. 201. Hall. 490. Ludw. 63.
Mill. i. 162. iii. 48. Tourn. tab. 37. Weinm. tab. 286-294.

## 218. CAMPHOROSMA.

Linn. Gen. 152. Spec. 122. Syst. 152.

CAMPHORATA. Tourn. Ludw. 765. Mill. i. 165.

# 219. CANNA.

Linn. Gen. 1. Spec. 1. Syst. 1. Ludw. 168. Weinm. tab. 296-298.

CANNACORUS. Tourn. tab. 192. Mill. i. 166.

## 220. CANNABIS.

Linn. Gen. 988. Spec. 1027. Syst. 988. Blackw. tab. 322. Ludw. 925. Mill. i. 165. Schæff. A. 278. Tourn. tab. 309. Weinm. tab. 299.

#### 221. CAPPARIS.

Linn. Gen. 567. Spec. 503. Syst. 567. Ludw. 458. Mill. i. 167. Schæff. A. 156. Tourn. tab. 139. Weinm. tab. 303.

# 222. CAPRARIA.

Linn. Gen. 686. Spec. 628. Syst. 686. Ludw. 17. Samoloides. Boerh. Mill. ii. 231.

#### 223. CAPSICUM.

Linn, Gen. 225. Spec. 188. Syst. 225. Blackw. tab. 129. Ludw. 88. Mill. i. 168. Tourn, tab. 66.

#### 224. CARDAMINE.

Linn. Gen. 727. Spec. 654. Syst. 727. Blackw. tab. 223. Hall. 557. Ludw. 415. Mill. i. 170. Tourn. tab. 109. Weinm. tab. 751. c.

# 225. CARDIOSPERMUM.

Linn. Gen. 447. Spec. 366. Syst. 447. Ludw. 442. CORINDUM. Tourn. tab. 246. Mill. i. 229. VESICARIA. Riv.

### 226. CARDUUS.

Linn, Gen. 832. Spec. 820. Syst. 832. Ludw. 321. Schæff. A. 97, 98. Weinm. tab. 308, seq.

CARDUUS. Vaill. Blackw. tab. 79. Hall. 676.

POLYACANTHA. Vaill.

SILYBUM. Vaill. Hall. 684.

CIRSIUM. Tourn. tab. 255. Mill. i. 210. iii. 64.

· Eriocephalus. Vaill.

#### 227. CAREX.

Linn. Gen. 928. Spec. 972. Syst. 928. Ludw. 869. Cyperoides. Tourn. tab. 300. Hall. 234. Carex. Dill. Mich. Ulva. Hall. 242.

## 228. CARICA.

Linn. Gen. 1000. Spec. 1036. Syst. 1000. PAPAYA. Tourn. tab. 441. Ludw. 906. Mill. ii. 106.

#### 229. CARLINA.

Linn. Gen. 836. Spec. 828. Syst. 836. Hall. 685. Ludw. 317.
Mill. i. 171. Schæff. A. 100. Tourn. tab. 285. Weinm. tab. 319.
CARLINA. Vaill.

CARLINOIDES. Vaill.

#### 230. CARPESIUM.

Linn. Gen. 852. Spec. 859. Syst. 852.

CONYZOIDES. Tourn.

# 231. CARPINUS.

Linn. Gen. 952. Spec. 998. Syst. 952. Hall. 158. Ludw. 889.
 Mill. i. 172. Tourn. tab. 348. Weinm. tab. 319. c.
 OSTRYA. Mich.

#### 232. CARTHAMUS.

Linn. Gen. 838. Spec. 830. Syst. 838. Ludw. 325. Mill. i. 173.
Schæff. A. 96. Tourn. tab. 258. Weinm. tab. 320.

CARTHAMUS. Vaill.

ATRACTYLIS. Vaill. Hall. 685.

CARTHAMOIDES. Vaill.

233. CARUM.

Linn. Gen. 327. Spec. 263. Syst. 327. Hall. 428. Ludw. 671. CARUI. Tourn. tab. 160. Mill. i. 173. Schæff. A. 231. Weinm. tab. 321.

#### 234. CARYOPHYLLUS.

Linn. Gen. 594. Spec. 515. Syst. 594. Ludw. 449. Weinm. tab. 324. Caryophyllus Aromaticus. Tourn. tab. 432. Blackw. tab. 338. Caryophyllodendron. Vaill.

235. CARYOTA.

Linn. Gen. 1092. Spec. 1189. Syst. 1092.

SCHUNDA-PANA. H. M.

236. CASSIA.

Linn. Gen. 461. Spec. 376. Syst. 461. Ludw. 641.

Cassia, Tourn. tab. 392. Blackw. tab. 381. Mill. i. 179. iii, 51. Weinm. tab. 340.

Senna. Tourn. tab. 390. Mill. ii. 252. Weinm. tab. 915.

237. CASSINE.

Linn, Gen. 333. Spec. 268. Syst. 333. Ludw. 113. MAUROCENIA. Linn. edit. prior. Mill. iii. 181.

238. CASSYTHA.

Linn. Gen. 52. Spec. 35. Syst. 52.

239. CATANANCHE.

Linn. Gen. 824. Spec. 812. Syst. 824. Ludw. 344. CATANANCE. Tourn. tab. 271. Mill. i. 184.

240. CATESBÆA.

Linn. Gen. 121. Spec. 109. Syst. 121. Ludw. 1010. Mill. iii. 53.

241. CAUCALIS.

Linn. Gen. 294. Spec. 240. Syst. 294. Hall. 448. Ludw. 681.
Mill. i. 185. Tourn. tab. 171. Weinm. tab 344.

242. CEANOTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 237. Spec. 195. Syst. 237.

243. CECROPIA.

Linn. Gen. No. 1171. p. 1380. 1286.

244. CEDRELA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1124. p. 1365. 940.

CEDRO. Loefl.

245. CELASTRUS.

Linn. Gen. 239. Spec. 196. Syst. 239. Ludw. 524. Mill. i. 189. iii, 54.

EUONYMOIDES. Isn.

246. CELOSIA.

Linn. Gen. 255. Spec. 205. Syst. 255. Ludw. 515. Stachyarpagophora. Vaill.

247. CELSIA.

Linn. Gen. 675. Spec. 621. Syst. 675. Ludw. 255. Mill. iii. 55. Thryallis. Sig.

248. CELTIS.

Linn. Gen. 1012. Spec. 1043. Syst. 1012. Ludw. 782. Mill. i. 190. Tourn. tab. 383.

249. CENCHRUS.

Linn. Gen. 1017. Spec. 1049. Syst. 1017. Ludw. 845. Panicastrella. Mich.

250. CENTAUREA.

Linn. Gen. 880. Spec. 909. Syst. 880. Ludw. 366.

Centaurium Majus. Tourn. tab. 256. Blackw. tab. 93. Mill. i. 191. iii. 56. Weinm. tab. 347.

JACEA. Tourn. tab. 254. Mill. i. 442. iii. 143.

Cyanus. Tourn. tab. 254. Blackw. tab. 66, 270. Mill. i. 155. Schæff. A. 131. Weinm. tab. 451.

CALCITRAPA. Vaill. Hall. 689.

CALCITRAPOIDES. Vaill.

RHAPONTICUM. Vaill. Blackw. tab. 93. Hall. 687.

RHAPONTICOIDES. Vaill.

Amberboi. Vaill.

Crocodilium. Vaill.

251. CENTUNCULUS.

Linn. Gen. 135. Spec. 116. Syst. 135. Ludw. 18. Anagallidastrum. Mich.

252. CEPHALANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 105. Spec. 95. Syst. 105. Ludw. 293. Mill. iii. 56. PLATANOCEPHALUS. Vaill.

253. CERASTIUM.

Linn. Gen. 518. Spec. 437. Syst. 518. Ludw. 570.

Myosotis. Tourn. tab. 126. Hall. 383. Mill. n. 63. Weinm. tab. 740. a.

254. CERATOCARPUS. Linn. Gen. 921. Spec. 969. Syst. 921.

255. CERATONIA

Linn. Gen. 983. Spec. 1026. Syst. 983. Ludw. 923. Siliqua. Tourn. tab. 344. Blackw. tab. 209. Mill. ii. 260. iii 58. Weinm. tab. 922. a.

256. CERATOPHYLLUM.

Linn. Gen. 944. Spec. 992. Syst. 944. Hall. 202. Ludw. 886. Hydroceratophyllum. Vaill. Dychotophyllum. Dill.

257. CERBERA.

Linn. Gen. 260. Spec. 208. Syst. 260. Ludw. 79. Ahovai. Tourn. tab. 434. Mill. i. 23. iii. 9.

258. CERCIS.

Linn. Gen. 458. Spec. 374. Syst. 458.

Siliquastrum. Tourn. tab. 414. Ludw. 646. Mill. ii. 261. Weinm. tab. 922. b.

259. CERINTHE.

Linn. Gen. 171. Spec. 136. Syst. 171. Ludw. 34. Hall. 515.

CERINTHE. Tourn. tab. 56. Mill. i. 198. Weinm. tab. 359, 360. CERINTHOIDES. Boerh.

260. CEROPEGIA.

Linn. Gen. 266. Spec. 211. Syst. 266. Ludw. 1018.

261. CESTRUM.

Linn. Gen. 231. Spec. 191. Syst. 231. Ludw. 92. Mill. iii. 59.

262. CHÆROPHYLLUM.

Linn. Gen. 320. Spec. 258. Syst. 320. Hall. 452. Ludw. 675.
Mill. i. 198. Tourn. tab. 166.

CEREFOLIUM. Schæff. A. 224. Weinm. tab. 353.

263. CHAMÆROPS.

Linn. Gen. 1084. Spec. 1187. Syst. 1084. Ludw. 382. Weinm, tab. 784.

CHAMÆRIPHES. Pont.

264. CHARA.

Linn. Gen. 1066. Spec. 1156. Syst. 1066. Hall. 196. Ludw. 954. HIPPURIS. Dill.

265. CHEIRANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 730. Spec. 661. Syst. 730. Ludw. 412.

GHEIRI. Schæff. A. 154. KEIRI. Rupp. Blackw. tab. 179. LEUCOIUM. Tourn. tab. 107. Mill. i. 502. Weinm. tab. 646.

# 266. CHELIDONIUM.

Linn. Gen. 572. Spec. 505. Syst. 572.

CHELIDONIUM. Tourn. tab. 116. Blackw. tab. 91. Hall. 305.
 Ludw. 447. Mill. i. 203. Schæff. A. 139. Weinm. tab. 366. a.
 GLAUCIUM. Tourn. tab. 130. Hall. 304. Ludw. 452. Mill. i. 370.

267. CHELONE.

Linn. Gen. 666. Spec. 611. Syst. 666. Ludw. 240. Mill. i. 203. Anonymos. Gron.

268. CHENOPODIUM.

Linn. Gen. 273. Spec. 218. Syst. 273. Tourn. tab. 288. Hall. 174.
Ludw. 776. Mill. i. 204. Blackw. tab. 311-314.
Bonus Henricus. Off. Schæff. A. 276.

269. CHERLERIA.

Linn. Gen. 506. Spec. 425. Syst. 506. Hall. 391. Ludw. 571.

270. CHIOCOCCA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1120. p. 1363. 917.

271. CHIONANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 21. Spec. 8, Syst. 21. Ludw. 1009. Mill. iii. 61.

272. CHIRONIA.

Linn. Gen. 227. Spec. 189. Syst. 227. Ludw. 61.

273. CHONDRILLA.

Linn. Gen. 815. Spec. 796. Syst. 815. Hall. 755. Ludw. 334. Mill. i. 205. iii. 61. Tourn. tab. 268. Weinm. tab. 368.

274. CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Linn. Gen. 866 Spec. 887. Syst. 866. Ludw. 349.

Chrysanthemum. Tourn. tab. 280. Mill. i. 206. Weinm. tab. 371, seq.

LEUCANTHEMUM. Tourn. tab. 492. Mill. i. 500. Weinm. tab. 238.

Bellis Major. Blackw. tab. 42. Bellis Pratensis. Off.
Schæff. A. 126.

BELLIDOIDES. Vaill.

MATRICARIA. Vaill. Tourn. Hall. 718. Ludw. 349.

Pyrethrum. Hall. 720.

275. CHRYSOBALANUS.

Linn. Gen. 585. Spec. 513. Syst. 585. Ludw. 598. Mill. iii. 62. Icaco. Plum. Mill. i. 455.

276. CHRYSOCOMA.

Linn. Gen. 845. Spec. 840. Syst. 845. Hall. 703. Ludw. 307. Mill. iii. 63.

CHRYSOCOME. Dill. COMA AUREA, Boerh. Mill. i. 219. Weinm. tab. 406.

277. CHRYSOGONUM.

Linn. Gen. 883. Spec. 920. Syst. 883. Ludw. 364.

## 278. CHRYSOPHYLLUM.

Linn. Gen. 233. Spec. 192. Syst. 233. Ludw. 83. Mill. iii. 63. CAINITO. Plum. Mill. i. 159.

## 279. CHRYSOSPLENIUM.

Linn. Gen. 403. Spec. 398. Syst. 493. Hall. 189. Ludw. 791. Mill. i. 207. Tourn. tab. 60. Weinm. tab. 380.

### 280. CICER.

Linn. Gen. 783. Spec. 738. Syst. 783.

Cicer. Tourn. tab. 210. Ludw. 480. Mill. i. 207. Schæff. A. 160. Weinm. tab. 80, c. d.

Lens. Tourn. tab. 210. Hall. 601. Ludw. 479. Mill. i. 497. Schæff, A. 159. Weinm. tab. 637. a, b.

# 281. CICHORIUM.

Linn. Gen. 825. Spec. 813. Syst. 825. Blackw. tab. 177. 183.
Hall. 761. Ludw. 345. Mill. i. 207. Schæff. A. 110. Tourn.
tab. 272. Weinm. tab. 381.

## 282. CICUTA.

Linn. Gen. 316. Spec. 255. Syst. 316,

SIUM. Hall. 435. Ludw. 693. Mill. i. 209.

#### 283. CINCHONA.

Linn. Gen. 208. Spec. 172. Syst. 208. Ludw. 1014. Quinquina. Off. Weinm. tab. 367. a.

# 284. CINNA.

Linn. Gen. 15. Spec. 5. Syst. 15.

#### 285. CIRCEA.

Linn. Gen. 24. Spec. 9. Syst. 24. Had. 456. Ludw. 369. Mill. i. 210. Tourn. tab. 155. Weinm. tab. 389.

# 286. CISSAMPELOS.

Linn. Gen. 993. Spec. 1031. Syst. No. 993. p. 1298. CAAPEBA. Plum. Mill. i. 152.

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287. Cissus.

Linn. Gen. 137. Spec. 117. Syst. 137.

288. CISTUS.

Linn. Gen. 598. Spec. 523. Syst. 598.

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289. CITHAREXYLUM.

Linn. Gen. 678. Spec. 625. Syst. 678.

290. CITRUS.

Linn. Gen. 807. Spec. 782. Syst. 807. Ludw. 605.

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291. CLATHRUS.

Linn. Gen. 1078. Spec. 1179. Syst. 1078. Battarr. tab. ii. Gled. tab. iv. Ludw. 969. Schæff. B. § 70.

CLATHRUS. Mich.

CLATHROIDES. Mich. Hall. 9.

CLATHROIDASTRUM. Mich. Hall. 8.

SPHÆROCEPHALUS. Hall. 9.

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292. CLAVARIA.

Linn. Gen. 1081. Spec. 1182. Syst. 1081. Ludw. 974. Schæff. B. § 70.

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293. CLAYTONIA.

Linn. Gen. 253. Spec. 204. Syst. 253. Ludw. 521.

#### 294. CLEMATIS.

Linn. Gen. 616. Spec. 543. Syst. 616. Hall, 333. Ludw. 466.
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## 295. CLEOME.

Linn. Gen. 740. Spec. 671. Syst. 740. Ludw. 470. Sinapistrum. Tourn. tab. 116. Mill. ii. 262.

#### 296. CLERODENDRUM.

Linn. Gen. 707. Spec. 637. Syst. 707. Ludw. 264.

## 297. CLETHRA.

Linn. Gen. 489. Spec. 396. Syst. 489. Ludw. 648. Mill. iii. 66.

# 298. CLIFFORTIA.

Linn. Gen. 1004. Spec. 1038. Syst. 1004. Ludw. 934. Mill. iii. 66.

## 299. CLINOPODIUM.

Linn. Gen. 644. Spec. 587. Syst. 644. Hall. 653. Ludw. 218.
Mill. i. 215. iii. 67. Tourn. tab. 92. Weinm. tab. 399.

## 300. CLITORIA.

Linn. Gen. 796. Spec. 753. Syst. 796. Ludw. 493.

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#### 301. CLUSIA.

Linn. Gen. 577. Spec. 509. Syst. No. 577. p. 1309. Ludw. 591. Mill. iii. 67.

#### 302. CLUTIA.

Linn. Gen. 1009. Spec. 1042. Syst. 1009. Ludw. 912. Mill. i. 215. iii. 68.

## 303. CLYPEOLA.

Linn. Gen. 723. Spec. 652. Syst. 723. Ludw. 400. Mill. iii. 69. CLIPEOLA. Hall. 539. Jontalaspi. Tourn. tab. 99. Mill. i. 459.

#### 304. CNEORUM.

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## 305. CNICUS.

Linn. Gen. 833. Spec. 826. Syst. 883. Ludw. 323. Mill. i. 216. iii. 69. Tourn. tab. 257.

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## 306. Coccoloba.

Linn. Syst No. 1132. p. 1367. 1007.

#### 307. COCHLEARIA.

Linn. Gen. 720. Spec. 647. Syst. 720. Blackw. tab. 218. 227.
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### 308. Cocos.

Linn. Gen. 1088. Spec. 1188. Syst. 1088.

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## 309. Coffea.

Linn. Gen. 209. Spec. 172. Syst. 209. Blackw. tab. 337. Ludw. 75.

Coffe. Juss.

#### 310. Coix.

Linn. Gen. 927. Spec. 972. Syst. 927. Mill, iii. 71. Ludw. 871.
LACRHYMA JOB. Tourn. tab. 306. Mill. i. 479. Wei..m. tab. 618. e.

#### 311. Colchicum.

Linn. Gen. 415. Spec. 341. Syst. 415. Hall. 282. Ludw. 129.Mill. i. 218. Tourn. tab. 181, 182. Weinm. tab. 403, 404.

#### 312. COLDENIA.

Linn. Gen. 159. Spec. 125. Syst. 159.

#### 313. COLLINSONIA.

Linn. Gen. 38. Spec. 28. Syst. 38. Ludw. 175. Mill. iii. 71.

#### 314. COLUMNEA.

Linn. Gen. 710. Spec. 638. Syst. 710. Ludw. 268. Mill. iii. 72.

#### 315. COLUTEA.

Linn. Gen. 776. Spec. 723. Syst. 776. Hall. 575. Ludw. 506.
Mill. i. 218. iii. 72. Tourn. tab. 418. Weinm. tab. 406.

## 316. COMARUM.

Linn. Gen. 563. Spec. 502. Syst. 563. Hall. 337. Mill. iii. 73. Quinquefolium. Weinm. tab. 847. d. Potentilla. Ludw. 621.

#### 317. Combretum.

Linn. Syst. No. 1129. p. 1366. 999.

### 318. COMMELINA.

Linn. Gen. 58. Spec. 40. Syst. 58. Mill. i. 220. iii. 73. Zanonia. Plum.

#### 319. CONFERVA.

Linn. Gen. 1070. Spec. 1164. Syst. 1070. Hall. 1. Ludw. 995.

#### 320. Conium.

Linn. Gen. 299. Spec. 243. Syst. 299.

CICUTA. Tourn. tab. 160. Hall. 433. Ludw. 691. Weinm. tab. 382, seq.

# 321. Connarus.

Linn. Gen. 744. Spec. 675. Syst. 744.

## 322. Conocarpus.

Linn. Gen. 213. Spec. 176. Syst. 213. Ludw. 774. Mill. iii. 74. Rudbeckia. Houst.

#### 323. CONVALLARIA.

Linn. Gen. 383. Spec. 314. Syst. 383. Mill. iii. 75.

LILIUM CONVALLIUM. Tourn. tab. 14. Blackw. tab. 70. Hall. 286. Ludw. 127. Mill. i. 516. Schæff, A. 10. Weinm. tab. 653. b, c.

Polygonatum. Tourn. tab. 14. Blackw. tab. 251. Hall. 286. Ludw. 126. Mill. ii. 155. Sigillum Salomonis. Off. Schæff. A. 11. Weinm. tab. 920.

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#### 324. Convolvulus.

Linn. Gen. 198. Spec. 153. Syst. 198. Blackw. tab. 38. Hall. 488. Ludw. 66. Mill. i. 222. Tourn. tab. 17. Weinm. tab. 413, seq.

#### 325. Conyza.

Linn. Gen. 854. Spec. 861. Syst. 854. Blackw. tab. 103. Ludw. 306. Hall. 704. Mill. i. 225. Tourn. tab. 259. Weinm. tab. 422, seq.

#### 326. Corchorus.

Linn. Gen. 599. Spec. 529. Syst. 599. Ludw. 588. Mill. i. 228. Tourn. tab. 135.

## 327. CORDIA.

Linn, Gen. 228. Spec. 190. Syst. 228. Ludw. 78. Mill. iii. 76.MYXA. Boerh, Mill. ii. 65. SEBESTENA. Dill. Blackw. tab. 398. Weinm. tab. 910. a.

#### 328. Coreopsis.

Linn. Gen. 879. Spec. 907. Syst. 879. Mill. iii. 77.

#### 329. Coriandrum.

Linn. Gen. 318. Spec. 256. Syst. 318. Blackw. tab. 176. Ludw. 690. Mill. i. 229. Schæff. A. 223. Tourn. tab. 168. Weinm. tab. 429. a.

#### 330. CORIARIA.

Linn. Gen. 1002. Spec. 1037. Syst. 1002. Ludw. 576. Mill. i. 229. iii. 78.

#### 331. Coris.

Linn. Gen. 216. Spec. 177. Syst. 216. Ludw. 271. Mill. i, 230. Tourn. tab. 423. Weinm, tab. 429. b.

## 332. Corispermum.

Linn. Gen. 12. Spec. 4. Syst. 12. Ludw. 367. Mill. iii. 78.

## 333. CORNUCOPIÆ.

Linn. Gen. 67. Spec. 54. Syst. 67. Ludw. 813. Cornucopioides. Scheuchz.

#### 334. Cornus.

Line. Gen. 139. Spec. 117. Syst. 139. Blackw. tab. 121. Hall.
463. Ludw. 395. Mill. i. 230. Schæff. A. 133. Tourn. tab.
410. Weinm. tab. 429. d.

VIRGA SANGUINEA. Dill.

# 335. CORNUTIA.

Linn. Gen. 684. Spec. 628. Syst. 684. Ludw. 266. Mill. i. 232. Gnanthus. Vaill.

#### 336. CORONILLA.

Linn. Gen. 789. Spec. 742. Syst. 789. Ludw. 500.

CORONILLA. Tourn. tab. 419. Hall. 573. Mill. i. 235. Weinm. tab. 430.

SECURIDACA. Tourn. tab. 224. Hall. 576.

EMERUS. Tourn. tab. 418. Hall. 573. Mill. i. 296.

#### 337. CORRÍGIOLA.

Linn. Gen. 340. Spec. 271. Syst. 340. Ludw. 536. Hall. 391. Polygonifolia. Dill.

## 338. CORTUSA.

Linn. Gen. 181. Spec. 144. Syst. 181. Ludw. 47. Mill. i. 237. iii. 79. Weinm. tab. 430. f.

#### 339. Corylus.

Linn. Gen. 953. Spec. 998. Syst. 953. Blackw. tab. 293. Hall.
159. Ludw. 891. Mill. i. 237. Schæff. A. 290. Tourn. tab.
347. Weinm. tab. 431.

#### 340. Corymbium.

Linn. Gen. 895. Spec. 928. Syst. 895. Ludw. 1012.

341. CORYPHA.

Linn. Gen. 1086. Spec. 1187. Syst. 1086.

CODDA-PANNA. H. M.

342. Costus.

Linn. Gen. 3. Spec. 2. Syst. 3. Blackw. tab. 394. Ludw. 171.
Mill, iii. 80. Weinm. tab. 432. a.

343. COTULA.

Linn. Gen. 868. Spec. 891. Syst. 868. Ludw. 294. Ananthocyllus. Vaill. Lancisia. Pont.

344. Cotyledon.

Linn. Gen. 512. Spec. 429. Syst. 512. Blackw. tab. 263. Ludw. 142. Mill. i. 238. Tourn. tab. 19. Weinm. tab. 433, seq.

345. CRAMBE.

Linn. Gen. 739. Spec. 671. Syst. 739. Ludw. 398. Crambe. Tourn. tab. 100. Mill. i. 240. Rapistrum. Tourn. tab. 99. Mill. ii. 191. Weinm. tab. 862. a, b.

346. CRANIOLARIA.

Linn. Gen. 670. Spec. 618. Syst. 670. Ludw. 189.

347. CRASSULA.

Linn. Gen. 352. Spec. 282. Syst. 352. Mill. i. 240. iii. 81. Cotyledon. Ludw. 142.
Telephium. Weinm. tab. 967. d.

348. Cratægus.

Linn. Gen. 547. Spec. 475. Syst. 547. Blackw. tab. 149. Hall. 353. Ludw. 608. Mill. i. 241.

MESPILUS. Weinm. tab. 727.

349. CRATÆVA.

Linn. Gen. 528. Spec. 444. Syst. 528.

TAPIA. Plum. Ludw. 511. Mill. ii. 313.

350. CREPIS.

Linn. Gen. 819. Spec. 805. Syst. 819.

HIERACIOIDES. Vaill. Hall. 750. HIERACIUM. Ludw. 337.

351. CRESCENTIA.

Linn. Gen. 680. Spec. 626. Syst. 680. Ludw. 267.

CUIETE. Plum. Mill. i. 253.

352. CRESSA.

Linn. Gen. 277. Spec. 223. Syst. 277.

Anthyllis. Magn.

353. CRINUM.

Linn. Gen. 366. Spec. 291. Syst. 366. Ludw. 1020. Mill. iii. 82.

354. CRITHMUM.

Linn. Gen. 303. Spec. 246. Syst. 303. Ludw. 666. Mill. i. 241. Tourn. 169.

355. CROCUS.

Linn. Gen. 53. Spec. 36. Syst. 53. Blackw. tab. 137. Hall. 281.
Ludw. 7. Mill. i. 241. Schæff. A. 9. Tourn. tab. 183, 184.
Weinm. tab. 438.

356. CROTALARIA.

Linn. Gen. 771. Spec. 714. Syst. 771. Ludw. 484. Mill. i. 247. Weinm. tab. 439.

357. CROTON.

Linn. Gen. 960. Spec. 1004. Syst. 960. Ludw. 863.

RICINOIDES. Tourn. tab. 423. Mill. ii. 202.

BERNHARDIA. Houst. Mill. i. 120.

358. CRUCIANELLA.

Linn. Gen. 118. Spec. 108. Syst. 118.

Rubeola. Tourn. tab. 50. Ludw. 12. Mill. ii. 209. Weinm. tab. 872.

359. CRUZETA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1117. p. 1362. 900.

360. CUCUBALUS.

Linn. Gen. 502. Spec. 414. Syst. 502. Blackw. tab. 268. Mill. i. 248. Tourn. tab. 176.

Lychnis. Ludw. 573.

361. Cucumis.

Linn. Gen. 969. Spec. 1011. Syst. 969. Ludw. 854.

Cucumis. Tourn. tab. 31. Blackw. tab. 4. Mill. i. 248. Schæff.
A. 16. Weinm. tab. 441.

Colocynthis. Tourn. Mill. i. 218. Schæff. A. 18. Weinm. tab. 405.

Anguria. Tourn. tab. 35. Blackw. tab. 157. Mill. i. 51. Citrullus. Rai. Schæff. A. 19.

Melo. Tourn. tab. 32. Blackw. tab. 329. Mill. ii. 32. iii. 185. Schæff. A. 17. Weinm. tab. 721.

362. CUCURBITA.

Linn. Gen. 968. Spec. 1010. Syst. 968. Ludw. 855.

CUCURBITA. Tourn. tab. 36. Mill. i. 252. Schæff. A. 21. Weinm. tab. 442.

Pepo. Tourn. tab. 33. Mill. ii. 112.

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363. CUMINUM.

Linn. Gen. 313. Spec. 254. Syst. 313. Ludw. 670. Mill. i. 254.
Schæff. A. 228. Weinm. tab. 447.

364. Cunila.

Linn. Syst. No. 1106. p. 1359.

365. Cunonia.

Linn. Syst. No. 1136. p. 1368. 1025.

366. CUPANIA.

Linn. Gen. 246. Spec. 200. Syst. 246. Ludw. 1033.

367. Cupressus.

Linn. Gen. 958. Spec. 1002. Syst. 958. Blackw. tab. 127. Ludw. 875. Schæff. A. 295. Tourn. tab. 358. Weinm. tab. 448. a, b. Cypressus. Mill. i. 258.

368. Curatella.

Linn. Syst. No. 1151. p. 1373. 1079.

369. CURCUMA.

Linn. Gen. 6. Spec. 2. Syst. 6. Ludw. 169. Weinm. tab. 448. e.

370. Cuscuta.

Linn. Gen. 156. Spec. 124. Syst. 156. Hall. 468. Ludw. 26. Schæff. A. 322. Tourn. tab. 422. Weinm. tab. 449. a.

371. CYANELLA.

Linn. Gen. 386. Spec. ... Syst. 386.

372. CYCAS.

Lin. Gen. 1087. Spec. 1188. Syst. 1087.

373. CYCLAMEN.

Linn. Gen. 184. Spec. 145. Syst. 184. Blackw. tab. 147. Hall.
499. Ludw. 48. Mill. i. 256. Schæff. A. 328. Tourn. tab.
68. Weinm. tab. 453.

374. CYMBARIA.

Linn. Gen. 669. Spec. 618. Syst. 669. Ludw. 234.

375. CYNANCHUM.

Linn. Gen. 268. Spec. 212. Syst. 268. Ludw. 101.

376. CYNARA.

Linn. Gen. 835. Spec. 827. Syst. 835. Ludw. 322. CINARA. Tourn. tab. 253. Mill. i. 75. 209. Weinm. tab. 388.

377. Cynoglossum.

Linn. Gen. 168. Spec. 134. Syst. 168. Hall. 521.

Cynoglossum. Tourn. tab. 57. Blackw. tab. 249. Ludw. 33. Mill. i. 257. Schæff. A. 40. Weinm. tab. 454.

OMPHALODES. Tourn. tab. 58. Ludw. 38. Mill. ii. 86.

378. CYNOMETRA.

Linn. Gen. 466. Spec. 382. Syst. 466.

Cynomorium. Garc.

379. CYNOMORIUM.

Linn. Gen. 922. Spec. 970. Syst. 922. Ludw. 865.

380. Cynosurus.

Linn. Gen. 81. Spec. 72, 73. Syst. 81. Hall. 232. Ludw. 833.

381. CYPERUS.

Linn. Gen. 61. Spec. 44. Syst. 61. Blackw. tab. 316. Hall. 246. Ludw. 840. Tourn. tab. 299. Weinm. tab. 455.

382. Cypripedium.

Linn. Gen. 906. Spec. 951. Syst. 906.

CALCEOLUS. Tourn. tab. 249. Hall. 276. Ludw. 705. Mill. i. 160. HELLEBORINE. Weinm. tab. 567. a.

383. Cytisus.

Linn. Gen. 785. Spec. 739. Syst. 785. Hall. 591. Ludw. 478.
Mill. i. 261. iii. 85. Tourn. tab. 416. Weinm. tab. 456, seq.

384. DACTYLIS.

Linn. Gen. 80. Spec. 71. Syst. 80. Ludw. 824.

385. DALECHAMPIA.

Linn. Gen. 1022. Spec. 1054. Syst. 1022. Ludw. 888. Mill. i. 265.

CONVOLVULO-TITHYMALUS. Boerh.

386. DALIBARDA.

Linn. Gen. 555. Spec. 491. Syst. 555.

387. DAPHNE.

Linn. Gen. 436. Spec. 356. Syst. 436.

THYMELEA. Tourn. tab. 366. Blackw. tab. 62. Hall. 187. Ludw. 132. Mill. ii. 333. Laureola. Weinm. tab. 633.

Coccognidium. Off. Schæff. A. 1.

388. DATISCA.

Linn. Gen. 1003. Spec. 1037. Syst. 1003.

CANNABINA. Tourn. tab. 488. Mill. i. 166.

#### 389. DATURA.

Linn. Gen. 218. Spec. 179. Syst. 218. Schæff. A. \$29.

Stramonium. Tourn. tab. 43, 44. Blackw. tab. 313. Hall. 489. Ludw. 57. Mill. ii. 304. iii. 271. Weinm. tab. 951, seq.

## 390. DAUCUS.

Linn. Gen. 296. Spec. 242. Syst. 296. Hall. 450,

DAUCUS. Tourn. tab. 161. Ludw. 680. Mill. i. 265. Schæff. A. 242. Weinm. tab. 453.

VISNAGA. Riv. Ludw. 696. Mill. ii. 400.

LIBANOTIS. Riv. Hall. 450. Ludw. 682.

# 391. DELIMA.

Linn. Gen. 590. Spec. ... Syst. 590.

#### 392. DELPHINIUM.

Linn. Gen. 602. Spec. 530. Syst. 602. Blackw. tab. 265. Hall. 314. Ludw. 740. Mill. i. 267. Tourn. tab. 241.

Consolida Regalis. Off. Blackw. tab. 26. Schæff. A. 254. Weinm. tab. 408, 409. Calcatrippa. Heuch.

#### 393. DENTARIA.

Linn. Gen. 726. Spec. 653. Syst. 726. Hall. 556. Ludw. 416.
Mill. i. 268. Tourn. tab. 110. Weinm. tab. 460. c, d.

#### 394. DIANTHERA.

Linn. Gen. 37. Spec. 27. Syst. No. 37. p. 850. Ludw. 1039.

#### 395. DIANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 500. Spec. 409. Syst. 500.

CARYOPHYLLUS. Tourn. tab. 174. Blackw. tab. 85. Mill. i. 174. Weinm. tab. 326, seq.

Tunica. Dill. Hall. 381. Ludw. 563. Schæff. A. 181.

#### 396. DIAPENSIA.

Linn. Gen. 177. Spec. 141. Syst. 177. Ludw. 1015.

## 397. DICTAMNUS.

Linn. Gen. 468. Spec. 383. Syst. 468. Blackw. tab. 75. Ludw.649. Mill. i. 269. Schæff. A. 220. Weinm. tab. 461.

FRAXINELLA. Tourn. tab. 243. Hall. 311. Mill. i. 330.

## . 398. DIGITALIS.

Linn. Gen. 676. Spec. 621. Syst. 676. Blackw. tab. 16. Hall. 616. Ludw. 249. Mill. i. 269. iii. 88. Tourn. tab. 73. Weinm. tab. 463.

## 399. DILLENIA.

Linn. Gen. 608. Spec. 535. Syst. 608. Ludw. 626.

# 400. DIODIA.

Lin. Gen. 114. Spec. 104. Syst. 114. Ludw. 250.

# 401. DIOSCOREA.

Linn. Gen. 995, Spec. 1032. Syst. 995. Ludw. 928. Mill. i. 270. iii. 88.

#### 402. DIOSMA.

Linn. Gen. 241. Spec. 198. Syst. 241. Ludw. 546. Mifl. iii. 89.

#### 403. Diospyros.

Linn. Gen. 1027. Spec. 1057. Syst. 1027. Mill. iii. 89. Guaiacana. Tourn. tab. 371. Ludw. 135. Mill. i. 382. Weinm, tab. 559.

## 404. DIPSACUS.

Linn. Gen. 107. Spec. 97. Syst. 107. Blackw. tab. 50. Hall. 672.
Ludw. 287. Mill. i. 271. Tourn. tab. 265. Weinm. tab. 465, seq.

#### 405. DIRAC.

Linn. Gen. 437. Spec. 358. Syst. 437.

## 406. DODARTIA.

Linn. Gen. 698. Spec. 633. Syst. 698. Ludw. 251. Mill. i. 271.
iii. 90. Tourn. tab. 478.

# 407. Dodecatheon.

Linn. Gen. 183. Spec. 144. Syst. 183.

MEADIA. Catesb.

# 408. Dolichos.

Linn. Gen. 778. Spec. 725. Syst. 778. Ludw. 492.

# 409. DORONICUM.

Linn. Gen. 862. Spec. 885. Syst. 862.

DORONICUM. Tourn. tab. 277. Blackw. tab. 239. Ludw. 354. Mill. i. 275. Schæff. A. 118. Weinm. tab. 469.

Bellidiastrum. Mich. Hall. 723.

## 410. DORSTENIA.

Linn. Gen. 147. Spec. 121. Syst. 147. Ludw. 940. Mill. i. 276.

# 411. DRABA.

Linn. Gen. 717. Spec. 642. Syst. 717. Hall. 538. Ludw. 428.

# 412, DRACOCEPHALUM.

Linn. Gen. 648. Spec. 594. Syst. 648.

Dracocephalon. Tourn. tab. 83. Ludw. 200. Mill. i. 277. iii. 91. Weinm. tab. 470.

Moldavica. Tourn. tab. 85. Ludw. 224. Mill. ii. 54. Weinm. tab. 719.

## 413. DRACONTIUM.

Linn. Gen. 916. Spec. 967. Syst. 916. Ludw. 550.

# 414. DROSERA.

Linn. Gen. 351. Spec. 281. Syst. 351.

Ros Solis. Tourn. tab. 127. Rorella. Rupp. Hall. 372. Ludw. 544. Schæff. A. 179. Weinm. tab. 872. c, d.

#### 415. DRYAS.

Linn. Gen. 562. Spec. 501. Syst. 562. Hall. 335. Ludw. 757. Caryophyllatæ Species. Tourn. tab. 151. B. E.

#### 416. DRYPIS.

Linn. Gen. 501. Spec. 413. Syst. 501. Ludw. 574.

417. DURANTA.

Linn. Gen. 704. Spec. 637. Syst. 704.

CASTOREA. Plum. Ludw. 1050. Mill. i. 184.

418. EBENUS.

Linn. Spec. 764. Syst. No. 1159. p. 1376. 1176.

419. Echinophora.

Linn. Gen. 292. Spec. 239. Syst. 292. Ludw. 1051. Mill. i. 288. Tourn. tab. 423.

420. Echinops.

Linn. Gen. 829. Spec. 814. Syst. 829.

ECHINOPUS, Tourn. tab. 262. Ludw. 300. Mich. i. 288.

421. Есниим.

Linn. Gen. 175. Spec. 139. Syst. 175. Blackw. tab. 299 Hall. 513. Ludw. 270. Mill. i. 289. Tourn. tab. 54. Weinm. tab. 474, 475.

422. EHRETIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1119. p. 1363. 936.

423. ELÆAGNUS.

Linn. Gen. 148. Spec. 121. Syst. 148. Ludw. 768. Mill. i. 291. Tourn. tab. 489.

424. ELEOCARPUS.

Linn. Gen. 589. Spec. 515. Syst. 589.

425. ELATE.

Linn. Gen. 1091. Spec. 1189. Syst. 1091.

426. ELATINE.

Linn. Gen. 451. Spec. 367. Syst. 451. Ludw. 444.

Potamopithys. Buxb. Alsinastrum. Vaill.

427. Elephantopus.

Linn. Gen. 827. Spec. 814. Syst. 827. Ludw. 309. Mill. i. 292.

428. ELLISIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1156. p. 1375. 1121.

429. ELVELA.

Linn. Gen. 1079. Spec. 1180. Syst. 1079. Gled. tab. ii. Schæff. B. §. 70.

FUNGOIDASTER. Mich. 82. Hall. 58. Ludw. 970.

Fungoides. Mich. 86. Ludw. 971.

430. Elymus.

Linn. Gen. 91. Spec. 83. Syst. 91.

431. EMPETRUM.

Linn. Gen. 977. Spec. 1022. Syst. 977. Hall. 162. Ludw. 860. Mill. i. 296. Tourn. tab. 421.

432. EPHEDRA.

Linn. Gen. 1007. Spec. 1040. Syst. 1007. Hall. 145. Ludw. 931. Mill. i. 297. Tourn. tab. 477.

433. EPIDENDRUM.

Linn. Gen. 907. Spec. 952. Syst. 907.

VANILLA. Plum. Ludw. 707. Mill. ii. 366. Weinm. tab. 1002. c.

434. EPIGEA.

Linn. Gen. 486. Spec. 395. Syst. 486.

MEMECYLUM. Mitch.

435. EPILOBIUM.

Linn. Gen. 426. Spec. 347. Syst. 426. Hall. 408. Mill. iii. 95. Chamenerion. Tourn. tab. 157. Ludw. 435. Mill. i. 201. Weinm. tab. 688. a.

- 436. Epimedium.

Linn. Gen. 138. Spec. 117. Syst. 138. Ludw. 389. Mill. i. 297.
Tourn. tab. 117. Weinm. tab. 478. b.

437. EQUISETUM.

Linn. Gen. 1033. Spec. 1061. Syst. 1033. Blackw. tab. 217. Hall. 142. Ludw. 953. Schæff. A. 303. Tourn. tab. 307. Weinm. tab. 479, 480.

# 438. Eranthemum. Linn. Gen. 23. Spec. 9. Syst. 23.

#### 439. ERICA.

Linn. Gen. 435. Spec. 352. Syst. 435. Hall. 418. Mill. i. 300. Tourn. tab. 373. a. Weinm. tab. 481.

ERICOIDES. Ludw. 131.

#### 440. ERIGERON.

Linn. Gen. 855. Spec. 863. Syst. 855. Hall. 724.

Senecionis Species. Dill. Conyza. Ludw. 306. Conyzoides.

Dill. Conyzella. Dill.

# 441. Erinus.

Linn. Gen. 689. Spec. 630. Syst. 689. Ludw. 258.

AGERATUM. Tourn. tab. 422. Hall. 629. Mill. i. 20. iii. 9. Weinm. tab. 29. a.

# 442. ERIOCAULON.

Linn. Gen. 95. Spec. 87. Syst. 95. Ludw. 838.

443. ERIOCEPHALUS. Linn. Gen. 890. Spec. 926. Syst. 890.

# 444. ERIOPHORUM.

Linn. Gen. 63. Spec. 52. Syst. 63. Linagrostis. Mich. Tourn. Hall. 250. Ludw. 844.

> 445. ERITHALIS. Linn. Syst. No. 1123. p. 1364. 930.

# 446. ERVUM.

Linn. Gen. 784. Spec. 738. Syst. 784. Hall. 602. Ludw. 482.
Mill. i. 301. Schæff. A. 161. Tourn. tab. 221. Weinm. tab. 484. a.

# 447. ERYNGIUM.

Linn. Gen. 287. Spec. 232. Syst. 287. Blackw. tab. 297. Hall. 455. Ludw. 528. Mill. i. 302. iii. 97. Schæff. A. 243. Tourn. tab. 173. Weinm. tab. 484, 485.

## 448. ERYSIMUM.

Linn. Gen. 729. Spec. 660. Syst. 729. Blackw. tab. 28. Ludw. 409. Mill. i. 302. Schæff. A. 148. Tourn. tab. 111. Weinm. tab. 487. a.

SISYMBRIUM. Hall. 547.

ALLIARIA. Rai. Blackw. tab. 372. Weinm. tab. 37.

# 449. ERYTHRINA.

Linn. Gen. 762. Spec. 706. Syst. 762. Ludw. 498. Corallodendron. Tourn. tab. 446. Mill. i. 227. Coral. Dill.

## 450. ERYTHRONIUM.

Linn. Gen. 375. Spec. 305. Syst. 375. Hall. 290. Ludw. 720. DENS CANIS. Tourn. tab. 202. Mill. i. 268. Weinm. tab. 460. a, b.

# 451. ERYTHROXYLON.

Linn. Syst. No. 1137. p. 1369. 1035.

# 452. EUGENIA.

Linn. Gen. 542. Spec. 470. Syst. 542. Ludw. 454.

## 453. Euonymus.

Linn. Gen. 240. Spec. 197. Syst. 240. Hall. 423. Ludw. 527.
Mill. i. 303. Tourn. tab. 388. Weinm. tab. 494.

#### 454. EUPATORIUM.

Linn. Gen. 842. Spec. 836. Syst. 842. Blackw. tab. 110. Hall.
704. Ludw. 308. Mill. i. 304. Schæff. A. 108. Tourn. tab.
259. Weinm. tab. 495, 496.

#### 455. EUPHORBIA.

Linn. Gen. 536. Spec. 450. Syst. 536. Ludw. 166. Mill. iii. 98. Euphorbrum. Isn. Blackw. tab. 339, 340. Mill. i. 305. Weinm. . tab. 497, 498.

Esula, Riv. Schæff. A. 47. Weinm. tab. 487, seq. Tithymalus, Tourn. tab. 18. Hall. 189. Mill. ii. 338. iii. 278. FITHYMALOIDES. Tourn. Mill. ii. 338.

456. EUPHRASIA.

Linn. Gen. 659. Spec. 604. Syst. 659.

Euphrasia. Tourn. tab. 78. Hall. 628. Ludw. 248. Mill. i. 306. Schæff. A. 60. Weinm. tab. 499.

ODONTITIS. Dill. Hall. 627.

457. Exacum.

Linn. Syst. 132. Spec. 112. Syst. 132.

458. EXCECARIA.

Linn. Gen. post No. 978. p. 1288.

459. FAGARA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1115. p. 1362. 897.

460. FAGONIA.

Linn. Gen. 475. Spec. 386. Syst. 475. Ludw. 559. Mill. i. 308. Tourn. tab. 141.

461. FAGUS.

Linn. Gen. 951. Spec. 997. Syst. 951.

FAGUS. Tourn. tab. 351. Hall. 160. Ludw. 894. Mill. i. 309. Weinm. tab. 501. a.

CASTANEA. Tourn. tab. 352. Blackw. tab. 330. Hall. 160. Ludw. 895. Mill. i. 182. iii. 52. Weinm. tab. 343.

462. FERULA.

Linn. Gen. 305. Spec. 246. Syst. 305. Ludw. 662. Mill. i. 310. Tourn. tab. 170. Weinm. tab. 504.

463. FESTUCA.

Linn. Gen. 82. Spec. 73. Syst. 82. Hall. 209. Ludw. 835.

464. FEVILLEA.

Linn. Gen. 972. Spec. 1013. Syst. No. 972. p. 1292. Ludw. 850. NHANDIROBA. Plum.

465. Ficus.

Linn. Gen. 1032. Spec. 1059. Syst. 1032. Blackw. tab. 125.

Ludw. 866. Mill. i. 319. iii. 105. Schæff. A. 264. Tourn. tab. 420. Weinm. tab. 508.

CAPRIFICUS. Pont.

466. FILAGO.

Linn. Gen. 891. Spec. 927. Syst. 891.

467. FLAGELLARÍA.

Linn. Gen. 406. Spec. 333. Syst. 400.

468. FONTINALIS.

Linn. Gen. 1053. Spec. 1107. Syst. 1053. Hall. 35. Ludw. 961.

469. FRAGARIA.

Linn. Gen. 558. Spec. 494. Syst. 558. Blackw. tab. 77. Hall. 343.
Mill. i. 328. Schæff. A. 208. Tourn. tab. 152. Weinm. tab. 514.

POTENTILLA. Ludw. 621.

470. FRANKENIA.

Linn. Gen. 401. Spec. 331. Syst. 401.

FRANCA. Mich. Ludw. 554.

471. FRAXINUS.

Linn. Gen. 1026. Spec. 1057. Syst. 1026. Blackw. tab. 328. Hall. 167. Ludw. 910. Mill. i. 330. Schæff. A. 291. Tourn. tab. 343. Weinm. tab. 515.

ORNUS. Mich.

## 472. FRITILLARIA.

Linn. Gen. 372. Spec. 303. Syst. 372.

FRITILLARIA. Tourn. tab. 201. Hall. 290. Ludw. 718. Mill. i. 331. Weinm. tab. 515.

CORONA IMPERIALIS. Tourn. tab. 197, 198. Ludw. 719. Mill. i. 232. Weinm. tab. 661.

473. Fuchsia.

Linn. Gen. 1097. Spec. 1191. Syst. No. 1097. p. 893. Ludw. 1052. Mill. i. 336.

# 474. Fucus.

Linn. Gen. 1068. Spec. 1158. Syst. 1068.

# 475. FUMARIA.

Linn. Gen. 760. Spec. 699. Syst. 760. Hall, 604. Ludw. 471.

Fumaria. Tourn. tab. 237. Blackw. tab. 237. Mill. i. 337. Scheeff. A. 157. Weinm. tab. 430.

CAPNOIDES. Tourn. tab. 237. Mill. i. 166.

CORYDALIS. Dill. CYSTICAPNOS. Boerh. Mill. i. 261,

PSEUDOFUMARIA. Riv.

CAPNORCHIS. Boerh.

## 476. GALANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 362. Spec. 288. Syst. 362. Ludw. 722. Mill. iii. 114. LEUCOIUM. Weinm. tab. 642. b.

## 477. GALAX.

Linn. Gen. 244. Spec. 200. Syst. 244.

VITICELLA. Mitch.

## 478. GALEGA.

Linn. Gen. 770. Spec. 714. Syst. 770. Blackw. tab. 92. Hall. 576. Ludw. 497. Mill. i. 341. Schæff. A. 162. Tourn. tab. 222. Weinm. tab. 528.

Indigo. Isn.

CRACCA. Linn. Syst. 1172. Spec. 752.

#### 479. GALENIA.

Linn. Gen. 443. Spec. 359. Syst. 443. Ludw. 792. Mill. iii. 115. Sherardia. Pont.

## 480. GALEOPSIS.

Linn. Gen. 637. Spec. 579. Syst. 637. Hall. 644. Ludw. 193. Mill. i. 342.

TETRAHIT. Dill. GALEOEDOLON. Dill.

# 481. GALIUM.

Linn. Gen. 117. Spec. 105. Syst. 117. Hall. 458, seq. Gallium. Tourn. tab. 39. Blackw. tab. 168. Ludw. 11. Mill. i. 343. Weinm. tab. 530.

APARINE. Blackw. tab. 39. Hall. 458. Ludw. 10. Mill. iii. 22. Weinm. tab. 146, 147.

#### 482. GARCINIA.

Linn. Gen. 526. Spec. 443. Syst. 526. Ludw. 460. MANGOSTANS. Garc.

## 483. GARIDELLA.

Linn. Gen. 507. Spec. 425. Syst. 507. Ludw. 612. Mill. i. 343. Tourn. tab. 430.

# 484. GAULTHERIA.

Linn. Gen. 487. Spec. 395. Syst. 487.

## 485. GAURA.

Linn. Gen. 425. Spec. 347. Syst. 425.

## 486. GENIPA.

Linn. Gen. 229. Spec. ... Syst. 229. 981. Ludw. 94. Tourn. tab. 436, 437.

#### 487. GENISTA.

Linn. Gen. 766. Spec. 709. Syst. 766. Hall. 592. Ludw. 477. Spartium. Tourn. tab. 412. Mill. ii. 284. Weinm. tab. 533. Genistella. Tourn. tab. 413.

#### 488. GENTIANA.

Linn. Gen. 285. Spec. 227. Syst. 285. Hall. 473.

GENTIANA. Tourn. tab. 40. Ludw. 97. Mill. i. 350. Weinm. tab. 534, 535.

CENTAURIUM MINUS. Tourn. tab. 48. Ludw. 106. Mill. i. 192. Schæff. A. 326. Weinm. tab. 348.

#### 489. GERANIUM.

Linn. Ven. 476. Spec. 676. Syst. 746. Blackw. tab. 58. 150. Hall.
365. Ludw. 640. Mill. i. 351. Schæff. A. 221. Tourn. tab.
142. Weinm. tab. 535, seq.

PELARGONIUM. Burm.

GRUINALIS. Rupp, Riv.

490. GERARDIA.

Linn. Gen. 665. Spec. 610. Syst. 665. Ludw. 253.

491. GESNERIA.

Linn. Gen. 667. Spec. 612. Syst. 667.

GESNERA. Plum. Ludw. 257. Mill. i. 355. iii. 117.

492. GETHYLLIS.

Linn. Gen. 523. Spec. 442. Syst. 523. Ludw. 158. MANGLES. Plum.

493. GEUM.

Linn. Gen. 561. Spec. 500. Syst. 561.

CARYOPHYLLATA. Tourn. tab. 151. A. D. F. G. Blackw. tab. 253.
Hall. 335. Ludw. 622. Mill. i. 173. Schæff. A. 209. Weinm. tab. 323.

## 494. GLADIOLUS.

Linn. Gen. 55. Spec. 36. Syst. 55. Hall. 279. Ludw. 187. Mill.i. 359. iii. 118. Tourn. tab. 190. Weinm. tab. 546.

495. GLAUX.

Linn. Gen. 257. Spec. 207. Syst. 257. Ludw. 46. Mill. i. 371. Tourn. tab. 60.

496. GLECOMA.

Linn. Gen. 634. Spec. 578. Syst. 634.

HEDERA TERRESTRIS. Off. Blackw. tab. 225. Schæff. A. 81. Weinm. tab. 564. b, c, d.

CHAMECLEMA. Boerh. Hall. 652. Ludw. 219. Mill. i. 199.

497. GLEDITSIA.

Linn. Gen. 1027. Spec. 1056. Syst. 1025. Ludw. 911. MELLIOBUS. Mitch.

498. GLINUS.

Linn. Gen. 537. Spec. 463. Syst. 537.

499. GLOBULARIA.

Linn. Gen 106. Spec. 95. Syst. 106. Hall. 667. Ludw. 288. Weinm. tab. 238. a. Mill. i. 371. Tourn. tab. 265. Alyrum. Niss.

500. GLORIOSA.

Linn. Gen. 374. Spec. 305. Syst. 374. Mill. iii, 120. METHONICA. Tourn. A. G. Ludw. 716. Mill. ii, 47.

501. GLYCINE.

Linn. Gen. 797. Spec. 753. Syst. 797. Mill. iii. 121. Apros. Boerh. Ludw. 510. Mill. i. 65. Weimm. tab. 149.

502. GLYCYRRHIZA.

Linn. Gen. 788. Spec. 741. Syst. 788. Ludw. 633. Mill. i. 372. Tourn. tab. 210. Weinm. tab. 547.

LIQUIRITIA. Off. Schæff. A. 222.

503. GMELINA.

Linn. Gen. 681. Spec. 626. Syst. 681. Ludw. 1024. MICHELIA. Amm.

504. GNAPHALIUM.

Linn. Gen. 850. Spec. 850. Syst. 850. Hall. 698. Ludw. 305. Schæff. A. 101. Weinm. tab. 549, seq.

ELICHRYSUM. Tourn. tab. 259. Mill. i. 293. iii. 95. Helichrysum. Vaill.

FILAGO. Tourn. Vaill. tab. 259.

HELICHRYSOIDES. Vaill.

505. GNIDIA.

Linn. Gen. 438. Spec. 358. Syst. 438.

STRUTHIA. Roy.

506. GOMPHRENA.

Linn. Gen. 279. Spec. 224. Syst. 279.

AMARANTHOIDES. Tourn. tab. 429. Mill. i. 32. iii. 13.

CARAXERON. Vaill.

507. GORTERIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1163. Spec. 1377. 1229.

508. Gossypiu.

Linn, Gen. 755. Spec. 693. Syst. 755. Blackw. tab. 357. Ludw. 150. Mill, iii, 121.

XyLON. Tourn. tab. 27. Mill. ii. 529. Weinm. tab. 551. e.

1

509. GRATIOLA.

Linn. Gen. 27. Spec. 17. Syst. 27. Hall. 617. Ludw. 182. Schæff.
A. 61. Weinm. tab. 558. a.

510. GREWIA.

Linn. Gen. 914. Spec. 964. Syst. 914. Ludw. 601. Mill. iii. 124.

511. GRIAS.

Linn, Syst. No. 1145. p. 1371. 1075.

512. GRISLEA.

Linn, Gen. 427. Spec. 348. Syst. 427. Ludw. 439.

513. GRONOVIA.

Linn. Gen. 248. Spec. 202. Syst. 248. Ludw. 520. Mill, iii. 124.

514. GUAIACUM.

Linn. Gen. 465. Spec. 381. Syst. 465. Blackw. tab. 350. Ludw. 599. Mill. i. 383. Weinm. tab. 560.

LIGNUM VITE, SANCTUM. Off.

515. GUETTARDA.

Linn. Gen. 943. Spec. 991. Syst. 943.

516. GUILANDINA.

Linn. Gen. 464 Spec. 381. Syst. 464.

BONDUC. Plum. Ludw. 914. Mill. i. 133. iii. 41.

517. GUNDELIA.

Linn. Gen. 828. Spec. 814. Syst. 828. Mill. i. 387. iii. 127. Tourn. tab. 486.

HACUB. Vaill. Ludw. 297.

518. GYPSOPHILA.

Linn. Gen. 498. Spec. 406. Syst. 498.

519. Hæmanthus.

Linn. Gen. 394. Spec. 325. Syst. 394. Ludw. 124. Mill. i. 387.
iii. 127. Tourn. tab. 433. Weinm. tab. 562.

DRANGUNCULOIDES. Boerh.

520. HEMATOXYLUM.

Linn. Gen. 471. Spec. 384. Syst. 471. Ludw. 555. Mill. iii. 128. CAMPECIA. Sloan.

521. HALESIA.

Linn. Syst. Gen. No. 1138. p. 1369. 1044.

522. HALLERIA.

Linn. Gen. 679. Spec. 625. Syst. 679. Ludw. 269. Mill. iii. 129.

523. HAMAMELIS.

Linn. Gen. 155. Spec. 124. Syst. 155. Ludw. 396. Mill. iii. 129. TRILOPUS. Mitch.

524. HARTOGIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1126. p. 1365. 939.

525. HASSELQUISTIA. Linn. Syst. p. 957.

526. HEBENSTRETIA.

Linn, Gen. 688. Spec. 629. Syst. 688. Ludw. 236.

527. HEDERA.

Linn. Gen. 249. Spec. 202. Syst. 249. Blackw. tab. 188. Hall. 165. Ludw. 526. Mill. i. 390. Schæff. A. 176. Tourn. tab. 384. Weinm. tab. 563. d.

528. HEDVOTIS.

Linn. Gen. 110. Spec. 101. Syst. 110.

529. HEDYSARUM.

Linn. Gen. 793. Spec. 745. Syst. 793.

Hedysarum. Tourn. tab. 225. Hall. 577. Ludw. 504. Mill. i. 391. Weinm. tab. 565.

ONOBRYCHIS. Tourn. tab. 211. Hall. 577. Ludw. 472. Mill. ii. 87. Weinm. tab.

Alhagi. Tourn. tab. 489. Ludw. 504.

530. HELENIUM

Linn. Gen. 863. Spec. 886. Syst. 863. Mill. i. 393. Weinm. tub. 565. d.

HELENIASTRUM. Vaill. Mill. i. 392. iii. 135.

531. Helianthus.

Linn. Gen. 877. Spec. 904. Syst. 877. Ludw. 360. Mill. iii. 135. CORONA SOLIS. Tourn. tab. 279. Mill. i. 233.

532. HELICTERES.

Linn. Gen. 913. Spec. 963. Syst. 913. Ludw. 651. Isora. Plum. Mill. i. 463.

533. HELIOCARPUS.

Linn. Gen. 533. Spec. 448. Syst. 533. Ludw. 462. Montia. Houst. Mill. ii. 57. iii. 196.

534. HELIOTROPIUM.

Linn. Gen. 164. Spec. 130. Syst. 164. Hall. 520. Mill. i. 398. Tourn. tab. 57. Weinm. tab. 566.

535. HELLEBORUS.

Lin. Gen. 622. Spec. 557. Syst. 622. Blackw. tab. 57. Hall. 317.
Ludw. 625. Mill. i. 400. iii. 136. Schæff. A. 172. Tourn. tab. 144. Weinm. tab. 569.

536. HELONIAS.

Linn. Gen. 416. Spec. 342. Syst. 416.

537. HEMEROCALLIS.

Linn. Gen. 391. Spec. 324. Syst. 391. Hall. 290. Mill. iii. 137.
 Lilio-Asphodelus. Tourn. tab. 179. Ludw. 120. Mill. i. 508.
 Weinm. tab. 651.

LILIASTRUM. Tourn. tab. 194. Ludw. 714.

538. Hemionitis.

Linn. Gen. 1040. Spec. 1077. Syst. 1040. Ludw. 948. Mill. i. 401.

539. HERACLEUM.

Linn. Gen. 307. Spec. 249. Syst. 307.

Sphondylium. Tourn. tab. 170. Hall. 447. Ludw. 664. Mill. ii. 286. Weinm. tab. 944.

## 540. HERNANNIA.

Linn. Gen. 742. Spec. 673. Syst. 742. Ludw. 522. Mill. i. 402. iii. 138. Tourn. tab. 432.

## 541. HERMANDIA.

Linn. Gen. 931. Spec. 981. Syst. 931. Ludw. 1053. Mill. i. 403.

## 542. HERNIARIA.

Linn. Gen. 272. Spec. 218. Syst. 272. Blackw. tab. 320. Hall.
182. Ludw. 779. Mill. i. 404. Schæff. A. 274. Tourn. tab.
288. Weinm. tab. 570. f, g.

## 543. HESPERIS.

Linn. Gen. 731. Spec. 663. Syst. 731. Hall. 563. Ludw. 411. Mill. i. 404. iii. 139. Tourn. tab. 108. Weinm. tab. 571.

# 544. HEUCHERA.

Linn. Gen. 283. Spec. 226. Syst. 283. Ludw. 530.

## 545. Hibiscus.

Linn. Gen. 756. Spec. 693. Syst. 756. Mill. iii. 139.

KETMIA. Tourn. tab. 26. Ludw. 151. Mill. i. 472. Weinm. tab. 617.

MALVAVISCUS. Dill.

TRIONUM. Linn. edit. prior.

### 546. HIERACIUM.

Linn. Gen. 818. Spec., 799. Syst. 818. Hall. 742. Ludw. 337. HIERACIUM. Tourn. tab. 267. Mill. i. 405. Weinm. tab. 573, seq. Auricula Muris. Rai. Pilosella. Vaill. Mill. i. 97. Schæff. A. 114. Weinm. tab. 206.

## 547. HIPPOCRATEA.

Linn. Gen. 1098. Spec. 1191. Syst. No. 1098. p. 988.Coa. Plum. Ludw. 1054. Mill. i. 216.

## 548. HIPPOCREPIS.

Linn. Gen. 791. Spec. 744. Syst. 791. Ludw. 503.

FERRUM EQUINUM. Tourn. tab. 225. Hall. 573. Mill. i. 310. Weinm. tab. 504. d.

549. HIPPOMANE.

Linn. Gen. 1099. Spec. 1191. Syst. No. 1099. p. 1383. 1259. MANCANILLA. Plum. Ludw. 1055. Mill. ii. 7.

550. Ніррорнав.

Linn. Gen. 980. Spec. 1023. Syst. 980. Ludw. 921. Rhamnoides. Tourn. tab. 481. Hall. 161. Mill. ii. 198.

551. HIPPURIS.

Linn. Gen. 11. Spec. 4. Syst. 11.

LIMNOPEUCE. Vaill. Hall. 197. Ludw. 937.

PINASTELLA. Dill.

552. HIRTELLA.

Linn. Gen. 44. Spec. 34. Syst. 44. Ludw. 512.

553. Holcus.

Linn. Gen. 1015. Spec. 1047. Syst. 1015. Ludw. 846. Sorgum. Mich.

554. HOLOSTEUM.

Linn. Gen. 98. Spec. 88. Syst. 98.

NUMMULARIA. Nov. Gen. ALSINE. Hall. 385. Ludw. 569.

555. HORDEUM.

Linn. Gen. 93. Spec. 84. Syst. 93. Hall. 204. Ludw. 828. Mill. i. 407. Schæff. A. 300. Tourn. tab. 295. Weinm. tab. 577.

556. HORMINUM.

Linn. Gen. 649. Spec. 596. Syst. 649. Ludw. 223.

557. HOTTONIA.

Linn. Gen. 186. Spec. 145. Syst. 186. Hall. 487. Ludw. 45. Mill. i. 409.

STRATIOTES. Vaill. MYRIOPHYLLUM. Riv.

558. Houstonia.

Linn. Gen. 116. Spec. 105. Syst. 116.

RUBEOLA. Ludw. 12.

559. Hugonia.

Linn. Gen. 745. Spec. 675. Syst. 745. Ludw. 577.

560. Humulus.

Linn. Gen. 989. Spec. 1028. Syst. 989.

LUPULUS. Tourn. tab. 309. Hall. 166. Ludw. 924. Mill. i. 535.
Schæff. A. 273. Weinm. tab. 675.

561. HURA.

Linn, Gen. 965. Spec. 1008. Syst. No. 965. p. 1383. Ludw. 1045. Mill. i. 410. iii. 141.

562. Hyacinthus.

Linn. Gen. 385. Spec. 316. Syst. 385.

Hyacinthus. Tourn. tab. 180. Blackw. tab. 61. Ludw. 121. Mill. i. 411. iii. 142. Weinm. tab. 583, seq.

Muscari. Tourn. tab. 180. Hall. 285. Ludw. 122. Mill. ii. 61. iii. 198. Weinm. tab. 583. c, d, e, f.

563. HYDNUM.

Linn. Gen. 1076. Spec. 1178. Syst. 1076. Gled. tab. iii. Schæff. B. § 70.

Erinaceus. Dill. Hall. 31. Ludw. 966. Echin-Agaricus. Hall. 32.

564. HYDRANGEA.

Linn. Gen. 492. Spec. 397. Syst. 492. Ludw. 567.

565. Hydrastis.

Linn. Syst. No. 1153. p. 1374. 1088.

566. Hydrocharis.

Linn. Gen. 999. Spec. 1036. Syst. 999. Hall. 301. Ludw. 909. MICROLEUCONYMPHEA. Boerh. STRATIOTES. Dill. Morsus Rang. Tourn.

## 567. Hydrocotyle.

Linn. Gen. 288. Spec. 234. Syst. 288. Hall. 425. Ludw. 654. Mill. i. 416. Tourn. tab. 173.

#### 568. Hydrophyllum.

Linn. Gen. 187. Spec. 146. Syst. 187. Ludw. 49. Mill. i. 416. Tourn. tab. 16. Weinm. tab. 588. a.

## 569. HYMENÆA.

Linn. Gen. 1100. Spec. 1192. Syst. No. 1100. p. 1016. Courbaril. Plum. Ludw. 1056. Mill. i. 239.

### 570. Hyoscyamus.

Linn. Gen. 219. Spec. 179. Syst. 219. Blackw. tab. 111. Hall. 512. Ludw. 275. Mill. i. 418. Schæff. A. 89. Tourn. tab. 42. Weinm. tab. 588.

## 571. Hyoseris.

Linn. Gen. 821. Spec. 808. Syst. 821. Ludw. 331.

TARAXOCONASTRUM. Vaill.

LEONTODONTOIDES. Mich.

HEDYPNOIS. Tourn. tab. 271. Ludw. 330. Mill. i. 390. Rha-GADIOLOIDES. Vaill.

## 572. Hypecoum.

Linn. Gen. 157. Spec. 124. Syst. 157. Ludw. 467. Hypecoon. Tourn. tab. 115. Mill. i. 419.

### 573. Hypericum.

Linn. Gen. 808. Spec. 783. Syst. 808. Hall. 360.

Hypericum. Tourn. tab. 131. Blackw. tab. 15. Ludw. 610. Mill.i. 419. Schæff. A. 198. Weinm. tab. 589, seq.

Ascyrum. Tourn. tab. 131. Ludw. 615. Mill. i. 80. Weinm. tab. 589. d.

Androsæmum. Tourn. tab. 128. Blackw. tab. 94. Ludw. 611. Mill. i. 47. Weinm. tab. 589. e, f.

### 574. HYPNUM.

Linn. Gen. 1058. Spec. 1122. Syst. 1058. Hall. 97. Ludw. 958.

575. Hypochæris.

Linn. Gen. 822. Spec. 810. Syst. 822.

Hypocheris. Hall. 759. Ludw. 346. Achyrophorus. Vaill.

576. Hypoxis.

Linn. Syst. No. 1127. p. 1366. 986.

577. Hyssopus.

Linn. Gen. 628. Spec. 569. Syst. 628. Blackw. tab. 296. Ludw. 225. Mill. i. 441. Schæff. A. 70. Tourn. tab. 95. Weinm. tab. 591.

578. Jambolifera.

Linn. Gen. No. 430. p. 349. Syst. 430.

579. JASIONE.

Linn. Gen. 896. Spec. 928. Syst. 896. Hall. 496. RAPUNCULUS. Ludw. 276.

580. Jasminum.

Linn. Gen. 17. Spec. 7. Syst. 17. Blackw. tab. 13. Ludw. 4.
Mill. i. 449. Schæff, A. 324. Tourn. tab. 368. Weinm. tab. 602.

581. ЈАТВОРНА.

Linn. Gen. 961. Spec. 1006. Syst. 961.

Manihot. Tourn. tab. 438. Ludw. 864. Mill. ii. 8.

Jussieuia, Houst.

582. IBERIS.

Linn. Gen. 721. Spec. 648. Syst. 721. Hall. 542. Ludw. 421. Mill. iii. 145.

THLASPIDIUM. Riv.

583. ILEX.

Linn. Gen. 158. Spec. 125. Syst. 158.

AQUIFOLIUM. Tourn. tab. 371. Blackw. tab. 205. Hall. 467. Ludw. 28. Mill. i. 69., Weinm. tab. 158.

Dodonea. Plum. Ludw. 796. Mill. iii. 91.

# TABLE II.

584. ILLECEBRUM.

Linn. Gen. 256. Spec. 206. Syst. 256.

Corrigiola. Dill. Ludw. 536.

PARONYCHIA. Tourn. tab. 281. Mill. i, 108.

585. ILLICIUM.

Linn. Syst. No. 1142. p. 1370. 1050.

586. IMPATIENS.

Linn. Gen. 899. Spec. 937. Syst. 899. Hall. 505.

Balsamina. Tourn. tab. 235. Ludw. 469. Mill. i. 101. iii. 35. Weinm. tab. 218. 222.

IMPATIENS. Weinm. tab. 603.

587. IMPERATORIA.

Linn. Gen. 321. Spec. 259. Syst. 321. Blackw. tab. 279. Hall. 445. Ludw. 660. Mill. i. 458. Schæff. A. 238. Weinm. tab. 604.

588. INDIGOFERA.

Linn. Gen. 794. Spec. 751. Syst. 794. Weinm. tab. 605.

· 589. INULA.

Linn. Gen. 860. Spec. 881. Syst. 860.

Enula, Cæsalp. Schæff. A. 119. Helenium. Riv. Mill. i. 393. Weinm. tab. 565.

590. Іромска.

Linn. Gen. 199. Spec. 159. Syst. 199.

QUAMOCLIT. Tourn, tab. 39. Ludw. 67. Mill. ii. 180. Volubilis. Dill.

591. IRESINE.

Linn. Syst. No. 1174. p. 1381. 1291.

592, IRIS.

Linn. Gen. 57. Spec. 38. Syst. 57. Hall. 279.

IRIS. Tourn. tab. 186. 188. Blackw. tab. 69. 261. Ludw. 8. Mill. i. 459. Schæff. A. 6, 7. Weinm. tab. 607. XIPHION. Tourn. tab. 189. Mill. ii. 527. Weinm. tab. 609. SISYRINCHIUM. Tourn. Mill. ii. 264. Weinm. tab. 925. HERMODACTYLUS. Tourn. Mill. i. 403.

## 593. ISATIS.

Linn. Gen. 738. Spec. 670. Syst. 738. Blackw. tab. 246. Hall. 535. Ludw. 401. Mill. i. 462. Tourn. tab. 100. Weinm. tab. 614.

594. Ізснемим.

Linn. Gen. 1016. Spec. 1049. Syst. 1016. Schenanthus. Scheuchz. Ludw. 1060.

595. ISNARDIA.

Linn. Gen. 145. Spec. 120. Syst. 145. Ludw. 766. Dantia. Petit.

596. ISCETES.

Linn. Gen. 1048. Spec. 1100. Syst. 1048.

597. ISOPYRUM.

Linn. Gen. 621. Spec. 557. Syst. 621. Ludw. 607.

598. ITEA.

Linn. Gen. 243. Spec. 199. Syst. 243. Ludw. 55. Diconangia. Mich.

599. Iva.

Linn. Gen. 940. Spec. 988. Syst. 940. TARCHONANTHUS. Vaill.

600. JUGLANS.

Linn. Gen. 950. Spec. 997. Syst. 950. Blackw. tab. 247. Ludw. 892. Mill. iii. 147. Schæff. A. 294.

Nux Juglans. Tourn. tab. 346. Mill. ii. 79.

## 601. Juncus.

Linn. Gen. 396. Spec. 325. Syst. 396. Hall. 252. Ludw. 787. Mill. i. 464. Tourn. tab. 127. Weinm. tab. 614.

602. JUNGERMANNIA.

Linn. Gen. 1059. Spec. 1131. Syst. 1059. Ludw. 962.

Jungermannia. Mich. Hall. 120.

Muscoides. Mich. Hall. 123.

LICHENASTRUM. Dill.

603. JUNIPERUS.

Linn. Gen. 1005. Spec. 1038. Syst. 1005. Ludw. 919.

JUNIPERUS. Tourn. tab. 361. Blackw. tab. 187. Hall. 146. Mill. i. 464. iii. 147. Schæff. A. 265. Weinm. tab. 615.

Sabina. Boerh. Blackw. *tab.* 214. Mill. ii. 220. Schæff. A. 266. Weinm. *tab.* 876.

CEDRUS. Tourn. tab. 361. Mill. i. 186, 187. Weinm. tab. 346.

604. Jussiea.

Linn. Gen. 478. Spec. 388. Syst. 478. Ludw. 553.

605. Justicia.

Linn. Gen. 26. Spec. 15. Syst. 26. Mill. i. 468.

ADHATODA. Tourn. tab. 79. Ludw. 184. Mill. i. 19. Ecbulium. Weinm. tab. 473.

606. IXIA.

Linn. Gen. 54. Spec. 36. Syst. 54. Ludw. 843.

607. IXORA.

Linn. Gen. 122. Spec. 110. Syst. 122. Ludw. 24.

608. KÆMPFERIA.

Linn. Gen. 7. Spec. 2. Syst. 7. Ludw. 372.

Kæmpfera. Mill. i. 472. iii. 149.

609. KALMIA:

Linn. Gen. 482. Spec. 391. Syst. 482.

610. KIGGELARIA.

Linn. Gen. 1001. Spec. 1037. Syst. 1001. Ludw. 915. Mill. iii. 151.

611. KNAUTIA.

Linn. Gen. 109. Spec. 101. Syst. 109. Ludw. 290. Mill. iii. 153. Lychniscabiosa. Boerh. Limnesium. Sigb.

612. KNOXIA.

Linn. Gen. 115. Spec. 104. Syst. 115.

613. KRAMERIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1116. p. 1362, 899.

614. LACHNÆA.

Linn. Gen. 441. Spec. 560. Syst. 441. Ludw. 789.

615. LACTUCA.

Linn. Gen. 814. Spec. 795. Syst. 814. Blackw. tab. 88. Hall. 755.
Ludw. 340. Mill. i. 479. Schæff. A. 113. Tourn. tab. 267.
Weinm. tab. 619, seq.

616. LÆTIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1149. p. 1373. 1074.

617. LAGERSTRŒMIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1146. p. 1372. 1076.

618. LAGŒCIA.

Linn. Gen. 251. Spec. 203. Syst. 251. Ludw. 513. Mill. iii. 154. Cuminoides, Tourn. tab. 155. Mill. i. 254.

619. LAGURUS.

Linn. Gen. 86. Spec. 81. Syst. 86. Ludw. 822.

620. LAMIUM.

Linn. Gen. 636. Spec. 579. Syst. 636. Blackw. tab. 182. Hall. 640. Ludw. 192. Mill. i. 481. Tourn. tab. 85.

GALEOPSIS. Riv.

621. LANTANA.

Linn. Gen. 683. Spec. 626. Syst. 683. Ludw. 265. Mill. iii. 156. Camara. Plum. Mill. i. 161.

Myrobatindum. Vaill.

VIBURNUM. Weinm. tab. 1007.

622. LAPSANA.

Linn. Gen. 823. Spec. 811. Syst. 823.

LAMPSANA. Tourn. tab. 272. Hall. 759. Ludw. 328. Mill. i. 482.
Weinm. tab. 673.

RHAGADIOLUS. Tourn. tab. 272. Ludw. 329.

ZACINTHA. Tourn. tab. 269. Ludw. 332. Mill. ii. 531.

# 623. LASERPITIUM.

Linn. Gen. 306. Spec. 248. Syst. 306. Hall. 440. Ludw. 684.Mill. ii. 260. iii. 158. Tourn. tab. 172. Weinm. tab. 647. a.

624. LATHRÆA.

Linn. Gen. 661. Spec. 605. Syst. 661.

CLANDESTINA. Tourn. tab. 424. Ludw. 229.

Anblatum. Tourn. tab. 481. SQUAMARIA. Riv. Hall. 611. Ludw. 227.

PHELYPEA. Linn. edit. prior.

# 625. LATHYRUS.

Linn. Gen. 781. Spec. 729. Syst. 781. Hall. 594. Ludw. 488.

Lathyrus. Tourn. tab. 216, 217. Mill. i. 490. Weinm. tab. 628, seq.

CLYMENUM. Tourn. tab. 218. Mill. i. 215. Weinm. tab. 295.

APHACA. Tourn. tab. 223. Mill. i. 65.

# 626. LAVANDULA.

Linn. Gen. 630. Spec. 572. Syst. 630. Ludw. 220.

LAVENDULA. Tourn. tab. 93. Blackw. tab. 294, 295. Mill. i. 492. Schæff. A. 80.

STECHAS. Tourn. tab. 95. Blackw. tab. 241. Mill. ii. 303.

## 627. LAVATERA.

Linn. Gen. 752. Spec. 690. Syst. 752. Ludw. 147. Mill. i. 492. Tourn. A. G.

628. LAURUS.

Linn. Gen. 452. Spec. 369. Syst. 452. Ludw. 133.

LAURUS. Tourn. tab. 367. Black. tab. 175. Mill. i. 495. iii. 160.
Schæff. A. 3. Weinm. tab. 634.

CINNAMOMUM. Burm. Blackw. tab. 354.

CAMPHORA. Boerh. Blackw. tab. 347. Mill. i. 165.

PERSEA. Plum. Mill. ii, 114.

Borbonia. Plum. Mill. iii. 41.

Benzoe. Boerh. Mill. i. 119.

Sassafras. Off. Black. tab. 267.

629. LAWSONIA

Linn. Gen. 433. Spec. 349. Syst. 433.

HENNA. Ludw. 432.

630. LECHEA.

Linn. Gen. 102. Spec. 90. Syst. 102.

631. LECYTHIS.

Linn. Syst. No. 1147. p. 1372. 1071.

632. LEDUM.

Linn. Gen. 483. Spec. 391. Syst. 483. Ludw. 560.

633. LEMNA.

Linn. Gen. 923. Spec. 970. Syst. 923.

LENTICULA. Mich. Blackw. tab. 380. Hall. 128. Ludw. 977. Weinm. tab. 637.

HYDROPHACE. Buxb.

634. LEONTICE.

Linn. Gen. 381. Spec. 312. Syst. 381.

LEONTOPETALON. Tourn. tab. 484. Ludw. 709. Mill. i. 499. Weinm. tab. 630.

635. LEONTODON.

Linn. Gen. 817. Spec. 798. Syst. 817.

Dens Leonis. Tourn. tab. 266. Mill. i. 268. Taraxacum. Off. Hall. 739. Blackw. tab. 1. Ludw. 339. Schæff. A. 115. Weinm. tab. 966.

TARAXACONGIDES. Vaill.

## 636. LEONURUS.

Linn. Gen. 641. Spec. 584. Syst. 641.

Leonurus. Tourn. tab. 87. Ludw. 198. Mill. i. 499. Weinm. tab. 640.

CARDIACA. Tourn. tab. 87. Blackw. tab. 171. Hall. 639. Ludw. 199. Mill. i. 170. Schæff. A. 76. Weinm. tab. 307.

#### 637. LEPIDIUM.

Linn. Gen. 718. Spec. 643. Syst. 718.

LEPIDIUM. Tourn. tab. 103. Ludw. 423. Mill. i. 500. Weinm. tab. 641. a, b.

NASTURTIUM. Tourn. tab. 102 Blackw. tab. 23. Hall. 543. Ludw. 422. Mill. ii. 71. Schæff. A. 144. Weinm. tab. 751, 752.

## 638. LEUCADENDRON.

Linn. Gen. 102. Spec. 91. Syst. 102. Ludw. 291.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON. Boerh. Mill. i. 500.

Hypophyllocarpodendron. Boerh.

CONOCARPODENDRON. Boerh. Mill. i. 221.

## 639. LEUCOIUM.

Linn. Gen. 363. Spec. 289. Syst. 363. Hall. 284. Ludw. 721.

NARCISSO-LEUCOIUM. Tourn. tab. 208. A. F. Mill. ii, 66. Weinm. tab. 642. a.

#### 640. LICHEN.

Linn. Gen. 1065. Spec. 1140. Syst. 1065. Blackw. tab. 335, 336.Hall. 63. Mill. i. 504. Tourn. tab. 325. Weinm. tab. 648.

LICHEN. Mich. Ludw. 985.

LICHENOIDES. Dill. Ludw. 986.

CORALLOIDES. Dill.

ULNEA. Dill.

## 641. LIGUSTICUM.

Linn. Gen. 308. Spec. 250. Syst. 308. Hall. 434. Ludw. 683.

LIGUSTICUM. Tourn. tab. 171. Blackw. tab. 275. Mill. i. 506. iii. 162. Schæff. A. 240. Weinm. tab. 647, a.

CICUTARIA. Tourn. tab. 171. Mill. i. 209.

## 642. LIGUSTRUM.

Linn. Gen. 18. Spec. 7. Syst. 18. Blackw. tab. 140. Hall. 527.
Ludw. 5. Mill. i. 506. iii. 162. Schæff. A. 320. Tourn. tab. 367.
Weinm. tab. 650. b.

## 643. LILIUM.

Linn. Gen. 371. Spec. 302. Syst. 371. Blackw. tab. 11. Hall.
289. Ludw. 715. Mill. i. 513. Schæff. A. 247. Tourn. tab.
195. Weinm. tab. 651.

# 644. LIMEUM.

Linn. Syst. No. 1128. p. 1366. 995.

## 645. Limodorum.

Linn. Gen. 904. Spec. 950. Syst. 904. Hall. 278. Ludw. 706. Tourn. tab. 250?

# 646. LIMOSELLA.

Linn. Gen. 694. Spec. 631. Syst. 694. Hall. 609. Ludw. 238. PLANTAGINELLA. Dill.

#### 647. LINNÆA.

Linn. Gen. 692. Spec. 631. Syst. 692. Ludw. 23. Serpillifolia. Buxb.

#### 648. LINUM.

Linn. Gen. 349. Spec. 277. Syst. 349. Blackw. tab. 160. 368.
Hall. 370. Ludw. 547. Mill. i. 520. Schæff. A. 210, 211.
Tourn. tab. 176. Weinm. tab. 669.

RADIOLA. Dill.

CHAMELINUM. Mich. LINOCARPON. Mich.

649. LIPPIA.

Linn. Gen. 699. Spec. 633. Syst. 699. Ludw. 228. Mill. i. 521.

650. LIQUIDAMBAR.

Linn. Gen. 955. Spec. 999. Syst. 955. Ludw. 893. Mill. iii. 164. Weinm. tab. 953.

651. LIRIODENDRON.

Linn. Gen. 609. Spec. 535, Syst. 609. Ludw. 759. Tulipifera. Catesb. Mill. ii. 360. Weinm. tab. 997, 998.

652. LITHOSPERMUM.

Linn. Gen. 166. Spec. 132. Syst. 166. Hall. 517. Ludw. 36.
Mill. i. 521. Schæff. A. 41. Tourn. tab. 55. Weinm. tab. 671.

653. LITHOXYLON.

Linn. Gen. 1073. Spec. ... Syst. ...

LITHOPHYTON. Tourn. tab. 341.

KERATOPHYTON. Boerh. Ludw. 1003.

TITANOKERATOPHYTON. Boerh.

654. LOBELIA.

Linn. Gen. 897. Spec. 929. Syst. 897. Ludw. 272.

LOBELIA. Mill. i. 522.

RAPUNTIUM. Tourn. tab. 51. Mill. ii. 192.

DORTMANNA. Rudb.

LAURENTIA. Mich.

655. LŒFLINGIA.

Linn. Gen. 50. Spec. 35. Syst. 50.

656. LŒSELIA.

Linn. Gen. 685. Spec. 628. Syst. 685. Ludw. 259. ROYENIA. Houst.

657. LOLIUM.

Linn. Gen. 90. Spec. 83. Syst. 90. Hall, 206. Ludw. 836.

### 658. Lonchitis.

Linn. Gen. 1041. Spec. 1078. Syst. 1041. Ludw. 947. Mill. i. 525.

## 659. LONICERA.

Linn. Gen. 210. Spec. 173. Syst. 210. Mill. iii. 166.

CAPRIFOLIUM. Tourn. tab. 378. Blackw. tab. 25. Hall. 464. Ludw. 278. Mill. i., 168. Weinm. tab. 802.

Periclymenum. Tourn. tab. 378. Ludw. 280. Mill. ii. 113. Weinm. tab. 801.

CHAMÆCERASUS. Tourn. tab. 379. Hall. 464. Ludw. 279. Mill. i. 199.

XYLOSTEUM. Tourn. tab. 379. Ludw. 281. Mill. ii. 530. Weinm. tab. 1022.

Symphoricarpos. Dill. Ludw. 70.

## 660. Loranthus.

Linn. Gen. 400. Spec. 331. Syst. 400.

## 661. Lotus.

Linn. Gen. 803. Spec. 773. Syst. 803. Hall. 571. Ludw. 490.
Mill. i. 525. iii. 186. Tourn. tab. 227. Weinm. tab. 672.

#### 662. LUDWIGIA.

Linn. Gen. 142. Spec. 118. Syst. 142. Ludw. 392. Mill. iii. 168.

### 663. LUNARIA.

Linn. Gen. 725. Spec. 653. Syst. 725. Hall. 540. Ludw. 417. Mill. i. 533. Tourn. tab. 105.

### 664. LUPINUS.

Linn. Gen. 774. Spec. 721. Syst. 774. Blackw. tab. 282. Ludw. 494. Mill. i. 534. Schæff. A. 158. Tourn. tab. 213. Weinm. tab. 674.

### 665. Lychnis.

Linn. Gen. 517. Spec. 436. Syst. 517. Ludw. 573. Mill. i. 543. Tourn. tab. 175. A. B. Weinm. tab. 678, seq.

## 666. LYCIUM.

Linn. Gen. 232. Spec. 191. Syst. 232.

JASMINOIDES. Dill. Mill. i. 447.

# 667. LYCOPERDON.

Linn. Gen. 1082. Spec. 1183. Syst. 1082. Battarr. tab. 39. Gled. tab. 5. Ludw. 973. Schæff. A. 318. B. §. 70.

Lycoperdon. Mich. Tourn. tab. 331. Hall. 11. Bovista. Dill. Lycoperdoides. Mich. Hall. 13.

Lycoperdastrum. Mich. Hall. 13.

GEASTER. Mich. Hall. 13.

CARPOBOLUS. Mich. Hall. 13.

TUBER. Mich. Hall. 14. TARTUFI. Imp.

## 668. LYCOPODIUM.

Linn. Gen. 1049. Spec. 1100. Syst. 1049. Ludw. 955. Lycopodium. Dill. Hall. 92. Weinm. tab. 737. c. Lycopodioides. Dill. Hall. 93. Selago. Dill. Hall. 94. Selaginoides. Dill. Hall. 94.

# 669. Lycopsis.

Linn. Gen. 174. Spec. 138. Syst. 174. Hall. 523. Ludw. 32. Echioides. Dill.

# 670. Lycopus.

Linn. Gen. 31. Spec. 21. Syst. 31. Hall. 660. Ludw. 178. Tourn. tab. 89.

### 671. LYGEUM.

Linn. Gen. 64. Spec. ... Syst. 64.

## 672. LYSIMACHIA.

Linn. Gen. 188. Spec. 146. Syst. 188. Hall. 480. Ludw. 42.
Lysimachia. Tourn. tab. 59. Blackw. tab. 278. Mill. i. 547.
Weinm. tab. 688, seq.

Nummularia. Bauh. Mill. ii. 79. Schæff. A. 26. Weinm. tab. 758. e, f.

## 673. LYTHRUM.

Linn. Gen. 532. Spec. 446. Syst. 532.

Salicaria. Tourn. tab. 129. Hall. 405. Ludw. 734. Mill. ii. 226. Weinm. tab. 688. i.

## 674. MAGNOLIA.

Linn. Gen. 610. Spec. 535. Syst. 610. Ludw. 760. Mill. ii. 1. iii. 170.

## 675. MALOPE.

Linn. Gen. 753. Spec. 692. Syst. 753. Mill. iii. 171. MALACOIDES. Tourn. tab. 25. Ludw. 149. Mill. ii. 3.

## 676. MALPIGHIA.

Linn. Gen. 508. Spec. 425. Syst. 508. Ludw. 575. Mill. ii. 13. iii. 172.

## 677. MALVA.

Linn. Gen. 751. Spec. 687. Syst. 751. Hall. 362.

Malva. Tourn. tab. 23, 24. Blackw. tab. 22. Mill. i. 4. iii. 173. Schæff. A. 50. Weinm. tab. 693, seq.

ALCEA. Tourn. tab. 25. Blackw. tab. 309. Mill. i. 24. iii. 11. Schæff. A. 330. Weinm. tab. 33.

ABUTILON. Dill. Mill. i. 9.

# 678. MAMMEA.

Linn. Gen. 583. Spec. 512. Syst. 583. Ludw. 456. MAMEI. Plum. Mill. ii. 6.

# 679. MANDRAGORA.

Linn, Gen. 221. Spec. 181. Syst. 221. Blackw. tab. 364. Ludw.
 89. Mill. ii. 7. Schæff. A. 27. Tourn. tab. 12. Weinm. tab.
 708.

## 680. MANGIFERA.

Linn. Gen. 245. Spec. 200. Syst. 245.

#### 681. MARANTA.

Linn, Gen. 5, Spec. 2. Syst. 5. Ludw. 172. Mill. ii. 9.

## 682. MARCGRAVIA.

Linn. Gen. 564. Spec. 503. Syst. 564. Ludw. 165.

## 683. MARCHANTIA.

Linn. Gen. 1061. Spec. 1137. Syst. 1061.

MARCHANTIA. Mich. Hall. 126.

HEPATICA. Mich. Hall. 126.

Marsilea. Mich. Hall. 124.

Lunularia. Mich. Hall. 125.

LICHEN. Dill. Hall. 126.

## 684. MARRUBIUM.

Linn. Gen. 640. Spec. 582. Syst. 640.

MARRUBIUM. Tourn. tab. 91. Hall 648. Ludw. 212. Mill. ii. 1Q. Schæff. A. 92. Weinm. tab. 709.

PSEUDODICTAMNUS. Tourn. tab. 89. Ludw. 213. Mill. ii. 165.

## 685. MARSILEA.

Linn. Gen. 1046. Spec. 1099. Syst. 1046.

SALVINIA. Mich. Ludw. 979.

## 686. MARTYNIA.

Linn. Gen. 671. Spec. 618. Syst. 671. Ludw. 260. Mill. ii. 11.

# 687. MATRICARIA.

Linn. Gen. 687. Spec. 890. Syst. 867. Blackw. tab. 192. Mill. il. 12. Schæff. A. 128. Tourn. tab. 281. Weinm. tab. 713.

## 688. MATTHIOLA.

Linn. Gen. 1101. Spec. 1192. Syst. 1101. Ludw. 1016.

#### 689. MEDEOLA.

Linn. Gen. 411. Spec. 339. Syst. 411. Ludw. 732.

## 690. MEDICAGO.

Linn. Gen. 805. Spec. 778. Syst. 805. Ludw. 505.

Medicago. Tourn. tab. 231. Mill. ii. 27.

MEDICA. Tourn. tab. 231. Hall. 578. Mill. ii. 23. MEDICA COCHLEATA. Mill. ii. 25. Weinm. tab. 401.

FALCATA. Riv. Weinm, tab. 501.

## 691. MELAMPODIUM. -

Linn. Gen. 884. Spec. 921. Syst. 884. Ludw. 315.

# 692. MELAMPYRUM.

Linn. Gen. 660. Spec. 605. Syst. 660. Hall. 625. Ludw. 244.
Mill. ii. 29. Tourn. tab. 78. Weinm. tab. 716, 717.

## 693. MELANTHIUM.

Linn. Gen. 410. Spec. 339. Syst. 410. Ludw. 1061.

## 694. MELASTOMA.

Linn. Gen. 481. Spec. 389. Syst. 481. Ludw. 562. Mill. iii. 183. Acinodendron. Linn. edit. prior.

#### 695. MELIA.

Linn. Gen. 473. Spec. 384. Syst. 473. Mill. iii. 34.

Azedarach. Tourn. tab. 387. Ludw. 561. Mill. i. 99. Weinm. tab. 217.

### 696. MELIANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 712. Spec. 639. Syst. 712. Ludw. 468. Mill. ii. 30. Tourn. tab. 245. Weinm. tab. 717. c.

### 697. MELICA.

Linn. Gen. 76. Spec. 66. Syst. 76. Hall. 215. Ludw. 823. Mill. i. 823.

#### 698. MELISSA.

Linn. Gen. 647. Spec. 592. Syst. 647.

Melissa. Tourn. tab. 91. Blackw. tab. 27. Hall. 651. Ludw. 214. Mill. ii. 32. iii. 47. Schæff. A. 69. Weinm. tab. 719.

CALAMINTHA. Tourn. tab. 92. Blackw. tab. 166. Hall. 650. Ludw. 215. Mill. i. 160. Schæff. A. 68. Weinm. tab. 282, 283.

699. MELITTIS.

Linn. Gen. 650. Spec. 597. Syst. 650. Ludw. 216. Melissa, Hall, 650. Melissophyllon. Riv.

700. Melochia.

Linn. Gen. 743. Spec. 674. Syst. 743. Ludw. 545.

701. MELOTHRIA.

Linn. Gen. 48. Spec. 35. Syst. 48. Ludw. 9. Mill. iii. 192.

702. MEMECYLON.

Linn. Gen. 432. Spec. 349. Syst. 432.

703. MENISPERMUM.

Linn. Gen. 413. Spec. 340. Syst. 413. Ludw. 733. Mill. ii. 41.

## 704. MENTHA.

Linn. Gen. 633. Spec. 576. Syst. 633. Blackw. tab. 22. 290. 292.
Hall. 657. Ludw. 217. Mill. ii. 42. Schæff. A. 65. Tourn. tab. 89. Weinm. tab. 724.

705. Mentzelia.

Linn. Gen. 595. Spec. 516. Syst. 595. Ludw. 585. Mill. ii. 42.

706. MENYANTHES.

Linn. Gen. 185. Spec. 145. Syst. 185. Ludw. 51.

Menoanthes, Hall. 487. Menyanthes. Tourn. tab. 15. Mill. ii. 43. Trifolium Fibrinum. Off. Schæff. A. 315. Weinm. tab. 979. d.

NYMPHOIDES. Tourn. tab. 67. Weinm. tab. 761. f.

### 707. MERCURIALIS.

Linn. Gen. 998. Spec. 1035. Syst. 998. Blackw. tab. 162. Hall.
194. Ludw. 933. Mill. ii. 43. Schæff. A. 267. Tourn. tab.
308. Weinm. tab. 726.

708. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Linn. Gen. No. 552. p. 480. Syst. 552.

Ficoides. Tourn. Ludw, 167. Mill. i. 316. iii. 105. Weinm, tab. 508.

### 709. MESPILUS.

Linn. Gen. 549. Spec. 478, Syst. 549. Blackw. tab. 154. Hall. 352. Ludw. 617. Mill. ii. 44. iii. 192. Schæff. A. 199. Tourn. tab. 410. Weinm. tab. 728.

#### 710. MESUA.

Linn. Gen. 591. Spec. 515. Syst. 591. Ludw. 450.

## 711. MICHELIA.

Linn. Gen. 611. Spec. 536. Syst. 611. Ludw. 745.

## 712. Microcos.

Linn. Gen. No. 588. p. 514. Syst. 588.

## 713. MICROPUS.

Linn. Gen. No. 892. p. 927. Syst. 892. Ludw. 316. Mill. i. 373. GNAPHALODES. Tourn. tab. 439.

## 714. MILIUM.

Linn. Gen. 73. Spec. 61. Syst. 73. Hall. 219. Ludw. 820. Mill. ii. 47. Tourn. tab. 298. Weinm. tab. 729.

### 715. MILLERIA.

Linn. Gen. 881. Spec. 919. Syst. 881. Ludw. 1027. Mill. ii. 48.

# 716. MIMOSA.

Linn. Gen. 597. Spec. 516. Syst. No. 597. p. 1310.

Mimosa. Tourn. tab. 375. Ludw. 157. Mill. ii. 48. Weinm. tab. 731.

Acacia. Tourn. tab. 375. Blackw. tab. 345. Ludw. 156. Mill. i. 10. Weinm. tab. 10.

INGA. Plum. Mill. i. 458.

### 717. MIMULUS.

Linn. Gen. 701. Spec. 634. Syst. 701.

Cynorrhynchium. Mitch.

#### 718. MIMUSOPS.

Linn. Gen. 429. Spec. 349. Syst. 429.

## 719. MINUARTIA.

Linn. Gen. 100. Spec. 89. Syst. 100.

## 720. MIRABILIS.

Linn. Gen. 215. Spec. 177. Syst. 215. Weinm. tab. 732. JALAPA. Tourn. tab. 50. Ludw. 29. Mill. i. 446.

## 721. MITCHELLA.

Linn. Gen. 126. Spec. 111. Syst. 126.

CHAMÆDAPHNE. Mitch.

## 722. MITELLA.

Linn. Gen. 496. Spec. 406. Syst. 496. Ludw. 565. Mill. ii. 53. Tourn. tab. 126.

## 723. MNIUM.

Linn. Gen. 1056. Spec. 1109. Syst. 1056. Hall. 119. Ludw. 959.

## 724. MŒHRINGIA.

Linn. Gen. 444. Spec. 359. Syst. 444. Ludw. 440.

## 725. Mollugo.

Linn. Gen. 99. Spec. 89. Syst. 99. Ludw. 762. Mill. iii. 195.

### 726. Moluccella.

Linn. Gen. 643. Spec. 587. Syst. 643.

Molucca. Tourn. tab. 88. Ludw. 211. Mill. ii. 55. Weinm. tab. 728. c.

### 727. MOMORDICA.

Linn. Gen. 967. Spec. 1009. Syst. 96

Momordica. Tourn. tab. 29, 30. Ludw. 852. Mill. ii. 56. Schæff. A. 325. Weinm. tab. 735.

Cucumis Asininus. Rai. Blackw. tab. 108. Elaterium. Boerh. Ludw. 853. Mill. i. 527. Schæff. A. 20.

LUFFA. Tourn. Dill. Mill. i. 527.

728. Monarda.

Linn. Gen. 34. Spec. 22. Syst. 34. Ludw. 179. Mill. iii. 195.

729. Monnieria.

Linn. Syst. No. 1157. p. 1375. 1153.

730. MONOTROPA.

Linn. Gen. 477. Spec. 387. Syst. 477.

Hypopitys. Dill. Hall. 411. Ludw. 437. Weinm. tab. 774. a. Orobanchoides. Tourn.

731. MONTIA.

Linn. Gen. 96. Spec. 87. Syst. 96. Hall. 608. Mill ii. 57. CAMERARIA. Dill.

ALSINOIDES, Vaill.

732. MORINA.

Linn. Gen. 39. Spec. 28. Syst. 39. Ludw. 174. Mill. ii. 58.
Tourn. tab. 480.

DIOTOTHECA. Vaill.

733. MORINDA.

Linn. Gen. 212. Spec. 176. Syst. 212. Ludw. 1017.

Roioc. Plum.

PHILLYREASTRUM. Vaill.

734. Morisonia.

Linn. Gen. 565. Spec. 503. Syst. 565. Ludw. 461.

735. Morus.

Linn. Gen. 936. Spec. 986. Syst. 936. Blackw. tab. 126. Ludw.
880. Mill. ii. 58. iii. 196. Schæff. A. 271. Tourn. tab. 362.
Weinm. tab. 736.

736. Mucor.

Linn. Gen. 1083. Spec. 1185. Syst. 1083. Battarr. tab. 10. Gled. tab. 6. Ludw. 991. Schæff. B. § 70. Mucor. Mich. Hall. 7.

MUCILAGO. Mich. Hall. 5.

Lycogala. Mich. Hall. 7.

737. MUNTINGIA.

Linn. Gen. 575. Spec. 509. Syst 575. Ludw. 600. Mill. ii. 10.

738. Musa.

Linn. Gen. 1010. Spec. 1043. Syst. 1010. Ludw. 370. Mill. ii. 60. Bibai. Plum. Mill. i. 126.

739. Mussænda.

Linn. Gen. 214. Spec. 177. Syst. 214.

740. Myagrum.

Linn. Gen. 713. Spec. 640. Syst. 713. Ludw. 399. Mill. ii. 52.

741. Myosotis.

Linn. Gen. 165. Spec. 131. Syst. 165.

Scorpiurus. Knaut. Hall. 519.

LITHOSPERMI SPECIES. Tourn.

742. Myosurus.

Linn. Gen. 355. Spec. 284. Syst. 355. Ludw. 619. Mill. iii. 198. Myosuros. Dill. CAUDA MURIS. Weinm. tab. 346. a.

743. Myrica.

Linn. Gen. 981. Spec. 1024. Syst. 981. Ludw. 922. Mill. i. 340. iii. 198.

GALE. Tourn. Mill. i. 340.

744. Myriophyllum.

Linn. Gen. 945. Spec. 992. Syst. 945.

Pentapterophyllum. Dill. Ludw. 797.

Pentapteris. Hall. 201.

745. MYRSINE.

Linn. Gen. 238. Spec. 196. Syst. 238. Ludw. 95.

## 746. Myrtus.

Lian. Gen. 543. Spec. 471. Syst. 543. Blackw. tab. 114. Ludw. 603. Mill. ii. 63. Schæff. A. 190. Weinm. tab. 745.

# 747. NAIAS.

Linn. Gen. 974. Spec. 1015. Syst. 974. Ludw. 848. F. UVIALIS. Vaill.

748. NAMA.

Linn. Gen. 282. Spec. 226. Syst. 282.

749. NAPEA.

Linn. Gen. 748. Spec. 686. Syst. 748.

## 750. NARCISSUS.

Lin. Gen. 364. Spec. 289. Syst. 364. Hall. 284. Ludw. 118.
Mill. ii. 67. iii. 199. Tourn. tab. 185. Weinm. tab. 747, seq.

### 751. NARDUS.

Linn. Gen. 65. Spec. 53. Syst. 65. Hall. 203. Ludw. 814.

## 752. Nepenthes.

Linn. Gen. 909. Spec. 955. Syst. 909. Ludw. 767.

## 753. NEPETA.

Lirn. Gen. 629. Spec. 570. Syst. 629. Schæff. A. 72. Weinm. tab. 725. c.

CATARIA. Hall. 649. Ludw. 205. Mill. i. 185. iii. 53.

#### 754. NERIUM.

Lim. Gen. 262. Spec. 209. Syst. 262. Ludw. 103. Mill. ii. 75. Tourn. tab. 374. Weinm. tab. 754, seq.

### 755. NEURADA.

Linn. Gen. 520. Spec. 441. Syst. 520. Ludw. 579.

## 756. NICOTIANA.

Linn. Gen. 220. Spec. 180. Syst. 220. Blackw. tab. 146. Ludw.
58. Mill. ii. 277. Tourn. tab. 41. Weinm. tab. 757. a.
TABACUM. Rai. Schæff. A. 31.

#### 757. NIGELLA.

Linn. Gen. 606. Spec. 534. Syst. 606. Hall. 316. Ludw. 614.
Mill. ii. 78. Schæff. A. 171. Tourn. tab. 134. Weinm. tab. 757. b, c.

758. NITRARIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1139. p. 1369. 1044.

759. NYCTANTHES.

Linn. Gen. 16. Spec. 6. Syst. 16. Tourn. tab. 368.

## 760. NYMPHEA.

Linn. Gen. 579. Spec. 510. Syst. 579. Ludw. 750.

• NYMPHEA. Tourn. tab. 137, 138. Hall. 302. Mill. ii. 81. Schæff, A. 262, Weinm, tab. 761.

NELUMBO. Tourn.

LEUCONYMPHÆA. Boerh.

761. NYSSA.

Linn. Gen. 1028. Spec. 1058. Syst. 1028. Ludw. 913.

762. OBOLARIA.

Linn. Gen. 696. Spec. 632. Syst. 696. Ludw. 256.

763. OCHNA.

Linn. Gen. 584. Spec. 513. Syst. 584.

JABOTAPITA. Plum. Ludw. 1063.

764. OCYMUM.

Linn. Gen. 651. Spec. 597. Syst. 651. Ludw. 226. Mill. ii. 83. iii. 200. Tourn. tab. 96. Weinm. tab. 762.

Basilicum. Rai. Blackw. tab. 104. Schæff. A. 91.

765. ŒNANTHE.

Linn. Gen. 314. Spec. 254. Syst. 314. Hall. 431. Ludw. 678. Mill. ii. 84. Tourn. tab. 166.

766. ŒNOTHERA.

Linn. Gen. 424. Spec. 346. Syst. 424.

Onagra. Tourn. tab. 156. Hall. 410. Ludw. 434. Mill. ii. 86. Weinm. tab. 688. b.

#### 767. OLAX.

Linn. Gen. 45. Spec. 34. Syst. 45.

### 768. OLDENLANDIA.

Linn. Gen. 143. Spec. 119. Syst. 143. Ludw. 1032. Mill. ii. 84.

### 769. OLEA.

Linn. Gen. 20. Spec. 8. Syst. 20. Blackw. tab. 199. 213. Ludw.
 Mill. ii. 85. Schæff. A. 319. Tourn. tab. 370. Weinm. tab. 764.

770. OLYRA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1168. p. 1379. 1261.

## 771. OMPHALEA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1166. p. 1378. 1264.

## 772. ONOCLEA.

Linn. Gen. 1034 Spec. 1062. Syst. 1034. Angiopteris. Mich.

#### 773. Ononis.

Linn. Gen. 772. Spec. 716. Syst. 772. Schæff. A. 165.

Anonis. Tourn. tab. 229. Blackw. tab. 301. Hall. 588. Ludw. 485. Mill. i. 59. Schæff. A. 165. Weinm. tab. 139. 141.

#### 774. ONOPORDUM.

Linn. Gen. 834. Spec. 827. Syst. 834. Hall. 674. Ludw. 310. CARDUI SPECIES. Tourn. tab. 253.

### 775. OPHIOGLOSSUM.

Linn. Gen. 1035. Spec. 1062. Syst. 1035. Hall. 131. Ludw. 952. Mill. ii. 89. Tourn, tab. 325. Weinm. tab. 765. c, f.

776. OPHIORRHIZA.

Linn. Gen. 193. Spec. 150. Syst. 193.

## 777. OPHIOXYLON.

Linn. Gen., 1011. Spec. 1043. Syst. 1011.

## 778. OPHRYS.

Linn. Gen., 902. Spec. 945. Syst. 902.

Ophris. Tourn. tab. 250. Hall. 277. Ludw. 702. Mill. ii. 125. Weinm. tab. 769. a. Bifolium. Mill. i. 125.

## 779. ORCHIS.

Linn. Gen. 900. Spec. 939. Syst. 900. Hall. 262. Ludw. 698.Mill. ii. 92. Tourn. tab. 247. Weinm. tab. 767, seq.

## 780. ORIGANUM.

Linn. Gen. 645. Spec. 588. Syst. 645. Hall. 656. Ludw. 221.
Origanum. Tourn. tab. 94. Blackw. tab. 280. Mill. ii. 93.
Schæff. A. 64. Weinm. tab. 772.

Majorana. Tourn. Blackw. tab. 319. Mill. ii. 2. Schæff. A. 56. Weinm. tab. 691, 692.

## 781. ORNITHOGALUM.

Linn. Gen. 377. Spec. 306. Syst. 377. Hall. 294. Ludw. 713.
Mill. ii. 94. iii. 200. Tourn. tab. 203. A, B, H, I, K. Weinm. tab. 773.

STELLARIS. Dill.

#### 782. ORNITHOPUS.

Linn. Gen. 790. Spec. 743. Syst. 790.

Ornithopodium. Tourn. tab. 224. Hall. 572. Ludw. 502. Mill. ii. 96. Weinm. tab. 773.

## 783. OROBANCHE.

Linn. Gen. 697. Spec. 632. Syst. 697. Hall. 610. Ludw. 231. Tourn. tab. 81. Weinm. tab. 774.

APHYLLON. Mich.

### 784. OROBUS.

Linn. Gen. 780. Spec. 728. Syst. 780. Blackw. tab. 208. Hall. 602. Ludw. 489. Mill. ii. 96. Tourn. tab. 214. Weinm. tab. 775. 785. ORONTIUM.

Linn. Gen. 393. Spec. 324. Syst. 393.

Aronia. Mitch.

786. ORTEGIA.

Linn. Gen. 49. Spec. 560. Syst. 49.

787. ORVALA.

Linn, Gen. 635. Spec. 578. Syst. 635. Ludw. 197.

PAPIA. Mich.

788. ORYZA.

Linn. Gen. 404. Spec. 333. Syst. 404. Ludw. 839. Mill. ii. 97. Tourn. tab. 296. Weinm. tab. 775. f.

789. OSBECKIA.

Linn. Gen. 422. Spec. 345. Syst. 422.

790. OSMUNDA.

Linn. Gen. 1036. Spec. 1063. Syst. 1036. Blackw. tab. 324. Hall. 130. Ludw. 951. Mill. ii. 98. Tourn. tab. 324.

791. OSTEOSPERMUM.

Linn, Gen. 887. Spec. 923. Syst. 887. Ludw. 350. Mill. iii. 202. Monilifera. Vaill. Chrysanthemoides. Tourn. Mill. i. 205. Weinm. tab. 369.

792. OSYRIS.

Linn. Gen. 978. Spec. 1022. Syst. 978. Ludw. 920. Mill. iii. 203. Casia. Tourn. tab. 488. Mill. i. 179.

793. OTHONNA.

Linn. Gen. 888. Spec. 924. Syst. 888. Ludw. 355. Mill. iii. 203. JACOBEASTRUM. Vaill.

794. OVIEDA.

Linn. Gen. 705. Spec. 637. Syst. 705.

VALDIA. Plum. Ludw. 81.

795. Oxalis.

Linn. Gen. 515. Spec. 433. Syst. 515.

Oxys. Tourn. tab. 19. Blackw. tab. 308. Hall. 364. Ludw. 143. Mill. ii. 98.

ACETOSELLA. Off. Schæff. A. 44. Weinm. tab. 20.

OXYOIDES. Garc. LUIULA. Sig.

## 796. PÆONIA.

Linn. Gen. 600. Spec. 530. Syst. 600. Blackw. tab. 65. 245. Hall.
310. Mill. ii. 99. Schæff. A. 212. Weinm. tab. 776, seq.
Pœonia. Tourn. tab. 146. Ludw. 751.

## 797. PANAX.

Linn. Gen. 1031. Spec. 1058. Syst. No. 1031. p. 1314. Araliastrum. Vaill. Ludw. 532.

AURELIANA. Lafit.

NINSI. Breyn.

PANACEA. Mitch.

## 798. PANCRATIUM.

Linn. Gen. 365. Spec. 290. Syst. 365. Ludw. 728. Mill. ii. 103.

## 799. PANICUM.

Linn. Gen. 70. Spec. 55. Syst. 70. Hall. 233. Ludw. 819. Mill. ii. 104. Weinm. tab. 786.

#### 800. PAPAVER.

Linn. Gen. 573. Spec. 506. Syst. 573. Blackw. tab. 2. Hall. 303.
Ludw. 446. Mill. ii. 105. Schæff. A. 137, 138. Tourn. tab 119.
Weinm. tab. 788, seq.

# 801. PARIETARIA.

Linn. Gen. 1020. Spec. 1052. Syst. 1020. Blackw. tab. 156. Hall. 177. Ludw. 763. Mill. ii. 106. Schæff. A. 272. Tourn. tab. 289. Weinm. tab. 798.

## 802. PARIS.

Linn. Gen. 449. Spec. 367. Syst. 449. Hall. 412. Ludw. 445.
Mill. iii. 206. Schæff. A. 155. Weinm. tab. 799. a, b, c.
HERRA PARIS. Tourn. tab. 117. Blackw. tab. 286. Mill. i. 402.

803. PARKINSONIA.

Linn. Gen. 460. Spec. 375. Syst. 460. Ludw. 643. Mill. ii. 107.

## 804. PARNASSIA.

Linn. Gen. 345. Spec. 273. Syst. 345. Hall. 316. Ludw. 516.
Mill. ii. 107. Tourn. tab. 127.

805. PARTHENIUM.

Linn. Gen. 939. Spec. 988. Syst. 939. Ludw. 311. Partheniastrum. Niss. Mill. ii. 109. iii. 207. Hysterophorus. Vaill.

806. PASPALUM.

Linn. Syst. No. 1107. p. 1359. 855.

807. PASSERINA.

Linn. Gen. 440. Spec. 559. Syst. 440. Hall. 187. Ludw. 790. Mill. iii. 207.

Sanamunda. Magnol.

808. PASSIFLORA.

Linn. Gen. 910. Spec. 955. Syst. 910.

Granadilla. Tourn. *tab.* 124. Ludw. 539. Mill. i. 376. ii. 60. Murucuia. Tourn. *tab.* 125. Mill. ii. 60.

809. PASTINACA.

Linn, Gen. 324. Spec. 262. Syst. 324. Blackw. tab. 379. Hall. 446. Ludw. 656. Mill. ii. 109. Schæff. A. 235. Tourn. tab. 170. Weinm. tab. 799.

810. PATAGONULA.

Linn. Gen. 191. Spec. 149. Syst. 191. Ludw. 72. PATAGONICA. Dill.

811. PAVETTA.

Linn. Gen. 124. Spec. 110. Syst. 124.

812. PAULLINIA.

Linn. Gen. 446. Spec. 365. Syst. 446. Ludw. 441.

SERIANA. Plum. Mill. ii. 254. CURURU. Plum. Mill. i. 255.

> 813. Pectis. Linn. Syst. No. 1160. p. 1376. 1221.

> 814. PEDALIUM. Linn. Syst. No. 1155. p. 1375. 1123.

> > 815. PEDICULARIS.

Linn. Gen. 664. Spec. 607. Syst. 664. Hall. 620. Ludw. 241. Mill. ii. 111. Tourn. tab. 77. Weinm. tab. 800. A, D, H, I, K, L.

816. PEGANUM.

Linn. Gen. 530. Spec. 444. Syst. 530.

HARMALA. Tourn. tab. 133. Blackw. tab. 310. Ludw. 586. Mill. i. 388.

817. PENÆA.
Linn. Gen. 129. Spec. 111. Syst. 129.

818. PENTAPETES.

Linn. Gen. 757. Spec. 698. Syst. 757. PTEROSPERMADENDRON. Amm. Ludw. 1059.

819. Penthorum. Linn. Gen. 514. Spec. 432. Syst. 514. Ludw. 800.

820. Peplis.

Linn. Gen. 402. Spec. 332. Syst. 402. Hall. 406. Ludw. 710. Andrachnoides. Sigesb. Portula. Dill. Glaucoides. Mich.

821. PERIPLOCA.

Linn. Gen. 267. Spec. 211. Syst. 267. Ludw. 102. Mill. ii. 113. iii. 208. Tourn. tab. 22.

822. Petesia. Linn. Syst. No. 1113. p. 1361. 894. 823. PETIVERIA.

Linn. Gen. 417. Spec. 342. Syst. 417. Ludw. 788. Mill. ii. 127.

824. PETREA.

Linn. Gen. 682. Spec. 626. Syst. 682. Ludw. 1040.

825. PEUCEDANUM.

Linn. Gen. 302. Spec. 245. Syst. 302. Hall. 442. Ludw. 668.
Mill. ii. 127. Schæff. A. 241. Tourn. tab. 169. Weinm. tab.
806.

826. PEZIZA.

Linn. Gen. 1080. Spec. 1180. Syst. 1080. Gled. tab. 4. Hall. 18. Schæff. B. §. 70.

CYATHOIDES. Mich. Hall. 17. Ludw. 972.

Fungoidis Species. Vaill.

Fungus Memeranaceus. Battarr. tab. 3.

827. PHACA.

Linn. Gen. 798. Spec. 755. Syst. 798. Mill. iii. 218.
Astragaloides. Tourn. tab. 223. Hall. 569. Ludw. 481. Mill. i. 89.

828. PHALARIS.

Linn. Gen. 69. Spec. 54. Syst. 69. Ludw. 816.

829. PHALLUS.

Linn. Gen. 1077. Spec. 1178. Syst. 1077. Gled. tab. 1. Ludw. 968. Schæff. B. §. 70. G.

PHALLUS. Mich. Hall. 24.

Boletus. Mich. Hall. 23. Morchela. Dill. Battarr. tab. 2.

PHALLOBOLETUS. Mich. Battarr. tab. 40.

830. PHARNACEUM.

Linn. Gen. 341. Spec. 272. Syst. 341. Ludw. 783.

831. PHARUS.

Linn. Syst. 1169. Spec. p. 1379. 1269.

832. Phascum.

Linn. Gen. 1052. Spec. 1106. Syst. 1052.

## 833. Phaseolus.

Linn. Gen. 777. Spec. 723. Syst. 777. Ludw. 491. Mill. ii. 135. Schæff. A. 169. Tourn. tab. 232. Weinm. tab. 807, seq.

## 834. PHELLANDRIUM.

Linn. Gen. 315. Spec. 255. Syst. 315. Hall. 432. Ludw. 694. Tourn. tab. 161.

## 835. PHILADELPHUS.

Linn. Gen. 540. Spec. 470. Syst. 540.

Syringa. Tourn. tab. 389. Ludw. 463. Jasminum. Weinm. tab. 602. g.

## 836. PHILLYREA.

Linn. Gen. 19. Spec. 7. Syst. 19. Ludw. 3. Mill. ii. 137. iii. 219. Tourn. tab. 367. Weinm. tab. 809. f.

## 837. PHLEUM.

Linn. Gen. 71. Spec. 59. Syst. 71. Hall. 231. Ludw. 817.

## 838. PHLOMIS.

Linn. Gen. 642. Spec. 584. Syst. 642. Ludw. 196. Mill. ii. 139. Tourn. tab. 82.

#### 839. PHLOX.

Linn. Gen. 197. Spec. 151. Syst. 197.

LYCHNOIDEA. Dill. Ludw. 69.

# 840. PHŒNIX.

Linn. Gen. 1089. Spec. 1188. Syst. 1089. Ludw. 908. ELATE. Mus. Cliff. KATOVINDEL. H. M.

## 841. PHRYMA.

Linn. Gen. 656. p. 601. Syst. 656.

LEPTOSTACHIA. Mitch.

### 842. PHYLICA.

Linn. Gen. 236. Spec. 195. Syst. 236. Mill. iii. 221, Philyca, Ludw. 68.

## 843. PHYLLANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 932. Spec. 981. Syst. 932. Blackw. tab. 400. Ludw. 868. Mill. iii. 222.

## 844. Payllis.

Linn. Gen. 286. Spec. 232. Syst. 286. Ludw. 529. Mill. iii. 223. Bupleuroides. Mill. i. 149.

### 845. Physalis.

Linn. Gen. 223. Spec. 182. Syst. 223.

ALKEKENGI. Tourn. tab. 64. Blackw. tab. 161. Hall. 508. Ludw. 86. Mill. i. 25. Weinm. tab. 931. a.

### 846. PHYTEUMA.

Linn. Gen. 203. Spec. 170. Syst. 203.

RAPUNCULUS. Tourn. tab. 38. Hall. 497. Ludw. 276. Mill. ii. 191. Weinm. tab. 862. d, e, f.

## 847. PHYTOLACCA.

Linn. Gen. 521. Spec. 444. Syst. 521. Ludw. 580. Mill. ii. 140. Tourn. tab. 154.

### 848. Picris.

Linn. Gen. 812. Spec. 792. Syst. 812. Hall. 751. Ludw. 335. HELMINTHOTHECA. Vaill.

#### 849. PILULARIA.

Linn. Gen. 1347. Spec. 1100. Syst. 1047. Hall. 129. Ludw. 978.

### 850. PIMPINELLA.

Linn. Gen. 328. Spec. 263. Syst. 328. Ludw. 672. Schæff. A. 232.

Tragoselinum. Tourn. tab. 163. Hall. 428. Mill. ii. 349. Weinm. tab. 811, 812.

Anisum. Rai. Blackw. tab. 374. Ludw. 695. Weinm. tab. 138.

### 851. Pinguicula.

Linn. Gen. 28. Spec. 17. Syst. 28. Hall. 611. Ludw. 1022. Mill. iii. 224. Tourn. tab. 74. Weinm. tab. 812. h.

#### 852. PINUS.

Linn. Gen. 956. Spec. 1000. Syst. 956.

Pinus. Tourn. tab. 355. Blackw. tab. 189, 190. Hall. 149. Ludw. 885. Mill. ii. 142. Schæff. A. 297. Weinm. tab. 813.

ABIES. Tourn. tab. 353, 354. Blackw. tab. 203. Hall. 147. Ludw. 883. Mill. i. 1. iii. 1. Schæff. A. 298. Weinm tab. 1. 3.

LARIX. Tourn. tab. 357. Hall. 148. Ludw. 884. Mill. i. 488. iii. 158. Schæff. A. 299. Weinm. tab. 627.

CEDRUS LABANI. Edw. Mill. i. 186.

## 853. PIPER.

Linn. Gen. 42. Spec. 28. Syst. 42. Blackw. tab. 355, 356. Ludw. 938. Weinm. tab. 814, seq.

# 854. PISCIDIA.

Linn. Gen. No. 1158. p. 1376. 1155.

PISCIPULA. Loefl. ICHTHYOMETRA. Brown.

# 855. Pisonia.

Linn. Gen. 984. Spec. 1026. Syst. 984. p. 1384. Blackw. tab. 348. Ludw. 904. Mill. ii. 143.

PENTAGONOTHECA. Vaill.

#### 856. PISTACIA.

Linn. Gen. 982. Spec. 1025. Syst. 982.

Terebinthus. Tourn. tab. 345. Ludw. 926. Mill. ii. 316. Weinm. tab. 816.

Lentiscus. Tourn. Blackw. tab. 195. Ludw. 927. Mill. i. 498. Weinm. tab. 638. a.

# 857. PISTIA.

Linn. Gen. 912. Spec. 963. Syst. 912.

KODDA-PAIL. Plum.

Aristolochia, Ludw. 283.

### 858. PISUM.

Linn. Gen. 779. Spec. 727. Syst. 779. Ludw. 487.

Pisum. Tourn. tab. 215. Blackw. tab. 83. Mill. ii. 144. Schæff. A. 163. Weinm. tab. 817, seq.

OCHRUS. Tourn. tab. 219, 220. Mill. ii. 81.

# 859. PLANTAGO.

Linn. Gen. 133. Spec. 112. Syst. 133. Hall. 470. Ludw. 22.

Plantago. Tourn. tab. 48. Blackw. tab. 14. 35. Schæff. A. 13. Weinm. tab. 820, seq.

CORONOPUS. Tourn. tab. 49. Blackw. tab. 120. Mill. i. 236. Weinm. tab. 430. g.

PSYLLIUM. Tourn. tab. 49. Mill. ii. 165. Schæff. A. 14. Weinm. tab. 837.

# 860. PLATANUS.

Linn. Gen. 954. Spec. 999. Syst. 954. Ludw. 898. Mill. ii. 148. Tourn. tab. 363.

#### 861. PLINIA.

Linn. Gen. 596. Spec. 516. Syst. 596. Ludw. 160. Mill. ii. 149.

# 862. PLUKENETIA.

Linn. Gen. 964. Spec. 1192. Syst. 964. Ludw. 1064.

## 863. Plumbago.

Linn. Gen. 196. Spec. 151. Syst. 196. Ludw. 30. Mill. ii. 150. Tourn. tab. 58. Weinm. tab. 460. f.

# 864. PLUMERIA.

Linn. Gen. 263. Spec. 209. Syst. 263. Ludw. 104. Mill. ii. 150. Tourn. tab. 439.

# 865. Poa.

Linn. Gen. 77. Spec. 67. Syst. 77. Hall. 211. Ludw. 831.

#### 866. Podophyllum.

Linn. Gen. 571. Spec. 505. Syst. 571.

Anapodophyllon. Tourn. tab. 122. Ludw. 746. Mill. i. 42. iii. 19.

867. Poinciana.

Linn. Gen. 462. Spec. 380. Syst. 462. Ludw. 642. Mill. ii. 151. Tourn. tab. 391.

868. POLEMONIUM.

Linn. Gen. 200. Spec. 162. Syst. 200. Hall. 490. Ludw. 65. Mill. ii. 153. Tourn. tab. 61.

VALERIANA GRÆCA. Weinm. tab. 1002. g.

869. POLIANTHES.

Linn. Gen. 384. Spec. 316. Syst. 384. Ludw. 123. Mill. iii. 229. Tuberosa. Heist. Hyacinthus Tuberosus. Boerh. Mill. i. 415.

870. POLYCARPON.

Linn. Syst. 1110. Spec. p. 1360. 881.

871. POLYCNEMUM.

Linn. Gen. 51. Spec. 35. Syst. 51.

CAMPHORATA. Ludw. 765.

872, POLYGALA,

Linn. Gen. 761. Spec. 701. Syst. 761. Ludw. 386.

Polygala. Tourn. tab. 79. Hall. 606. Mill. ii. 154. Weimn. tab. 823.

CHAMÆBUXUS. Tourn. POLYGALOIDES. Dill. Hall. 607. Weinm. tab. 301. a.

PENÆA. Plum.

HEISTERIA. Linn. edit. prior.

873. Polygonum.

Linn. Gen. 445. Spec. 359. Syst. 445.

Polygonum. Tourn. tab. 290. Blackw. tab. 315. Hall. 182. Ludw. 793. Schæff. A. 282. Weinm. tab. 824, seq. Centino-Dium. Mill. i. 192.

Bistorta, Tourn. tab. 291. Blackw. tab. 254. Hall. 178. Ludw. 795. Mill. i. 127. Schæff. A. 280. Weinm. tab. 244, 245.

Persicaria. Tourn. tab. 290. Blackw. tab. 118, 119. Hall. 179. Ludw. 778. Mill. ii, 125. Schæff. A. 279. Weinm. tab. 803, seq.

FAGOPYRUM. Tourn. tab. 290. Hall. 172. Ludw. 794. Mill. i. 309. Schæff. A. 281. Weinm. tab. 501. d.

HELXINE. Linn. edit. prior.

Hydropiper. Dod. Mill. i. 417.

874. POLYMNIA.

Linn. Gen. 889. Spec. 926. Syst. 889.

875. POLYPODIUM.

Linn. Gen. 1043. Spec. 1082. Syst. 1043. Hall. 137. Ludw. 944.

Рогуродіим. Tourn. tab. 316. Blackw. tab. 215. Mill. ii. 156. Schæff. A. 310. Weinm. tab. 825. h.

Lonchitis, Tourn. tab. 314. Mill. i. 324.

FILIX. T. Blackw. tab. 323. Schæff. A. 311. Weinm. tab. 510, seq.

876. POLYPREMUM.

Linn. Gen. 128. Spec. 111. Syst. 128.

877. POLYTRICHUM.

Linn. Gen. 1055. Spec. 1109. Syst. 1055: Ludw. 956. Hall. 106, Adianthum Aureum. Rai. Blackw. tab. 371.

878. PONTEDERIA.

Linn, Gen. 361. Spec. 288. Syst. 361. Ludw. 284. Michelia. Houst.

879. Populus.

Linn. Gen. 996. Spec. 1034. Syst. 996. Blackw. tab. 248. Hall.
156. Ludw. 932. Mill. ii. 157. Schæff. A. 296. Tourn. tab.
365. Weinm. tab. 826, seq.

880. PORELLA.

Linn. Gen. 1050. Spec. 1106. Syst. 1050.

881. PORTLANDIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1121. p. 1364. 928.

## 882. PORTULACA.

Linn. Gen. 531. Spec. 445. Syst. 531. Blackw. tab. 287. Hall. 392. Ludw. 582. Mill. ii. 159. iii. 16. Schæff. A. 173. Tourn. tab. 118. Weinm. tab. 828.

ANACAMPSEROS. Linn. edit. prior.

TELEPHIASTUM. Dill.

## 883. POTAMOGETON.

Linn. Gen. 160. Spec. 126. Syst. 160. Hall. 199. Ludw. 397.
Tourn. tab. 103. Weinm. tab. 829, seq.

# 884. POTENTILLA.

Linn. Gen. 559. Spec. 495. Syst. 559. Ludw. 621. Mill. iii. 232. Quinquefolium. Tourn. tab. 153. Hall. 340. Mill. ii. 184. Schæff. A. 206. Weinm. tab. 847. Pentaphyllum. Rai. Pentaphylloides. Tourn. Mill. ii. 111.

Anserina. Blackw. tab. 6. Schæff. A. 207. Weinm. tab. 142.

# 885. Poterium.

Linn. Gen. 948. Spec. 994. Syst. 948. Ludw. 19. PIMPINELLA, Tourn. tab. 68. Hall. 469. Mill. ii. 141.

886. Ротноз.

Linn. Gen. 918. Spec. 968. Syst. 918.

# 887. PRASIUM.

Linn. Gen. 655. Spec. 601. Syst. 655. Ludw. 195. Mill. iii. 233.

#### 888. PRENANTHES.

Linn. Gen. 816. Spec. 797. Syst. 816. Hall. 754. Ludw. 336. Mill. iii. 233.

#### 889. PRIMULA.

Linn. Gen. 180. Spec. 142. Syst. 180. Hall. 482. Ludw. 50.
PRIMULA VERIS. Tourn. tab. 47. Blackw. tab. 52, 226. Mill. ii.
159. Schæff. A. 25. Weinm. tab. 831, seq.

Auricula Ursi. Tourn. tab. 46. Mill. i. 98. iii. 34. Weinm. tab. 207. 216.

890. PRINOS.

Linn. Gen. 398. Spec. 330. Syst. 398. Ludw. 128. Mill. iii. 234.

891. PROCKIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1148. p. 1372. 1074.

892. PROSERPINACA.

Linn. Gen. 97. Spec. 88. Syst. 97.

TRIXIS. Mich.

893. PROTEA.

Linn. Gen. 104. Spec. 94. Syst. 104. Ludw. 292. Mill. iii. 234. Conocarpodendron. Boerh.

894. PRUNELLA.

Linn. Gen. 654. Spec. 600. Syst. 654.

Brunella, Tourn. tab. 84. Biackw. tab. 24. Hall. 636. Ludw. 201. Mill. i. 144. Schæff. A. 73. Weinm. tab. 268.

CONSOLIDA MINOR. Offic.

895. PRUNUS.

Linn. Gen. 546. Spec. 473. Syst. 546.

PRUNUS. Tourn. tab. 398. Blackw. tab. 305. Hall. 355. Ludw. 594. Mill. ii. 161. Schæff. A. 187. Weinm. tab. 835.

Armeniaca, Tourn. tab. 399. Blackw. tab. 281. Ludw. 595. Mill. i. 68. Weinm. tab. 698.

Cerasus. Tourn. tab. 401. Hall. 356. Ludw. 593. Mill. i. 194. Schæff. A. 188. Weinm. tab. 350, seq.

PADUS. Linn. edit. prior. Hall. 357. Ludw. 592. Mill. iii. 203. LAUROCERASUS. Tourn. tab. 403. Mill. i. 493.

896. PSIDIUM.

Linn. Gen. 541. Spec. 470. Syst. 541.

Guaiava. Tourn. tab. 443. Ludw. 602. Mill. i. 384. Weinm. tab. 561. b.

897. PSORALEA.

Linn. Gen. 801. Spec. 762. Syst. 801. Ludw. 637. Dalea. Linn. êdit. prior. Mill. iii. 87.

#### 898. PSYCHOTRIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1122. p. 1364. 929.

PSYCHOTROPHUM. Broun.

# 899. PTELEA.

Linn. Gen. 141. Spec. 118. Syst. 141. Ludw. 1031. Mill. iii. 235.

# 900. PTERIS.

Linn. Gen. 1038. Spec. 1073. Syst. 1038. Ludw. 946. Filix. Hall. 132.

#### 901. PULMONARIA.

Linn. Gen. 169. Spec. 135. Syst. 169. Blackw. tab. 376. Hall.
516. Ludw. 37. Mill. ii. 167. Schæff. A. 36. Tourn. tab. 55.
Weinm. tab. 956. b.

#### 902. Punica.

Linn. Gen. 544. Spec. 472. Syst. 544. Blackw. tab. 97. 145.
Lúdw. 736. Mill. ii. 169. Schæff. A. 257. Tourn. tab. 407.

# 903. Pyrola.

Linn. Gen. 490. Spec. 396. Syst. 490. Ludw. 650. Mill. ii. 170.
Schæff. A. 218. Tourn. tab. 134. Weinm. tab. 841.
PIROLA. Hall. 420.

#### 904. Pyrus.

Linn. Gen. 550. Spec. 479. Syst. 550. Hall. 351. Ludw. 618.

Pyrus. Tourn. tab. 404. Mill. ii. 171. iii. 173. Weinm. tab. 842.

Malus. Tourn. tab. 406. Black. tab. 141. Mill. ii. 5. Weinm. tab. 704.

CYDONIA. Tourn. tab. 405. Blackw. tab. 137. Mill. i. 257. Schæff.
A. 200. Weimm. tab. 703.

# 905. Quercus. .

Linn. Gen. 949. Spec. 994. Syst. 949. Ludw. 890.

QUERCUS. Tourn. tab. 349. Hall. 159. Mill. ii. 181. Schæff. A. 293. Weinm. tab. 845.

ILEX. Tourn. tab. 350. Blackw. tab. 186. Weinm. tab. 603. Suber. Tourn. Blackw. tab. 193. Mill. ii. 306. Weinm. tab. 954.

906. QUERIA. Linn. Gen. 101. Spec. 90. Syst. 101.

907. RAIANIA.

Linn. Gen. 994. Spec. 1032. Syst. 994. Ludw. 930. Jan-Raia. Plum.

908. RANDIA.

Linn, Gen. 194. Spec. 1192. Syst. 194. Ludw. 1065. Mill. ii. 185.

909. RANUNCULUS.

Linn. Gen. 619. Spec. 548. Syst. 619.

Ranunculus. Tourn. tab. 149. A. C. Blackw. tab. 31. Hall. 321. Ludw. 623. Mill. ii. 186. iii. 244. Schæff. A. 213. Weinm. tab. 849, seq.

FICARIA. Dill. Hall. 321. Ludw. 755. CHELIDONIUM MINUS. Boerh. Blackw. tab. 51. Mill. i. 203. Schæff. A. 261. Weinm. tab. 366. b. Marisca. Sigb.

RANUNCULOIDES. Vaill.

910. RAPHANUS.

Linn. Gen. 736. Spec. 669. Syst. 736.

RAPHANUS. Tourn. tab. 114. Blackw. tab. 81, Hall. 555. Ludw. 404. Mill. ii. 190. Schæff. A. 145. Weinm. tab. 860, seq. RAPHANISTRUM. Tourn. tab. 115. Ludw. 402. Mill. ii. 190.

911. RAUWOLFIA.

Linn. Gen. 259. Spec. 208. Syst. 259. Ludw. 74. Mill. ii. 194.

912. REAUMURIA. Linn. Syst. No. 1152. p. 1374. 1081.

913. RENEALMIA. Linn. Gen. 358. Spec. 286. Syst. 358. Ludw. 125. 914. RESEDA.

Linn. Gen. 535. Spec. 448. Syst. 535.

Reseda. Tourn. tab. 238. Hall. 315. Ludw. 737. Mill. ii. 199. Weinm. tab. 863.

LUTEOLA. Tourn. tab. 238. Blackw. tab. 283. Hall, 315. Ludw. 738. Mill. i. 542. Weinm. tab. 676.

Sesamoides. Tourn. tab. 238. Ludw. 739.

915. Rнасома.

Linn. Syst. No. 1114. p. 1361. 896.

CROSSOPETALUM. Brown.

916. RHAMNUS.

Linn. Gen. 235, Spec. 193, Syst. 235.

RHAMNUS. Tourn. tab. 366. Hall. 163. Ludw. 84. Mill. ii. 199. Weinm. tab. 864. a, b.

Frangula. Tourn. tab. 383. Blackw. tab. 152. Hall. 164. Ludw. 76. Mill. i. 329. Schæff. A. 4. Weinm. tab. 514. a.

Cervispina. Dill. Blackw. tab. 135. Ludw. 903. Schæff. A. 2. Weinm. tab. 945. c.

PALIURUS. Tourn. tab. 381. Ludw. 112. Mill. ii. 100.

ALATERNUS. Tourn. tab. 366. Ludw. 82. Mill. i. 23. iii. 10. Weinm. tab. 31.

ZIZIPHUS. Tourn. tab. 403. Ludw. 77. JUJUBE. C. B. Mill. ii. 545. Schæff. A. 5.

917. RHEEDIA.

Linn. Gen. 1102. Spec. 1193. Syst. 1102,

VANRHEEDIA. Plum.

918. RHEUM.

Linn. Gen. 454. Spec. 371. Syst. 454. Ludw. 138. Rhabarearum. Tourn. tab. 18.

919. RHEXIA.

Linn. Gen. 423. Spec. 346. Syst. 423. Ludw. 433.

920. RHINANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 658. Spec. 603. Syst. 658.

Pedicularis Species. Tourn. tab. 77. B, F, M, N, O, P. Weinm. tab. 800.

ELEPHAS. Tourn. tab. 482. Ludw. 246. Mill. i. 292. CRISTA GALLI. Riv. ALECTOROLOPHUS. Hall. 623. Ludw. 242.

921. RHIZOPHORA.

Linn. Gen. 524. Spec. 443. Syst. 524.

MANGLES. Plum. Ludw. 1041.

922. RHODIOLA.

Linn. Gen. 997. Spec. 1035. Syst. 997.

SEDUM. Hall. 394. Ludw. 613.

RHODIA RADIX. Off. Schæff. A. 134.

923. RHODODENDRON.

Linn. Gen. 484. Spec. 392. Syst. 484.

CHAMÆRHODODENDROS. Tourn. tab 373. Mill. i. 202. iii. 60.

924. RHUS.

Linn. Gen. 331. Spec. 265. Syst. 331.

RHUS. Tourn. tab. 381. Ludw. 535. Mill. ii. 200. Weinm. tab. 864.

TOXICODENDRON. Tourn. tab. 381. Ludw. 535. Mill. ii. 344. Cotinus. Tourn. tab. 380. Ludw. 534. Mill. i. 238. iii. 80. Weinm.

tab. 432.

VERNIX. Kæmpf. Ludw. 535.

#### 925. RIBESA

Linn. Gen. 247. Spec. 200. Syst. 247. Hall. 345. Ludw. 533.

Ribes, Tourn. Blackw. tab. 285. Mill. ii. 201. Schæff. A. 177. Weinm. tab. 865. Ribesium. Dill.

GROSSULARIA. Tourn. tab. 409. Blackw. tab. 277. Mill. i. 381. Weinm. tab. 558.

# 926. RICCIA.

Linn. Gen. No. 1063. p. 1138. Syst. 1063. Hall. 128. Ludw. 980.

# 927. RICHARDIA.

Linn. Gen. 397. Spec. 330. Syst. 397. Ludw. 114.

## 928. RICINUS.

Linn. Gen. 962. Spec. 1007. Syst. 962. Ludw. 896. Mill. ii. 203. Tourn. tab. 307. Weinm. tab. 866.

PALMA CHRISTI. Mill. ii. 203.

CATAPUTIA MAJOR, Ruell. Blackw. tab. 148. Schæff. A. 283.

## 929. RIVINA.

Linn. Gen. 150. Spec. 121. Syst. 150. Mill. iii. 250.
RIVINIA. Plum. Solanoides, Tourn. Ludw. 769. Mill. ii. 268.

# 930. Robinia.

Linn. Gen. 775. Spec. 722. Syst. 775. Ludw. 495. Mill. iii. 251.
 PSEUDOACACIA. Tourn. tab. 417. Mill. ii. 163. LABURNUM. Sigesb.

# 931. ROELLA.

Linn. Gen. 202. Spec. 170. Syst. 202. Ludw. 62.

#### 932. Rondeletia.

Linn. Gen. 206. Spec. 172. Syst. 206. Ludw. 60. Mill. ii. 205.

#### 933. Rosa.

Linn. Gen. 556. Spec. 491. Syst. 556. Blackw. tab. 8. 78. 82.
Hall. 347. Ludw. 628. Mill. ii. 205. iii. 252. Schæff. A. 201,
202. Tourn. tab. 408. Weinm. tab. 868.

#### 934. Rosmarinus.

Linn. Gen. 35. Spec. 23. Syst. 35. Blackw. tab. 159. Ludw. 177.
Mill. ii. 209. Schæff. A. 57. Tourn. tab. 92. Weinm. tab. 872.
a, b.

#### 935. ROYENA.

Linn. Gen. 491. Spec. 397. Syst. 491. Ludw. 141. Mill. ii. 253.

## 936. Rubia.

Linn. Gen. 119. Spec. 109. Syst. 119. Blackw. tab. 326. Hall. 462. Ludw. 25. Mill. ii. 209. Schæff. A. 15. Tourn. tab. 38. Weinm. tab. 873.

# 937. Rubus.

Linn. Gen. 557. Spec. 492. Syst. 557. Blackw. tab. 45, 279. Hall.
343. Ludw. 627. Mill. iii. 211. Schæff. A. 205. Tourn. tab.
385. Weinm. tab. 874.

#### 938. RUDBECKIA.

Linn. Gen. 878. Spec. 906. Syst. 878. Ludw. 361. Mill. iii. 254. Obeliscotheca. Vaill. Calcanthemum. Mill. ii. 81.

# 939. RUELLIA.

Linn. Gen. 702. Spec. 634. Syst. 702. Ludw. 235. Mill. ii. 212.

### 940. Rumex.

Linn. Gen. 407. Spec. 333. Syst. 407. Ludw. 786.

Acetosa. Tourn. tab. 287. Blackw. tab. 130. 262, 306, 307. Hall. 169. Mill. i. 16. Schæff. A. 287. Weinm. tab. 28.

LAPATHUM. Tourn. Hall. 168. 172. Mill. i. 487. Schæff. A. 288. Weinm. tab. 624, seq.

# 941. Rumphia.

Linn. Gen. 1103. Spec. 1193. Syst. 1103. Ludw. 377.

#### 942. Ruppia.

Linn. Gen. 161. Spec. 127. Syst. 161. Ludw. 941. Bucca Ferrea. Mich.

#### 943. Ruscus.

Linn, Gen. 1008. Spec. 1041. Syst. 1008. Blackw. tab. 155.
Ludw. 902. Mill. ii. 212. Schæff. A. 286. Tourn. tab. 15.
Weinm. tab. 875. a, b.

## 944. RUTA.

Linn. Gen. 469. Spec. 383. Syst. 469. Blackw. tab. 7. Hall. 411.
Ludw. 436. Mill. ii. 213. Schæff. A. 133. Tourn. tab. 133.
Weinm. tab. 875. c, d, e.

PSEUDORUTA. Mich.

945. SACCHARUM.

Linn. Gen. 68. Spec. 54. Syst. 68. Ludw. 815.

946. SAGINA.

Linn. Gen. 162. Spec. 128. Syst. 162.

Alsinella, Dill. Alsine. Hall. 390. Ludw. 569.

947. SAGITTARIA.

Linn. Gen. 946. Spec. 993. Syst. 946. Hall. 300. Ludw. 861. SAGITTA. Dill. Weinm. tab. 876. b, c.

948. SALICORNIA.

Linn. Gen. 10. Spec. 3. Syst. 10. Ludw. 936. Mill. ii. 227. Tourn. tab. 485.

# 949. SALIX.

Linn. Gen. 976. Spec. 1015. Syst. 976. Blackw. tab. 327. Ludw.
918. Hall. 151. Mill. ii. 227. iii. 258. Tourn. tab. 364. Weinm.
tab. 877, seq.

950. SALSOLA.

Linn. Gen. 275. Spec. 222. Syst. 275.

Kali. Tourn. tab. 128. Ludw. 773. Mill. i, 470. Weinm. tab. 616.

951. SALVADORA.

Linn. Gen. 151. Spec. 122. Syst. 151.

952. SALVIA.

Linn. Gen. 36. Spec. 23. Syst. 36. Hall. 638. Ludw. 176.
SAEVIA. Tourn. tab. 83. Blackw. tab. 10. Mill. ii. 229. Schæff.
A. 62. Weinm. tab. 879, seq.

Horminum. Tourn. tab. 82. Blackw. tab. 258. Mill. i. 408. Weinm. tab. 578.

Scharea. Tourn. tab. 82. Blackw. tab. 122. Mill. ii. 244. Schæff. A. 63. Weinm. tab. 579.

# 953. Sambucus.

Linn. Gen. 334. Spec. 269. Syst. 334. Blackw. tab. 151. Hall.
465. Ludw. 111. Mill. ii. 230. Schæff. A. 23. Tourn. tab. 376.
Weinm. tab. 881.

# 954. SAMOLUS.

Linn. Gen. 205. Spec. 171. Syst. 205. Ludw. 43. Mill. ii. 231. Tourn. tab. 60.

# 955. SAMYDA.

Linn. Gen. 525. Spec. 443. Syst. No. 525. p. 1024.1382. Ludw. 1068.

Guidonia. Plum. Mill. i. 385. iii. 126.

# 956. SANGUINARIA.

Linn. Gen. 570. Spec. 505. Syst. 570. Ludw. 748. Mill. iii. 259.

# 957. SANGUISORBA.

Linn. Gen. 136. Spec. 116. Syst. 136. Ludw. 19. Mill. iii. 260.
PIMPINELLA. Tourn. tab. 68. Hall. 469. Mill. ii. 141. Weinm. tab. 810.

# 958. SANICULA.

Linn. Gen. 289. Spec. 235. Syst. 289. Blackw. tab. 63. Hall.
449. Ludw. 679. Mill. ii. 232. Schæff. A. 229. Tourn. tab.
173. Weinm. tab. 885. a.

# 959. SANTALUM.

Linn. Gen. 431. Spec. 349. Syst. 431. Ludw. 136. Weinm. tab. 883.

# 960. SANTOLINA.

Linn. Gen. 847. Spec. 842. Syst. 847. Blackw. tab. 346. Ludw. 312. Mill. ii. 232. Tourn. tab. 260.

BACCHARIS. Vaill.

961. SAPINDUS.

Linn. Gen. 448. Spec. 367. Syst. 448. Ludw. 443. Mill. ii. 233. Tourn. tab. 440.

962. SAPONARIA.

Linn. Gen. 499. Spec. 408. Syst. 499. Blackw. tab. 113. Hall. 378. Ludw. 564. Schæff. A. 180. Weinm, tab. 686. c.

963. SAROTHRA.

Linn. Gen. 344. Spec. 272. Syst. 344.

964. SARRACENIA.

Linn. Gen. 578. Spec. 510. Syst. 578. Ludw. 589. Tourn. tab. 476.

965. SATUREIA.

Linn. Gen. 626. Spec. 567. Syst. 626. Ludw. 209.

Satureia. Tourn. Blackw. *tab.* 318. Mill. ii. 235. Schæff. A. 71. Weinm. *tab.* 885. e.

THYMBRA. Tourn. Weinm. tab. 975. c.

966. SATYRIUM.

Linn. Gen. 901. Spec. 944. Syst. 901. Blackw. tab. 53, Schæff. A. 244,

ORCHIS. Hall. 262. Ludw. 698.

967. SAURURUS.

Linn. Gen. 414. Spec. 341. Syst. 414. Ludw. 785. Mill. ii. 235.

968. SAUVAGESIA.

Linn. Gen. 252. Spec. 203. Syst. 252.

SAUVAGEA. Ludw. 747.

969. SAXIFRAGA.

Linn. Gen. 494. Spec. 398. Syst. 494. Hall. 399. Ludw. 566.

Saxifraga. Tourn. tab. 129. Blackw. tab. 56. Mill. ii. 236. Schæff. A. 182. Weinm. tab. 886.

GEUM. Tourn. tab. 129. Mill. i. 355.

970. SCABIOSA.

Linn. Gen. 108. Spec. 98. Syst. 108. Ludw. 289.

Scabiosa. Tourn. tab. 263, 264. Blackw. tab. 185. Hall. 669.Mill. ii. 258. Schæff. A. 94. Weinm. tab. 886, seq.

Succisa. Vaill. Blackw. tab. 142. Hall. 671. Morsus Diaboli. Schæff. A. 95. Weinm. tab. 889. d, e, f.

ASTEROCEPHALUS. Vaill. Hall. 668.

PTEROCEPHALUS. Vaill.

### 971. SCANDIX.

Linn. Gen. 319. Spec. 256. Syst. 319.

Scandix. Tourn. tab. 173. Hall. 454. Ludw. 673. Mill. ii. 241. Weinm. tab. 290.

Myrrhis. Tourn. Hall. 453. Ludw. 674. Mill. i. 63. Weinm. tab. 749. b.

CEREFOLIUM. Riv. CHÆROPHYLLUM. Blackw. Tourn. tab. 166. 236. Hall. 452. Ludw. 674. Schæff. A. 83.

# 972. SCHEUCHZERIA.

Linn. Gen. 408. Spec. 338. Syst. 408. Ludw. 787. Hall. 258.

# 973. Schinus.

Linn. Gen. 479. Spec. 388. Syst. No. 479. p. 1034. Molle. Tourn. Ludw. 1042. Mill. ii. 55.

## 974. SCHENUS.

Linn. Gen. 60. Spec. 42. Syst. 60. Ludw. 842.

CYPERELLA. Mich.

Pseudocyperus. Mich.

MELANOSCHŒNUS. Mich.

# 975. Schwalbea.

Linn. Gen. 662. Spec. 606. Syst. 662. Ludw. 188.

# 976. SCILLA.

Linn. Gen. 378. Spec. 308. Syst. 378.

Scilla. Ludw. 712. Mill. ii. 243. Schæff. A. 248. Weinm. tab. 890. d.

LILIOHYACINTHUS. Tourn. tab. 196. B, F, G. Ludw. 713. Mill. i. 509.

HYACINTHUS STELLARIS. Rai. Weinm. tab. 587.

977. Scirpus.

Linn. Gen. 62. Spec. 47. Syst. 62. Hall. 247. Ludw. 841. Tourn. tab. 300.

978. SCLERANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 497. Spec. 406. Syst. 497. Ludw. 798. Knawel, Rai. Hall. 186.

979. Scolymus.

Linn. Gen. 826. Spec. 813. Syst. 826. Ludw. 343. Mill. ii. 244. Tourn. tab. 273. Weinm. tab. 906.

980. SCOPARIA.

Linn. Gen. 134. Spec. 116. Syst. 134.

981. Scorpiurus.

Linn. Gen. 792. Spec. 744. Syst. 792. Ludw. 501. Scorpioides, Tourn. tab. 226. Mill. ii. 245.

982. SCORZONERA.

Linn. Gen. 811. Spec. 790. Syst. 811. Ludw. 341.

Scorzonera, Tourn. tab. 269. Hall. 757. Mill. ii. 246. Schæff.
A. 112.

SCORZONEROIDES. Vaill.

983. SCROPHULARIA.

Linn. Gen. 674. Spec. 619. Syst. 674. Blackw. tab. 86, 87.
Hall. 618. Ludw. 252. Mill. ii. 246. Schæff. A. 79. Tourn. tab. 74. Weinm. tab. 908, seq.

984. Scurrula.

Linn. Gen. 123. Spec. 110. Syst. 123.

985. SCUTELLARIA.

Linn. Gen. 653. Spec. 598. Syst. 653. Mill. iii. 261. Weinim. tab. 909. d.

CASSIDA. Tourn. tab. 84. Hall. 635. Ludw. 202. Mill. i. 180.

986. SECALE.

Linn. Gen. 92. Spec. 84. Syst. 92. Ludw. 826. Mill. ii, 248. Weinm. tab. 910.

987. SECURIDACA.

Linn. Gen. 763. Spec. 707. Syst. 763. Ludw. 507. Mill. ii. 248.

988. SEDUM.

Linn. Gen. 513. Spec. 430. Syst. 513. Ludw. 613.

SEDUM. Tourn. tab. 140. A, B, G, H, K, M. Blackw. tab. 366. Hall. 392. Mill. ii. 248. Schæff. A. 184. Weinm. tab. 911, seq.

Anacampseros. Tourn. Mill. i. 36. iii. 16.

989. SEGUIERIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1150. p. 1373. 1074.

990. SELAGO.

Linn. Gen. 687. Spec. 629. Syst. 687.

CAMPHORATA. Ludw. 765.

991. SELINUM.

Linn. Gen. 300. Spec. 244. Syst. 300. Hall, 443. Ludw. 665. Thysselinum. Tourn.

992. Sempervivum.

Linn. Gen. 538. Spec. 464. Syst. 538. Schæff. A. 263.

SEDI SPECIES. Tourn. tab. 140. C, E, I. Hall. 392. Ludw. 613.

993. SENECIO.

Linn. Gen. 857. Spec. 866. Syst. 857.

Senecio. Tourn. tab. 260. Blackw. tab. 132. Hall. 730. Ludw. 303. Mill. ii. 252. iii. 263. Schæff. A. 120. Weinm. tab. 915. d, JACOBÆÆ SPECIES. Tourn. Mill. i. 445.

994. SERAPIAS.

Linn. Gen. 903. Spec. 949. Syst. 903.

Helleborine. Fourn. tab. 249. Hall. 274. Ludw. 699. Mill. i. 398. Weinm. tab. 567.

995. SERIPHIUM.

Linn. Gen. 894. Spec. 928. Syst. 894.

Helichrysoides. Vaill. Ludw. 305.

996. SERRATULA.

Linn. Gen. 831. Spec. 816. Syst. 831. Ludw. 318. Mill. ii. 255. Weinm. tab. 917.

997. SESAMUM.

Linn. Gen. 700. Spec. 634. Syst. 700. Ludw. 261. Mill. ii. 256. Weinm: tab. 918.

998. SESELL.

Linn. Gen. 322. Spec. 259. Syst. 322. Hall. 430. Ludw. 676. Mill. ii, 256. Weinm. tab. 918. d.

999. SESUVIUM.

Linn. Syst. No. 1143. p. 1371. 1058.

HALIMUM. Loefl.

1000. SHERARDIA.

Linn. Gen. 112. Spec. 102. Syst. 112. Hall. 457. Ludw. 13. Mill. ii. 257.

DILLENIA. Heist.

1001. SIBBALDIA.

Linn. Gen. 354. Spec. 284. Syst. 354. Hall. 342. Sibaldia. Ludw. 543.

1002, SIBTHORPIA.

Linn. Gen. 693. Spec. 631. Syst. 693.

1003. Sicyos.

Linn. Gen. 971. Spec. 1013. Syst. 971. Ludw. 857. Sicyoldes. Tourn. tab. 28. Mill. ii. 258. Bryonioides. Dill.

1004. SIDA.

Linn. Gen. 747. Spec. 683. Syst. 747.

MALVINDA. Dill. Ludw. 148.

ABUTILON. Tourn. tab. 25. Ludw. 153. Mill. iii. 6.

# 1005. SIDERITIS.

Linn. Gen. 632. Spec. 574. Syst. 632. Hall. 647. Ludw. 203.
 Mill. ii. 258. Schæff. A. 86. Tourn. tab. 90. Weinm. tab. 919.

### 1006. SIDEROXYLON.

Linn. Gen. 234. Spec. 192. Syst. 234. Hall. 647. Mill. ii. 258, iii. 265,

SIDEROXYLUM. Ludw. 85.

## 1007. SIGESBECKIA.

Linn. Gen. 873. Spec. 900. Syst. 873.

VERBESINA. Ludw. 314.

#### 1008. SILENE.

Lin. Gen. 503. Spec. 416. Syst. 503. Ludw. 573. Viscago. Dill. Hall. 373. 375.

# 1009. SILPHIUM.

Linn, Gen. 882. Spec. 919. Syst. 882, Ludw. 362. Mill. iii. 265. Asteriscus. Dill. Mill. iii. 30.

#### 1010. SINAPIS.

Linn. Gen. 735. Spec. 668. Syst. 735.

SINAPI. Tourn. tab. 112. Blackw. tab. 29. Hall. 553. Ludw. 408.Mill. ii. 262. iii. 266. Schæff. A. 150. Weinm. tab. 923.

# 1011. SIPHONANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 120. Spec. 109. Syst. 120. Ludw. 1011. Siphonanthemum. Amm.

# 1012. Sison.

Linn. Gen. 311. Spec. 252. Syst. 311. Ludw. 1034.

#### 1013. SISYMBIUM.

Linn. Gen. 728. Spec. 657. Syst. 7.28. Hall. 547. Ludw. 410. Mill. ii. 263. Tourn. tab. 109.

RADICULA. Dill.

#### 1014. SISYRINCHIUM.

Linn. Gen. 908. Spec. 954. Syst. 908. Mill. ii. 264. Bermudiana. Tourn. tab. 208. Ludw. 708. Mill. i. 119. iii. 38.

# 1015. SIUM.

Linn. Gen. 310. Spec. 251. Syst. 310.

SIUM. Tourn. tab. 162. Hall. 435. Ludw. 693. Mill. ii. 265. SISARUM. Tourn. tab. 163. Mill. ii. 263. Weinm. tab. 924. d.

# 1016. SLOANEA.

Linn. Gen. 582. Spec. 512. Syst. 582. Ludw. 802. SLOANA. Plum.

#### 1017. SMILAX.

Linn. Gen. 992. Spec. 1028. Syst. 992. Blackw. tab. 393. Ludw. 917. Mill. ii. 265. Tourn. tab. 421.

#### 1018. SMYRNIUM.

Linn. Gen. 325. Spec. 262. Syst. 325. Ludw. 689. Mill. ii. 267. Tourn. tab, 168, Weinm, tab. 926.

# 1019. SOLANDRA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1170. p. 1380. 1269.

#### 1020. SOLANUM.

Linn. Gen. 224. Spec. 184. Syst. 224. Ludw. 87.

Solanum. Tourn. tab. 62. Blackw. tab. 34. 107. Hall. 506.Mill. ii. 268. Schæff. A. 28. Weinm. tab. 927, seq.

Lycopersicon, Tourn. tab. 63. Blackw. tab. 133. Mill. i. 547.

Melongena. Tourn. tab. 65. Mill. ii. 40. iii. 192. Weinm. tab. 934.

#### 1021. SOLDANELLA.

Linn. Gen. 182. Spec. 144. Syst. 182. Hall. 488. Ludw. 52.
Mill. ii. 272. Schæff. A. 45. Tourn. tab. 16. Weinm. tab. 420.

#### 1022. SOLIDAGO.

Linn. Gen. 859. Spec. 878. Syst. 859. Hall. 729. Ludw. 353. Mill. jii. 268.

JACOBEE SPECIES. Tourn, Mill. i. 444.

VIRGA AUREA. Tourn. tab. 275. Blackw. tab. 169. Mill. ii. 398. iii. 289.

Doria. Dill. Mill. i. 275.

1023. Sonchus.

Linn. Gen. 813. Spec. 793. Syst. 813. Blackw. tab. 30. 130. Hall.752. Ludw. 338. Mill. ii. 272. Tourn. tab. 268. Weinm. tab. 938.

CREPIS. Vaill.

1024. SOPHORA.

Linn. Gen. 456. Spec. 373. Syst. 456. Ludw. 644.

1025. Sorbus.

Linn. Gen. 548. Spec. 477. Syst. 548. Blackw. tab. 173, 174.
Hall. 350. Ludw. 609. Mill. i. 281. Schæff. A. 197. Weinm.
tab. 941.

1026. Sparganium.

Linn. Gen. 925. Spec. 971. Syst. 925. Hall. 259. Ludw. 872. Tourn. tab. 302. Weinm. tab. 942.

1027. SPARTIUM.

Linn. Gen. 765. Spec. 708. Syst. 765.

GENISTA. Tourn. tab. 411. Blackw. tab. 244. Ludw. 634. Mill. i. 347. Weinm. tab. 532, seq.

1028. SPERGULA.

Linn. Gen. 519. Spec. 440. Syst. 519. Mill. ii. 285.

ALSINE. Hall. 387. Ludw. 569.

1029. SPERMACOCE.

Linn. Gen. 111. Spec. 102. Syst. 111. Ludw. 14.

1030. SPHERANTHUS.

Linn, Gen. 893. Spec. 927. Syst. 893. Ludw. 1030.

1031. SPHAGNUM.

Linn. Gen. 1051. Spec. 1106. Syst. 1051. Hall. 95. Ludw. 960.

1032. Spigelia.

Linn. Gen. 192. Spec. 149. Syst. 192. Ludw. 59.

ARAPABACA. Plum.

1033. Spinacia.

Linn. Gen. 986. Spec. 1027. Syst. 986. Blackw. tab. 49. Ludw. 929. Mill. ii. 286. Tourn. tab. 308. Weinm. tab. 946.

1034. SPIRÆA.

Linn. Gen. 554. Spec. 489. Syst. 554.

Spirra. Tourn. tab. 389. Ludw. 616. Mill. ii. 288. iii. 270. Weinm. tab. 947.

FILIPENDULA. Tourn, tab. 150. Hall. 306. Ludw. 741. Mill. i. 324. Weinm. tab. 509. c.

Ulmaria. Tourn. tab. 141. Ludw. 620. Mill. ii. 462. Weinm. tab. 918.

ARUNCUS. Linn. edit. prior. BARBA CAPRE. Tourn. tab. 141. Ludw. 916. Weinm. tab. 229.

1035. SPLACHNUM.

Linn. Gen. 1054. Spec. 1108. Syst. 1054.

1036. SPONDIAS.

Linn. Gen. 453. Spec. 371. Syst. No. 453. p. 1036. 1382. Ludw. 552.

Monbin. Plum. Mill. ii. 56.

1037. Spongia.

Linn. Gen. 1072. Spec. 1169. Syst. 1072. Ludw. 1002. Tourn. tab. 342.

BADIAGA. Buxb.

1038. STACHYS.

Linn. Gen. 638. Spec. 580. Syst. 638. Hall. 642. Ludw. 191. Stachys. Tourn. tab. 86. Mill. ii. 289. Weinm. tab. 948.

Galeopsis. Tourn. tab. 86. Blackw. tab. 84. Mill. i. 342. Weinm. tab. 529.

1039. STÆHELINA.

Linn. Gen. 844. Spec. 840. Syst. 844. Ludw. 319.

1040. STAPELIA.

Linn. Gen. 271. Spec. 217. Syst. 271. Ludw. 100, FRITILLARIACRASSA. Hortulanorum.

1041. STAPHYLEA.

Linn. Gen. 336. Spec. 270. Syst. 336.

STAPHYLODENDRON. Tourn. tab. 386. Hall. 423. Ludw. 531. Mill. i. 290. Weinm. tab. 816. b.

1042. STATICE.

Linn. Gen. 348. Spec. 274. Syst. 348.

STATICE. Tourn. tab. 177. Ludw. 540. Mill. ii. 302. iii. 271.
 LIMONIUM. Tourn. tab. 177. Ludw. 541. Mill. i. 518. Weinm. tab. 663.

1043. STELLARIA.

Linn. Gen. 504. Spec. 421. Syst. 504.

ALSINE. Tourn. tab. 126. Ludw. 569.

1044. STELLERA.

Linn. Gen. 439. Spec. 559. Syst. 439.

CHAMEIASME. Amm.

1045. STEMODIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1154. p. 1374. 1118.

STEMODIACRA. Brown.

1046. STERCULA.

Linn. Gen. 963. Spec. 1007. Syst. 963.

1047. STEWARTIA.

Linn. Gen. 758. Spec. 698. Syst. 758.

MELACHODENDRON. Mich.

1048. STIPA.

Linn. Gen. 84. Spec. 78. Syst. 84.

1049. STŒBE.

Linn. Gen. 839. Spec. 831. Syst. 839. Ludw. 304.

# 1050. STRATIOTES.

Linn. Gen. 607. Spec. 535. Syst. 607. Ludw. 388. Mill. iii. 272. Aloides. Boerh. Mill. i. 30. iii. 13.

#### 1051. STRYCHNOS.

Linn. Gen. 226. Spec. 189. Syst. 226. Ludw. 91. Nux Vonica. Offic. Blackw. tab. 395.

# 1052. STYRAX.

Linn. Gen. 527. Spec. 444. Syst. 527. Ludw. 159. Mill. ii. 305. Tourn. tab. 369. Weinm. tab. 953.

# 1053. SUBULARIA.

Linn. Gen. 716. Spec. 642. Syst. 716.

# 1054. SURIANA.

Linn. Gen. 353. Spec. 284. Syst. 353. Ludw. 542. Mill. ii. 307.

#### 1055. SWERTIA.

Linn. Gen. 284. Spec. 226. Syst. 284.

GENTIANA. Ludw. 97.

## 1056. Symphytum.

Linn. Gen. 170. Spec. 136. Syst. 170. Blackw. tab. 252. Hall. 514. Ludw. 35. Mill. ii. 307. Schæff. A. 38. Tourn. tab. 56. Weinm. tab. 958.

CONSOLIDA MAJOR. Off.

#### 1057. Syringa.

Linn. Gen. 22. Spec. 9. Syst. 22. Mill. ii. 308. Weinm. tab. 958, 959.

Lilac. Tourn. tab. 372. Ludw. 1. Mill. i. 507.

#### 1058. TABERNÆMONTANA.

Linh. Gen. 265. Spec. 210. Syst. 265. Ludw. 1019. Mill. ii, 309.

#### 1059. TAGETES.

Linn. Gen. 865. Spec. 887. Syst. 865. Ludw. 351. Mill. ii. 310.
Tourn. tab. 278. Weinm. tab. 960, seq.

#### 1060. TAMARINDUS.

Linn. Gen. 46. Spec. 34. Syst. 46. Blackw. tab. 201. 221. Ludw.
373. Mill. ii. 310. Tourn. tab. 445. Weinm. tab. 964.
TAMARINTHUS. Mill. ii. 310.

# 1061. TAMARIX.

Linn. Gen. 337. Spec. 270. Syst. 337.

TAMARISCUS. Tourn. Blackw. tab. 331. Hall. 419. Ludw. 518.
Mill. ii. 311. Schæff. A. 175. Weinni. tab. 965.

#### 1062. TAMUS.

Linn. Gen. 991. Spec. 1028. Syst. 991. TAMNUS. Tourn. tab. 28. Hall. 165. Ludw. 907. Mill. ii. 311.

#### 1063. TANACETUM.

Linn. Gen. 848. Spec. 843. Syst. 848. Hall. 693.

**T**ANACETUM. Tourn. tab. 261. Mill. ii. 312. Schæff. A. 106. Weinm. tab. 965.

**B**<sub>ALSAMITA</sub>. Vaill. Blackw. *tab.* 98. Mill. i. 101. iii. 35. Schæff. A. 107. Weinm. *tab.* 966.

# 1064. TARCHONANTHUS.

Linn. Gen. 846. Spec. 842. Syst. 846. Ludw. 320.

# 1065. TARGIONIA.

Linn. Gen. 1060. Spec. 1136. Syst. 1060. Ludw. 982.

#### 1066. TAXUS.

Linn. Gen. 1006. Spec. 1040. Syst. 1006. Hall. 146. Ludw. 935. Mill. ii. 313. Tourn. tab. 362. Weinm. tab. 961. a.

#### 1067. TELEPHIUM.

Linn. Gen. 339. Spec. 271. Syst. 339. Ludw. 517. Mill. ii. 316. Schæff. A. 184. Tourn. tab. 128. Weinm. tab. 967, seq.

#### 1068. Tetracera.

Linn. Gen. 604. Spec. 533. Syst. 604. Ludw. 807.

### 1069. Tetragonia.

Linn. Gen. 551. Spec. 480. Syst. 551. Ludw. 806. Tetragonocarpos. Boerh. Mill. ii. 319.

# 1070. Tetragonotheca.

Linn. Gen. 875. Spec. 903. Syst. 875. Ludw. 1029. Mill. iii. 274.

# 1071. TEUCRIUM.

Linn. Gen. 625. Spec. 562. Syst. 625. Ludw. 190.

TEUCRIUM. Tourn. tab. 90. Mill. ii. 319. Weinm. tab. 969.

Polium. Tourn. tab. 97. Mill. ii. 153. Weinm. tab. 822. e, f.

MARUM. Boerh. Blackw. tab. 47. Mill. ii. 12. Weinm. tab. 712. Chamædrys. Tourn. tab. 97. Blackw. tab. 180. Hall, 630. Mill.

i. 199. Schæff. A. 84. Weinm. tab. 361.

Снамжеттуs. Tourn. tab. 98. Mill. i. 202. Schæff. A. 85. Weinm. tab. 365.

Scordium. Rai. Mill. ii. 245. Schæff. A. 82. Salvia Agrestis. Blackw. tab. 9. Weinm. tab. 907. a.

# Iva. Dill.

#### 1072. THALIA.

Linn. Gen. 8. Spec. 1193. Syst. 8. Ludw. 1066. Cortusa. Plum.

#### 1073. THALICTRUM.

Linn. Gen. 617. Spec. 545. Syst. 617. Hall. 307. Ludw. 465.
Mill. ii. 321. Tourn. tab. 270. Weinm. tab. 971.

#### 1074. THAPSIA.

Linn. Gen. 323. Spec. 261. Syst. 323. Ludw. 659. Mill. ii. 322. Tourn. tab. 171. Weinm. tab. 972, a, b.

#### 1075. THEA.

Linn. Gen. 593. Spec. 515. Syst. 593. Blackw. tab. 351. Ludw. 735. Weinm. tab. 972. d.

#### 1076. THELIGONUM.

Linn. Gen. 947. Spec. 993. Syst. 947. CYNOCRAMBE. Tourn. tab. 485. Ludw. 887.

## 1077. THEOBROMA.

Linn. Gén. 806. Spec. 782. Syst. 806.

Cacao. Tourn. tab. 444. Blackw. tab. 378. Ludw. 604. Mill. i. 154. Weinm. tab. 277.

Guazuma. Plum. Ludw. 604. Mill. i, 385.

# 1078. Theophrasta.

Linn. Gen. 190. Spec. 149. Syst. 190. Ludw. 53. Eresia. Plum.

# 1079. THESIUM.

Linn. Gen. 258. Spec. 207. Syst. 258. Hall. 183. Ludw. 771. Linophyllum. Pont. Linosyris. Rupp.

#### 1080. THLASPI.

Linn. Gen. 719. Spec. 645. Syst. 719.

Thlaspi. Tourn. tab. 101. F, G, H, I, K. Blackw. tab. 68. Ludw. 418. Mill. ii. 329. Schæff. A. 140. Weinm. tab. 973, 974.

Bursa Pastoris. Tourn. tab. 103. Blackw. tab. 5. Ludw. 419. Mill. i. 151. Schæff A. 141. Weinm. tab. 274.

# 1081. THUIA.

Linn. Gen. 957. Spec. 1002. Syst. 957. Ludw. 876. Mill. ii. 332. iii. 276. Tourn. tab. 358.

Arbor VITE. Blackw. tab. 210.

#### 1082. THYMBRA.

Linn. Gen. 627. Spec. 569. Syst. 627. Mill. ii. 333.

#### 1083. THYMUS.

Linn. Gen. 646. Spec. 590. Syst. 646. Hall. 654. Ludw. 210.

THYMUS. Tourn. tab. 93. Mill. ii. 336. Schæff. A. 74. Weinm.

Serpillum. Tourn. tab. 93. Mill. ii. 255. Schæff, A. 75. Weinm. tab. 916.

Acinos. Dill. Mill. i. 17.

Mastichina. Boerh.

1084. TIARELLA. Linn. Gen. 495. Spec. 405. Syst. 495.

1085. TILIA.

Linn. Gen. 587. Spec. 514. Syst. 587. Hall. 357. Ludw. 581.
Mill, ii. 336. Schæff. A. 191. Weinm. tab. 976.

1086. TILLEA.

Linn. Gen. 163. Spec. 128. Syst. 163. Ludw. 378.

1087. TILLANDSIA.

Linn. Gen. 357. Spec. 286. Syst. 357. Ludw. 115. CARAGUATA. Plum.

1088. TINUS.

Linn. Syst. No. 1133. p. 1367. 1010.

VOLKAMERIA. Brown.

1089. Toluifera.

Linn. Gen. 470. Spec. 384. Syst. 470. Ludw. 652.

1090. Tomex.

Linn. Gen. 140. Spec. 118. Syst. 140.

1091. TORDYLIUM.

Linn. Gen. 293. Spec. 293. Syst. 239. Hall. 448. Ludw. 663.
Mill. ii. 343. Tourn. tab. 170. Weinm. tab. 977.

1092. TORENIA.

Linn. Gen. 672. Spec. 619. Syst. 672.

1093. TORMENTILLA.

Linn. Gen. 560. Spec. 500. Syst. 560. Ludw. 464. Mill. ii. 344.
Schæff. A. 136. Tourn. tab. 153. Weinm. tab. 977. o.
POTENTILLA. Hall. 341.

1094. Tournefortia.

Linn. Gen. 176. Spec. 140. Syst. 176. Ludw. 80. PITTONIA. Plum. Mill. ii. 146.

1095. Tozzia.

Linn. Gen. 663. Spec. 607. Syst. 663. Hall. 609. Ludw. 233.

1096. Trachelium.

Linn. Gen. 204. Spec. 171. Syst. 204. Ludw. 64. Mill. ii. 345. Tourn. tab. 50.

1097. TRADESCANTIA.

Linn. Gen. 360. Spec. 288. Syst. 360.

Ернемевим. Tourn. tab. 193. Ludw. 379. Mill. i. 279.

1098. TRAGIA.

Linn. Gen. 930. Spec. 980. Syst. 930. Ludw. 849. Mill. ii. 348.

1099. TRAGOPOGON.

Linn, Gen. 810. Spec. 789. Syst. 810. Hall. 758. Ludw. 333. Mill. ii. 348. iii. 279. Weinm. tab. 978.

TRAGOPOGON. Tourn. tab. 270. BARBA HIRCI. Off. Schæff. A.

Tragopogonoides. Vaill.

1100. TRAPA.

Linn. Gen. 146. Spec. 120. Syst. 146. Ludw. 390.

TRIBULOIDES. Tourn. tab. 431. Hall. 468. TRIBULUS AQUATI-

1101. TREMELLA.

Linn. Gen. 1067. Spec. 1157. Syst. 1067.

1002, TREWIA.

Linn. Gen. 1104. Spec. 1193. Syst. 1104. Ludw. 803.

1103. TRIANTHEMA.

Linn. Gen. 278. Spec. 223. Syst. 278.

PORTULACASTRUM. Juss.

1104 TRIBULUS.

Linn. Gen. 476. Spec. 386. Syst. 476. Ludw. 557. Mill. ii. 350. Tourn. tab. 141. Weinm. tab. 979. a.

1105. Teichilia.

Linn. Syst. No. 1134. p. 1368. 1020.

1106. TRICHOMANES.

Linn. Gen. 1045. Spec. 1097. Syst. 1045. Ludw. 949. Mill. ii. 350. Schæff. A. 308.

1107. TRICHOSANTHES.

Linn. Gen. 966. Spec. 1008. Syst. 966.

ANGUINA. Mich.

1108. TRICHOSTEMA.

Linn. Gen. 652. Spec. 598. Syst. 652. Ludw. 207.

1109. TRIDAX.

Linn. Gen. 872. Spec. 900. Syst. 872. Ludw. 1028.

1110. TRIENTALIS.

Linn. Gen. 419. Spec. 344. Syst. 419. Ludw. 130.

1111. TRIFOLIUM.

Linn. Gen. 802. Spec. 764. Syst. 802. Ludw. 473.

TRIFOLIUM. Tourn. tab. 228. Blackw. tab. 20. Hall. 580. Mill. ii. 351. Schæff. A. 316. Weinm. tab. 979, seq. TRIPHYLLUM. Sigb.

TRIFOLIASTRUM. Mich.

Melilotus. Tourn. tab. 229. Blackw. tab. 80. 284. Hall. 587. Mill. ii. 30. Schæff. A. 167. Weinm. tab. 718.

LUPINASTER. Buxb.

TRIFOLIOIDES. Knaut. TRIPHYLLOIDES. Pont.

1112. TRIGLOCHIN.

Linn. Gen. 409. Spec. 338. Syst. 409. Hall. 258. Ludw. 383. Juncago. Tourn. tab. 142.

1113. TRIGONELLA.

Linn. Gen. 804. Spec. 776. Syst. 804. Ludw. 496. FŒNUM GRÆCUM. Tourn. tab. 270. Mill. i. 327. Schæff. A. 140. Weinm. tab. 514. a, b. 1114. TRILLIUM.

Linn. Gen. 412. Spec. 339. Syst. 412.

1115. TRIOPTERIS.

Linn. Gen. 510. Spec. 428. Syst. 510. Ludw. 799.

1116. TRIOSTEUM.

Linn. Gen. 211. Spec. 176. Syst. 211.

TRIOSTROSPERMUM. Dill. Ludw. 282. Mill. ii. 353.

1117. TRIPLARIS.

Linn. Syst. No. 1111. p. 1360. 881.

1118. TRIPSACUM.

Linn. Syst. No. 1167. p. 1379. 1261.

1119. TRITICUM.

Linn. Gen. 94. Spec. 85. Syst. 94. Blackw. tab. 40. Hall. 207.
Ludw. 827. Mill. ii. 354. Tourn. tab. 292, 293. Weinm. tab.
981.

1120. TRIUMFETTA.

Linn. Gen. 529. Spec. 444. Syst. 529. Ludw. 587. Mill. ii. 355.

1121. TROLLIUS.

Linn. Gen. 620. Spec. 556. Syst. 620.

Hellebroro-Ranunculus. Boerh. Ludw. 758. Weinm. tab. 569. d. Ranunculus Globosus. Rai.

1122. TROPÆOLUM.

Linn. Gen. 421. Spec. 345. Syst. 421. Schæff. A. 217.

CORDAMINDUM. Tourn. tab. 244.

Acriviola. Boerh. Ludw. 631, Mill. i. 18. iii. 9. Weinm. tab. 753.

1123. TROPHIS.

Linn, Syst. No. 1173, p. 1381, 1289.

1024. TULIPA.

Linn. Gen. 376. Spec. 305. Syst. 376. Ludw. 717. Mill. ii. 355.
Tourn. tab. 199, 200. Weinm. tab. 982, seq.

# 1125. TURNERA.

Linn. Gen. 338. Spec. 271. Syst. 338. Ludw. 537. Mill. ii. 362.

# 1126. Turritis.

Linn. Gen. 733. Spec. 666. Syst. 733. Hall. 560. Ludw. 413. Mill. ii. 362.

# 1127. Tussilago.

Linn. Gen. 856. Spec. 865. Syst. 856. Ludw. 301.

Tussilago. Tourn. tab. 276. Blackw. tab. 204. Mill. ii. 362. Weinm. tab. 999. Farfara. Schæff. A. 129.

PETASITES. Tourn. tab. 258. Blackw. tab. 222. Hall. 706. Mill. ii. 126. Schæff. A. 130. Weinm. tab. 805. b.

#### 1128. Турна.

Linn. Gen. 924. Spec. 971. Syst. 924. Hall. 260. Ludw. 873. Tourn. tab. 301.

#### 1129. VACCINIUM.

Linn. Gen. 434. Spec. 349. Syst. 434. Ludw. 134. Mill. iii. 284. Weinm. tab. 1000.

VITIS IDÆA. Tourn. tab. 377. Hall. 413. Mill. ii. 461.

Oxycoccus. Tourn. tab. 431. Hall. 413.

# 1130. VALANTIA.

Linn. Gen. 1019. Spec. 1051. Syst. 1019.

VALANTIA. Tourn.

CRUCIATA. Tourn. tab. 39. Ludw. 11. Mill. i. 247. Weinm. tab. 439. d, e.

#### 1131. VALERIANA.

Linn. Gen. 43. Spec. 31. Syst. 43. Weinm. tab. 1001, 1002.

Valeriana, Tourn. tab. 52. Blackw. tab. 250, 271. Hall. 662. Ludw. 184. Mill. ii. 365. Schæff, A. 54.

VALERIANELLA. Tourn. tab. 52. Hall. 666. Ludw. 185. Mill. ii. 365.

## 1132. VALLISNERIA.

Linn. Gen. 975. Spec. 1015. Syst. 975. Ludw. 901. Vallisneroides, Mich.

1133. VARRONIA.

Linn. Syst. 1118. Spec. 1363. 916.

1134. VATERIA.

Linn. Gen. 592. Spec. 515. Syst. 592. Ludw. 584.

1135. VELEZIA.

Linn. Gen. 403. Spec. 332. Syst. 403.

1136. VELLA.

Linn. Gen. 714. Spec. 641. Syst. 714. Ludw. 427. Mill. iii. 285.

1137. VERATRUM.

Linn. Gen. 1013. Spec. 1044. Syst. 1013. Hall. 298. Ludw. 731. Mill. ii. 384. Tourn. tab. 145.

Helleborus Albus. Rai. Blackw. tab. 74. Schæff. A. 253. Weinm. tab. 568.

1138. VERBASCUM.

Linn. Gen. 217. Spec. 177. Syst. 217. Hall. 509. Ludw. 274.
 Verbascum. Tourn. tab. 61. Blackw. tab. 3. Mill. ii. 385. Schæff.
 A. 88. Weinm. tab. 1003.

BLATTARIA. Tourn. Mill. i. 131. iii. 40. Weinm. tab. 245. 249.

1139. VERBENA.

Linn. Gen. 30. Spec. 18. Syst. 30. Hall. 662. Ludw. 222.
Verbena. Tourn. tab. 94. Blackw. tab. 41. Ludw. 222. Schæff.
A. 77. Weinm. tab. 1004.

SHERARDIA. Vaill.

BLAIRIA. Houst.

Kempfera. Houst.

1140. VERBESINA.

Linn. Gen. 874. Spec. 901. Syst. 874. Ludw. 314.

EUPATORIOPHALACRON. Dill. Mill. i. 303.

CERATOCEPHALOIDES. Vaill.

1141. VERONICA.

Linn. Gen. 25. Spec. 9. Syst. 25. Hall. 527. Ludw. 183.

VERONICA, Tourn. tab. 60. Blackw. tab. 134. Mill. ii. 387. Schæff.

A. 58. Weinm. tab. 1004, seq. Barnarota. Mich.

Beccabunga, Tourn. Blackw. tab. 48. Mill. i. 117. Schæff. A. 59. Weinm. tab. 233.

## 1142. VIBURNUM.

Linn. Gen. 332. Spec. 267. Syst. 332.

VIBURNUM. Tourn. tab. 377. Hall. 467. Ludw. 110. Mill. ii. 391. iii. 287. Weimn. tab. 1007, 1008.

TINUS. Tourn. tab. 377. Ludw. 108. Mill. ii. 337.

OPULUS. Tourn. tab. 376. Hall. 463. Ludw. 109. Mill. ii. 89.

# 1143. VICIA.

Linn. Gen. 782. Spec. 734. Syst. 782. Ludw. 486.

VICIA. Tourn. tab. 221. Hall. 597. Mill. ii. 393. Weinm. tab. 1009.

FABA. Tourn. tab. 212. Blackw. tab. 19. Mill. i. p. 307. p. 101. Schæff. A. 168, Weinm. tab. 500.

## 1144. VINCA.

Linn. Gen. 261. Spec. 209. Syst. 261.

Pervinca. Tourn. tab. 45. Blackw. tab. 59. Hall. 526. Ludw. 56. Mill. ii. 125. Schæff. A. 34. Weinin. tab. 1010.

#### 1145. Viola.

Linn, Gen. 898. Spec. 933. Syst. 898. Blackw. tab. 44, 45. Hall.
500. Ludw. 629. Mill. ii. 396. iii. 288. Schæff. A. 215.
Tourn. tab. 236. Weinm. tab. 1011.

# 1146. VISCUM.

Linn. Gen. 979. Spec. 1023. Syst. 979. Blackw. tab. 184. Hall. 162. Ludw. 877. Mill. ii. 400. Schæff. A. 270. Weinm. tab. 1013. b.

# 1147. VITEX.

Linn, Gen. 708. Spec. 938. Syst. 708. Black. tab. 139. Ludw. 262. Mill. ii. 401. Tourn. tab. 373.

Agnus Castus. Off. Schæff. A. 90. Weinm. tab. 30.

# 1148. VITIS.

Linn. Gen. 250. Spec. 202. Syst. 250. Blackw. tab. 153. Hall.
166. Ludw. 525. Mill. ii. 401. iii. 290. Schæff. A. 174. Tourn.
tab. 384. Weinm. tab. 1014, seq.

# 1149. ULEX.

Linn. Gen. 786. Spec. 741. Syst. 786. Ludw. 636. Mill. iii. 295. GENISTA-SPARTIUM, Tourn. tab. 412.

#### 1150. ULMUS.

Linn. Gen. 281. Spec. 225. Syst. 281. Hall. 167. Ludw. 780. Mill. ii. 462. Tourn. tab. 372. Weinm. tab. 1018. b.

# 1151. ULVA.

Linn. Gen. 1069. Spec. 1163. Syst. 1069. Ludw. 869.

# 1152. UNIOLA. .

Linn. Gen. 79. Spec. 71. Syst. 79. Ludw. 832.

# 1153. Volkameria.

Linn. Gen. 706. Spec. 637. Syst. 706. Ludw. 254.

Douglassia. Heist. Mill. ii, 276.

#### 1154. URENA.

Linn. Gen. 754. Spec. 692. Syst. 754. Ludw. 152. Mill. iii. 296.

#### 1155. URTICA.

Linn. Gen. 935. Spec. 983. Syst. 935. Blackw. tab. 12. 321.
Hall. 177. Ludw. 874. Mill. ii. 465. Schæff. A. 269. Weinm. tab. 1019, seq.

# 1156. UTRICULARIA.

Linn. Gen. 29. Spec. 18. Syst. 29.

LATIBULARIA. Vaill. Hall. 612. Ludw. 181.

## 1157. UVARIA.

Linn. Gen. 612. Spec. 536. Syst. 612.

#### 1158. UVULARIA.

Linn. Gen. 373. Spec. 304. Syst. 373. Ludw. 726. Schæff. A. 252.

1159. WACHENDORFIA. Linn. Syst. 1108. Spec. 1359. 864.

1160. WALTHERIA.

Linn. Gen. 741. Spec. 673. Syst. 741. Ludw. 519. Mill. iii. 300. Monospermalthæa. Isn.

1161. WEINMANNIANA. Linn. Syst. No. 1131. p. 1367. 1005.

1162. WINTERANA. Linn. Gen. No. 1140. No. 1370. 1045.

1163. XANTHIUM.

Linn. Gen. 937. Spec. 987. Syst. 937. Hall. 161. Ludw. 859.Mill. ii. 525. Tourn. tab. 252. Weinm. tab. 1021.

1164. XERANTHEMUM.

Linn. Gen. 851. Spec. 857. Syst. 851. Hall. 709. Weinm. tab. 1021.

XERANTHEMUM. Tourn. tab. 284. Ludw. 326. XERANTHEMOIDES. Dill.

1165. XIMENIA.

Linn. Gen. 1105. Spec. 1193. Syst. 1105. Ludw. 1067.

1166. XYLOPIA.

Linn. Syst. No. 1165. p. 1378. 1250.

1167. XYRRIS.

Linn. Gen. 59. Spec. 42. Syst. 59.

1168. Yucca.

Linn. Gen. 388. Spec. 319. Syst. 388. Ludw. 117. Mill. ii. 531. Weinm. tab. 1023.

CORDYLINE. Roy.

1169. Zannichellia.

Linn. Gen. 920. Spec. 969. Syst. 920.

Algoides. Vaill.

Aponogeton. Pont.

Graminifolia. Dill.

1170. ZANONIA.

Linn. Gen. 990. Spec. 1028. Syst. 990. Ludw. 905.

1171. ZANTHOXYLUM.

Linn. Gen. 335. Spec. 270. Syst. No. 335. p. 1290. Mill. iii. 309.

1172. ZEA.

Linn. Gen. 926. Spec. 971. Syst. 926. Mays. Tourn. tab. 303, 304, 305. Ludw. 870. Mill. ii. 22. iii. 182.

> 1173. ZINNIA. Linn. Syst. No. 1161. p. 1377, 1221.

> > 1174. ZIZANIA.

Linn. Gen. 942. Spec. 991. Syst. 942. Ludw. 899. Elymus. Mich.

1175. ZIZIPHORA.

Linn. Gen. 33. Spec. 21. Syst. 33. Ludw. 180. Mill. iii. 311.

1176. ZOSTERA.

Linn. Gen. 919. Spec. 968. Syst. 919.

ALGA. Rai.

RUPPIA. Act. Angl.

1177. ZYGOPHYLLUM.

Linn. Gen. 474. Spec. 385. Syst. 474.

FABAGO. Tourn. tab. 135. Ludw. 558. Mill. i. 308.

## TABLE III.

THE

# LINNÆAN GENERA,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,

WITH

### THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH NAMES;

AND ACCENTED.

With a Reference also to their Classes and Orders;

Abróma, Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order i. Pentandria Abrus, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria Acalýrha, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia Acanthus (Bear's Breech), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Acena, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia
Acer (Maple), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia
Achilléa (M.lfoil), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. sup.
Achras (Sapota), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia
Achyránthes, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia
Acnída, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria
Aconítum (Wolfsbane), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order iii. Trigy-

Acrostichum (Forked Fern), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Actæa (Herb Christopher), Class xviii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia Adansónia (Æthiopian Sourgourd), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Adélia, Class xxii. Dicecia, Order xii. Monadelphia

Adenanthéra (Bastard Flower-fence), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Adiántum (Maiden Hair), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Adónis (Bird's-eye), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia Adóxa (Tuberous Moschatel, or Hollow Root), Class viii. Octandria, Order iv. Tetragynia

Ægilops, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Ægiphila, Class iv. Tetrandria, order i. Monogynia

Ægopódium (Herb Gerard, Gout-wort, or wild Angelica), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Ægópricon, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandria

Æschynómene (Bastard sensitive Plant), Class vii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Æsculus (Horse Chestnut), Class vii. Heptandria, Order i. Monogynia

Æthúsa (Lesser Hemlock), or Fool's Parsley, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Agáricus, Agaric, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Agáve (American Aloë), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Agératum (Bastard Hemp Agrimony), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqu.

Agrimónia (Agrimony), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order ii. Digynia Agrostémma (Campion, or wild Lichnis), Class x. Decandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Agróstis (Bent Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Agynéja, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ii. Gynandria

Aira (Hair Grass), Class xi. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Aitoma, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order viii. Octandria

Ajuga (Bugle), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Gymnosperma

Aizoon, Class xii. Icosandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Albúca, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Alcea (Hollyhock, or Rose Mallow), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria Alchemilla (Ladies' Mantle), Classiv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aldrovánda, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Alétris (Bastard Aloë), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Alisma (Water Plantain), Classvi. Hexandria, Order v. Polygynia

Allamánda, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Alliónia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Allium (Garlic), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogymia

Allophýllus, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aloë, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Alopecurus (Foxtail Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Alpínia, Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Alsíne (Chickweed), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Alstónia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Alstrœméria, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Althæa (Marshmallow), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Alýssum (Madwort), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Silicul. Amaránthus (Amaranth, or Flower-gentle), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Amarýllis (Lily Daffodil), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogy.

Ambrósia, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Ambrosína, Class xx. Gynandria, Order ix. Polyandria

Améllus, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Amethystéa, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ammánnia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ammi (Bishop's Weed), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Amumum (Ginger), Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Amórpha (Bastard Indigo), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Amýgdalus (Almond, or Peach), Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogynia

Amyris, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Anábasis (Berry-bearing Glasswort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Anacárdium (Cashew Nut), Class ix. Enneandria, Order i. Monogynia

Anacýclus, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Anagáilis (Pimpernei), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Anágyris (Stinking Bean Trefoil), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Anastática (Rose of Jericho), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliculosa

Anchúsa (Bugloss), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ancistrum, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Andráchne (Bastard Orpine), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ii. Gynandria

Andrómeda (Marsh Cistus), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Andropógon, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Andrósace, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Andrýala (Downy Sow-thistle), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqu.

Anemóne (Wind Flower), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Poly-gynia

Anéthum (Dill), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Angélica Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Angúria, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ii, Diandria

Annóna (Custard Apple), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Anthemis (Chamomile), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Anthéricum (Spider-wort), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Anthistíria, Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Anthóceros, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ

Anthospérmum (Amber Tree), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia

Anthoxánthum (Vernal Grass), Class ii. Diandria, Order ii. Digynia Antholiza, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Anthýllis (Kidney Vetch, or Lady's Finger), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Antichórus, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Andidésma, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Antirrhínum (Snap-dragon, or Calf's-snout), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Apáctis, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aphanes (Parsley-piert), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order ii. Digynia

Aphyllánthes, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aphytéia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order i. Triandria

Apium (Parsley), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Aplúda, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia.

Apócynum (Dog's-bane), Class v. Pentandria, O der ii. Digynia

Aponogéton, Class vii. Heptandria, Order iv. Tetragynia

Aquártia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aquilégia (Columbine,) Class xiii. Polyandria, Order v. Pentagyn.

Aquilícia, Class'v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Arábis (Bastard Tower Mustard), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Aráchis (Ground Nut), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria Arália (Berry-bearing Angelica), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Arbutus (Strawberry-tree), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogyn. Arctium (Burdock), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqu.

Arctopus, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia

Arctótis, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polyg. necessaria

Arduína (Bastard Lycium), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aréca (Areca Nut), Appendix, Palmæ

Arenária (Sea Chickweed), Class x. Decandria, Order iii, Trigynia

Arethúsa, Class xx. Gynandria, Order i. Diandria

Arétia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Argemóne (Prickly Poppy), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Árgophýllum, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aristída, Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Aristótelia, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aristolóchia (Birthwort), Class xx. Gynandria, Order v. Hexand.

Arnica, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Artédia, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Artemísia (Mugwort), Class xix. Syngenesia, Orderii. Polyg. sup.

Artocárpus, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandrís

Arum (Wake Robin, or Cuckoo Pint), Class xx. Gynandria, Order ix. Polyandria

Arúndo (Reed), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Asárum (Asarabacca), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogy.

Asclépias (Swallow-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Ascyrum (St. Peter's-wort), Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order iii. Polyandria

Aspálathus (African Broom), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Aspáragus (Asparagus), or Sperge, Class v. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Asperúgo (Wild Buglos, or Goose Grass), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aspérula (Woodroof), Class iv. Tetrandia, Order i. Monogynia Asphódelus (Asphodel, or King's Spear), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Asplénium (Spleen-wort, or Milt-waste), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Aster (Star-wort), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Astrágalus (Liquorice Vetch, or Milk Vetch), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Astrántia (Black Masterwort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Astrónium, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Athamanta (Spignel), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Athanásia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Atráctylis (Distaff Thistle), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Atrágene, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Atrapháxis, Class vi. Hexandria, Order ii. Digynia

Atriplex (Orach), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia

Atropa (Deadly Nightshade), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Aucúba, Class xxii. Monœcia, Order iv. Tetrandria

Avéna (Oats), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Avérrhoa, Class x. Decandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Avicénnia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma Axýris, Class xxii. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria Ayénia, Class xx. Gynandria, Order iv. Pentandria Azálea (American upright Honeysuckle), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

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Báccharis (Plowman's Spikenard), Class xix. Syngenesia, Orderii. Polyg. super.

Bæckéa, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia Ballóta (Black Horehound), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Baltimóra, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polyg. necess.

Banistéria, Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Bánksia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Barléria Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Barnadésia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Pol. æqualis

Barringtónia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Bártsia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Basélla (Malabar Nightshade), Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Bássia, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Bátis, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order iv. Tetrandria

Bauhínia (Mountain Ebony), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Befária, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Begónia, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order vii. Polyandria

Béllium, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polygamia super.

Béllis (Daisy), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polygamia super.

Bellónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Bérberis (Berberry, or Piperidge Bush), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Bérgia, Class x. Decandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Besléria, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Béta (Beet), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Betónica (Betony), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosper.

Bétula (Birch), Class xxi. Moncecia, Order iii. Triandria

Bidens (Water Hemp Agrim.), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqual.

Bignónia (Trumpet Flower), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Biscutélla (Buckler Mustard), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliculosa

Bisérrula, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Bíxa (Anotta), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Bládhia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Blakéa, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Blásia, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ

Blæria, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Bléchnum, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Blítum (Strawberry Spinach, or Blite), Class i. Monandria, Order ii. Digynia

Bobártia, Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Boccónia, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Boerháavia (American Hog-weed), Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Bolétus, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Bómbax (Silk Cotton Tree), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii.
Polyandria

Bóntia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Borássus, Appendix, Palma

Borbónia, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Borágo (Borrage), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Boséa (Yerva-mora, or Golden-rod Tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Brabéium (African Almond), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Brássica (Cabbage), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Bráthys, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Briza (Quaking Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Bromélia (Ananas, or Pine Apple), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Brómus (Brome Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia Brossæa, Appendix, Palmæ

Browállia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Brownéa, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order v. Enneandria Brunélla.

Brúnia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Brunsfélsia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Brucea, Class xxii. Dicecia, Order iv. Tetrandria

Bryónia (Bryony), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order x. Syngenesia

Bryum, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order ii. Musci

Búbon (Macedonian Parsley), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Bucida, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Buchnéra, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Buddléia, Class xv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Bufónia, Classiv. Tetrandria, Order ii. Digynia

Bulbocódium, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Bumálda, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Búnias, Class iv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Búnium (Pig-nut, or Earth-nut), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Buphthálmum (Ox-eye), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Bupleurum (Hare's Ear), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Burmánnia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Burséra, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Bútomus (Flowering Rush, or Water Gladiolus), Class ix. Enneandria, Order vi. Hexagynia

Buxbáumia, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order ii. Musci

Búxus (Box Tree), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iv. Tefrandria

Býssus, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ

Buttnéria, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

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Cacália (Alpine Colt's-foot), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqu.

Cáctus (Melon Thistle), Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cáchrys, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cæsalpinia (Brasiletto), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Caléa, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqual.

Caléndula (Marygold), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polyg. neces.

Cálamus, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Calceolária, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Calycánthus (Virginian All-spice), Class xii. Icosandria, Order v. Polygynia

Cálla (African Arum), Class xx. Gynandria, Order ix. Polyandria Callicárpa (Johnsonia), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Calligonum, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order ii. Digynia

Callísia, Class iv. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Callitriche (Star-headed Water Chickweed), Class i. Monandria, Order ii. Digynia

Calódendrum, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Calophýllum, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cáltha (Marsh Marygold), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polyandria

Cambógia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Caméllia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Camerária, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Campánula (Bell-flower), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Mono-gynia

Camocládia, Class iv. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Camphorósma, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Canarina, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Canárium, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Canélla, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cánna (Indian Flowering Reed), Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monandria

Cánnabis (Hemp), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Capparis (Caper Bush), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Caprária, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Cápsicum (Guinea Pepper), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogy.

Capúra, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cardamine (Lady's Smock), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Cardiospérmum (Heart Pea), Class viii. Octandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Cárduus (Thistle), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqual.

Cárex, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Carica (Papaw), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order ix. Decandria

Carissa, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Carlina (Carline Thistle), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Carolinéa, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Caróxylon, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Carpésium, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Cárpinus (Hornbeam), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order 8. Polyandria

Cárthamus (Bastard Saffron), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Cárum (Carui, or Carraway), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Caryocar, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order iv. Tetragynia

Caryophýllus (Clove Tree), Class xiii. Polyandria. Order i. Monogynia

Carýota, Appendix, Palmæ

Cassia (Wild Senna), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cássine (Hottentot Cherry), Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Cassýt, Class ix. Enneandria, Order i. Monogynia

Castilléia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Casuarína, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandria

Catananche (Candy Lion's Foot), Class xix. Syngenesia, Orderi. Polyg. æqualis

Catesbæa (Lily Thorn), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Catúrus, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Caúcalis (Bastard Parsley), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digyn-

Ceanóthus (New Jersey Tea), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cecrópia, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order ii. Diandria

Cedréla, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Celástrus (Staff Tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Celósia (Cock's-comb), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Célsia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Céltis (Nettle Tree), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Cénchrus, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Centauréa (Centaury), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iii. Polyg. frustr.

Centélla, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iv. Tetrandria

Centúnculus, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cephalánthus (Button Wood), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cerástium (Mouse-ear Chickweed), Class x. Decandria, Order iv. Pentagynia

Ceratocárpus, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandria

Ceratónia (Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Polyœcia

Ceratophýllum (Horned Pond Weed), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria

Cérbera, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cércis (Judas Tree), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cerinthe (Honey-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Ceropégia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cestrum (Bastard Jasmine), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Chærophýllum (Wild Chervil), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Chalcás, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Chamærops (Dwarf-palm, or Palmeto), Appendix, Palmæ

Chamira, Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Chára, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandria

Cheiranthus (Stock July Flower), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Chelidónium (Celendine), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia Chelone, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Chenólea, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Chenopódium (Goose-foot, or Wild Orach), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cherléria, Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Chiocócca, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Chionánthus (Snow-drop Tree, or Fringe Tree), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Chirónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Chlóra, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Chondrilla (Gum Succory), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Chrysánthemum (Corn Marygold), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Chrýsitrix, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia

Chrysobálanus (Cocoa Plumb), Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogynia

Chrysócoma (Golden Locks), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Chrysógonum, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Chrysophýllum (Star Apple), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Chrysosplénium (Golden Saxifrage), Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cicca, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iv. Tetrandria

Cicer (Chich Peas), Class. xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Chichórium (Succory, or Endive), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Cicúta (Water Hemlock), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cimicífuga, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order iv. Tetragynia

Chinchóna, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cinna, Class i. Monandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cinerária (Sky-flower), Class xix. Synge, Order ii. Polyg. sup.

Circæa (Enchanter's Nightshade), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cissámpelos, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xii. Monadelphia

Cissus, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cístus (Rock Rose), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Citharóxylon (Fiddle Wood), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Citrus (Citron), Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order ii. Icosandria

Cláthrus, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Clavária, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Claytónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Clématis (Virgin's Bower), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polyandria

Cléome (Bastard Mustard), Class xv: Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Cleónia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Clerodéndrum, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Clibádium, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Cléthra, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cleyera, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cliffortia, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xi. Polyandria

Clinopódium (Field Basil), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Clitória, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Clusia (Balsam Tree), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Clútia, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xiv. Gynandria

Clypéola (Treacle Mustard), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliculosa

Cneórum (Widow Wail), Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogyn.
 Cnícus (Blessed Thistle), Class x. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg.
 æqualis

Cochleária (Scurvy-grass, or Spoon-wort), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Silículosa

Cocos (Cocoa-Nut), Palmæ

Códia, Class viii. Octandria, Order ii. Digynia

Coccóloba, Class viii. Octandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Códon, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cofféa (Coffee-Tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Coix (Job's Tears), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria Cólchicum (Meadow Saffron), Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Coldénia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order iii. Tetragynia

Collinsonia, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Columnéa, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Colútea (Bladder Senna), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Der candria

Cómarum (Marsh Cinquefoil), Class xii. Icosandria, Order v. Polygynia

Combrétum, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cométes, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Commelina, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Commersónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Comocládia, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Conférva, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ

Coníum (Hemlock), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cónnarus, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Conocárpus (Button-Tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Convallária (Lily of the Valley), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Convólvulus (Bind Weed), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Conyza (Flea-bane), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iii. Polyg. frustr.

Copáifera, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Coprósma, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Corchorus (Jew's Mallow), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Córdia (Sibestan), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Coreópsis (Tick-seeded Sun-flower), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iii. Polyg. frustr.

Coriándrum (Coriander), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia Coriária (Myrtle-leaved Sumach), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order ix. Decandria

Córis (Heathlow Pine), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Corispérmum (Tick-seed), Class i. Monandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cornucópiæ, Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Córnus (Dog-wood, or Cornelian Cherry), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cornútia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Coronilla (Jointed-poded Coluta), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Corrigiola, Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Cortúsa (Bear's-ear Sanicle), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Córylus (Hazel, or Nut-tree), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria

Corýmbium, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order vi. Monogynia

Corynocárpus, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogamia

Corýpha, Palmæ

Cóstus, Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cótula, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. superfl.

Cotylédon (Navel-wort), Class x. Decandria, Qrder iv. Pentagynia

Crámbe (Sea Cabbage), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Craméria, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Craneolária, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Crássula (Lesser Orpine), Class v. Pentandria, Order v. Pentagyn.

Cratægus (Wild Service), Class xii. Icosandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cratæva (Garlic Pear), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogyn. Crépis (Bastard Hawk-weed), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Crescéntia (Calabash Tree), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Créssa, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Crinum (Asphodel Lily), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Crithmum (Samphire), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Crócus (Saffron), Classiii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Crotalária, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Cróton (Tallow-Tree, or Bastard Ricinus), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Crucianélla (Petty Madder), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cruzita, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cucúbalus (Berry-bearing Chickweed), Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Cúcumis (Cucumber), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order x. Syngenesia

Cucúrbita (Gourd), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order x. Syngenesia

Cumínum (Cumin), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cuníla, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cunónia, Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cupánia, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Cupréssus (Cypress), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix., Monadelph.

Curatélla, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order ii. Digynia

Curcúma (Turmerick), Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cuscuta (Dodder), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cussónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cyanélla, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cýcas (Sego Palm), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Cýclamen (Sow-bread), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Cymbária, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Cynánchum, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cýnara (Artichoke), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqu.

Cynoglóssum (Hound's Tongue), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cynométra, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cynomórium, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandria

Cynosúrus (Dog's-tail Grass), Class v. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Cyperus (English Galingale), Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cypripédium (Lady's Slipper), Class xx. Gynandria, Order ii. Diandria

Cyrilla, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Cýtinus, Class xx. Gynandria, Order viii. Dodecandria

Cýtisus (Base-Tree Trefoil), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

#### D

Dáctylis (Cock's-foot Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order fi. Digynia

Dáis, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dalbérgia, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iii. Octandria

Dalechámpia, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Dáphne (Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel), Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Datísca (Bastard Hemp), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order x. Dodecand.

Datúra (Thorn Apple), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dáucus (Carrot), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Decumária, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Delíma, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Delphínium (Larkspur), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order iii. Trigya.

Dentária (Tooth-wort), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Deutzia, Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Diálium, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dianthéra, Class ii. Diandria, Orderi. Monogynia

Diánthus (Pink, or Carnation), Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

Diapénsia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dictámnus (Fraxinella, or White Dittany), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Didelta, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iii. Polyg. frustr.

Digitalis (Fox-glove), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angio-sperma

Dilatris, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dillénia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Diódia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dionæa (Venus's Fly-trap), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dioscoréa, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order vi. Hexandria

Diósma (African Spirea), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Diospýrus (Indian Date Plum), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia

Dirca (Leather-wood), Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Dípsacus (Teazel), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dísa, Class xx. Gynandria, Order ii. Diandria

Disándra, Class vii. Heptandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dodártia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Dódecas, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dodecátheon Meadia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dodonæa, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dólichos, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Doræna, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dombeya, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Dorónicum (Leopard's Bane), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Dorsténia (Contrayerva), Class xv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogyn. Drába (Whitlow Grass), Class xvi. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliquosa

Dracæna, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Dracocéphalum (Dragon's Head), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Dracóntium (Dragons), Class xx. Gynandria, Order ix. Polyandria

Drósera (Sun-dew), Class v. Pentandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Dryandra, Class xvii. Monadelphia, Order v. Enneandria

Drýas, Class xii. Icosandria, Order v. Polygynia

Drýpis, Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Duránta, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Dúrio, Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order iii. Polyandria

Duróia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

#### $\mathbf{E}$

Ebenus (Ebony of Crete), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria Echinophora (Prickly Parsnip), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Echinops (Globe Thistle), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order v. Polygamia segregata

Echites, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Echium (Viper's Bugloss), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogy.

Eclipta, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Ehrhárta, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ehrétia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ekebergia, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Elæagnus (Wild Olive), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Elæocarpus, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Eláis, Palmæ

Elaiodendron, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Elate, Palmæ

Elatérium, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandria

Elatine (Water-wort), Class viii. Octandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Elephántopus (Elephant's Foot), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order v. Polygamia segregata

Ellísia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Elymus, Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Embothrium, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Empetrum (Black-berried Heath, or Crow-berries), Class xxii.

Diœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Epácris, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ephedra (Shrubby Horse-tail), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xii. Monadelphia

Epidéndrum (Vanilla, or Vanelloe), Class xx. Gynandria, Order iv. Diandria

Epigæa (Trailing Arbutus), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Epilóbium (Willow Herb, or French Willow), Class viii. Qetandria, Order i. Monogynia

Epimédium (Barren-wort), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Equisétum (Horse-tail), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices. Eránthemum, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia Erica (Heath), Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Erigeron, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Erinus, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Eriocáulon, Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Eriocéphalus, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polyg. neces.

Erióphorum, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Erithalis, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ervum (Bitter Vetch), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandr.

Erýngium (Eryngo, or Sea Holly), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Erysimum (Hedge Mustard), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Erythrina (Coral-tree), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Erythrónium (Dog's-tooth Violet), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Erythóxylon, Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Escallónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ethúlia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Eucléa, Class xxii Diœcia, Order x. Dodecandria

Eugénia, Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogynia

Evólvulus, Class v. Pentandria, Order iv. Tetragynia

Euónymus (Spindle-tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Eupatórium (Hemp Agrimony), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Euphórbia (Burning Thorny Plant, or Spurge), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Euphrásia (Eyebright), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Eurya, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia Exacum, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia Excecária, Class xxii. Diecia, Order iii. Triandria

F

Fagára, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia Fagónia, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia Fágus (Beech), Class xxii. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria
Falkía, Class vi. Hexandria, Order ii. Digynia
Férula (Fennel Giant), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia
Ferrária, Class xx. Gynandria, Order iii. Triandria
Festúca (Fescue Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia
Fevíllea, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria
Ficus (Fig), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order v. Polyœcia
Filágo (CottonWeed), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polygamia necessaria

Flacourtia, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xii. Icosandria Flagellária, Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia Fontinális (Water Moss), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order ii. Musci

Forskohléa, Class x. Decandria, Order iv. Pentagynia
Fórstera, Class xx. Gynandria, Order ii. Diandria
Fothergílla, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order ii. Digynia
Fragária (Strawberry), Class xiii. Icosandria, Order v. Polygyn.
Frankénia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia
Fráxinus (Ash), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia
Fritillária (Fritillary), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia
Fúchsia, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia
Fúcus (Wrack, or SeaWeed), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii.
Algæ

Fuiréna, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia Fumária (Fumitory), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order ii. Hexandria Fúsanus, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

G

Ghínia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order ii. Digynia
Galánthus (Snow-drop), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogyn.
Gálax, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia
Galaxia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order i. Triandria
Galéga (Goat's Rue), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandr.
Galénia, Class viii. Octandria, Order ii. Digynia
Galeópsis (Hedge Nettle), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Gálium (Lady's Bed-straw), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Galopina, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order ii. Digynia

Garcínia, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Gardénia (Cape Jasmine), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Garidélla (Fennel-Flower of Crete), Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Gaulthéria, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Gáura (Virginian Loosestrife), Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Génipa, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Genista (Single-seeded Broom), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Orderiv.

Decandria

Gentiána (Gentian, or Fell-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Geoffróya, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Geránium (Crane's Bill), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Gerárdia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Geropógon, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Gesnéria, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Gethýllis, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Géum (Aven's, or Herb Bennet), Class xii. Icosandria, Order v. Polygynia

Ginóra, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ginkgo, Planta Obscura.

Gisékia, Class v. Pentandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Glabrária, Class xiii. Polyadelphia, Order iii. Polyandria

Gladíolus (Corn Flag), Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Glaúx (Sea Milk-wort, or Black Salt-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Glecóma (Ground Ivy, or Gill), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Gledítsia (Three-thorned Acacia), Cluss xxiii. Polygamia, Orderii. Diœcia

Glinus, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Glóbba, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia.

Globulária (Blue Daisy), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Gloriósa (Superb Lily), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Glúta, Class xx. Gynandria, Order v. Pentandria

Glýcine (Carolina Kidney-bean Tree), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Glycyrrhiza (Liquorice), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Gmelina, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Gnaphálium (Cudweed), 'Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Gnétum, Class xxii. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Gnidia, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Gomózia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order ii. Digynia

Gomphréna (Globe Amaranth), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Gonocárpus, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Gordónia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Gortéria, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iii. Polyg. frustr,

Gossýpium (Cotton), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Gouánia, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Gratíola (Hedge Hyssop), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Gréwia, Class xx. Gynandria, Order ix. Polyandria

Grías, Class xiii. Polyandria, Class i. Monogynia

Griélum, Class x. Decandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Grisléa, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Gronóvia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Gúajacum (Lignum Vitæ), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Guaréa, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Guettárda, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order vii. Heptandria

Guilandína (Bonduc, or Nickar-tree), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Gundélia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order v. Polygamia segregata

Gúnnera, Class xx. Gynandria, Order i. Diandria

Gustávia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Gypsóphila, Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

#### · H

Hæmánthus (Blood Flower), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hæmatóxylum (Logwood), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Halésia, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Haléria (African Fly-honeysuckle), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Halóragis, Class viii. Octandria, Order iv. Tetragynia

Hamamélis (Witch Hazel), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order ii. Digyn,

Haméllia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hartógia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hasselquistia, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Hebénstrétia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Hédera (Ivy), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hedycárya, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xi. Polyandria

Hedyótis, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hedýsarum (French Honeysuckle), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Heistéria, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Helénium (Bastard Sunflower), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Heliánthus (Sunflower), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iii. Polyg. frustr.

Helicónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Helictéres (Skrew Tree), Class xx. Gynandria, Order vii. Decandria

Heliocárpus, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order ii. Digynia

Helióphila, Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Heliotrópium (Turn-sole), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Helónias, Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Hellebórus (Black Hellebore), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Helvélla, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Hemerocállis (Day Lily, or Lily Asphodel), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Y 2

Hemionitis (Mule's Fern), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Hemiméris, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Heracléum (Cow Parsnep), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Hermánnia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order ii. Pentandria

Hérmas, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Hernándia (Jack in a Box), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Herniária (Rupture Wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia Hésperis (Dame's Violet, Rocket, or Queen's July Flower), Class xvi. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Heuchéra, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Hibíscus (Althea Frutex, or Syrian Mallow), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Hierácium (Hawk-weed), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Híllia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Híppia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polygamia necessaria

Hippocratéa, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hippocrépis (Horseshoe Vetch), Class xvii. Diadelphía, Order iv. Decandria

Hippómane (Manchineel), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Hippóphaë (Sea Buckthorn), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order iv. Tetrandia

Hippúris, Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hiræa, Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Hirtélla, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hólcus (Indian Millet), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Holósteum, Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Hopéa, Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order iii. Polyandria

Hórdeum (Barley), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Hormínum (Pyrenæan Clary), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Hottónia (Water Milfoil, or Water Violet), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hovénia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Houstónia, Class iv. Tetrandia, Order i. Monogynia
Houtuynia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia
Hudsónia, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia
Hugónia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order iv. Decandria
Húmulus (Hop), Class xxii Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria
Húra (Sand-box Tree), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Hyacinthus (Hyacinth), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogyn. Hýdnum, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Hydrángea, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hydrástis (Yellow Root), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Hydrócharis (Frog's-bit), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order viii. Enneandria

Hydrocótyle (Water Navel-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Hydrólea, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia Hydrophýlax, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hydrophýllum (Water Leaf), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hymenæa (Locust-tree, or Courbaril), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Hyobánche, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma Hyoscýamus (Henbane), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn. Hyóseris, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Hypécoum, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order ii. Digynia

Hypericum (St. John's Wort), Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order iii. Polyadria

Hýpnum, *Class* xxi. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci Hypochæris, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqualis Hypóxis, *Class* vi. Hexandria, *Order* i. Monogynia Hyssópus (Hyssop), *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* i. Gymnosper.

Ι

Jacquinia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Jambolífera, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia Jasione (Sheep Scabious), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order vi. Monogynia

Jasmínum (Jasmine), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia Játropha (Cassava), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelph. Iberis (Candy Tuft, or Sciatic Cress), Class iv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliculosa

Ignátia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Ilex (Holly), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order iii. Tetragynia Illecébrum (Mountain Knot Grass), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Illicium, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia Impátiens (Balsam, or Female Balsamine), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order vi. Monogamia

Imperatória (Master-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia Indigófera (Indigo), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria Inocárpus, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia Inula (Elacampane), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super. Ipomœa (Quamoclit), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Irésine, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria Iris (Flower de Luce), Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia Isátis (Woad), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa Ischæmum, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia Isnárdia, Class xiv. Tetrandria, Order i, Monogynia Isóëtis, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices Isopýrum, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia Itea, Cass v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Iva (Jesuits' Bark Tree), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order v. Pentand. Júglans (Wallnut), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria Júncus (Rush), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia Jungermánnia, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ Júngia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order v. Polyg. segreg. Juniperus (Juniper), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xii. Monadelph. Jussieua, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia Justicia (Malabar Nut), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia Ixia, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia Ixora, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

#### K

Kálmia (Dwarf American Laurel), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Kæmpféria, Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia Kiggelária, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order ix. Decandria Kleinhóvia, Class xx. Gynandria, Order vii. Decandria Knáutia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia Knóxia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order ii. Monogynia Kænígia, Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia Krameria, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia Kúhnia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Kyllinga, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

### L

Lachenália, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia
Lachnæa, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia
Lactúca (Lettuce), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqu.
Lætia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia
Lagerstræmia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia
Lagecia (Bastard Cumin), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.
Lagúrus (Hare's-tail Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digyn.
Lámium (Dead Nettle, or Archangel), Class xiv. Didynamia,
Order i. Gymnosperma

Lántana (American Viburnum), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Lápsana (Nipple-wort), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Laserpitium (Laser-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digyn. Lathræa, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Lathýrus (Chichling Vetch), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Lavéndula (Lavender), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosp. Lavatéra, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria Laugéria, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Láurus (Bay), Class ix. Enneandria, Order i. Monogynia Lawsónia, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Leéa, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Lechéa, Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Lécythis, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Lédum (Marsh Cistus, or Wild Rosemary), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Lémna (Duck Meat), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ii. Diandria

Leóntice (Lion's Leaf), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Leóntodon (Dandelion), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqualis

Leonúrus (Lion's Tail), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosp. Lepídium (Dittander, or Pepper-wort), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliculosa

Lerchéa, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order ii. Pentandria

Leucójum (Greater Snow-drop), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Leyséra, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Lichen (Liver-wort), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ

Licuala, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ligústicum (Lovage), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Ligústrum (Privet), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Lílium (Lily), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Liméum, Class vii. Heptandria, Order ii. Digynia

Limodórum, Class xx. Gynandria, Order i. Diandria

Limónia, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Limosélla (Least Water Plantain), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Lindérņia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Lincónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Lindera, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Linnæa, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Línum (Flax), Class v. Pentandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Lipária, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Lippia, *Class* xiv. Didynamia, *Order* ii. Angiosperma Iygynia

Liquidámber (Sweet Gum), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii-Polyandria

Liriodéndrum (Tulip Tree), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Po-Lisiánthus, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Lithospérmum (Gromwell), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Littorélla, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iv. Tetrandria

Lobélia (Cardinal Flower), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order vi. Monogamia

Læflingia, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Lœsélia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Lolium (Darnel, or Rye-grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Lonchitis (Rough Spleen-wort), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Lonicéra (Honeysuckle), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn:

Loósa, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Loránthus, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Lótus (Bird's-foot Trefoil), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Ludwigia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Lunária (Moon-wort, Satin Flower, or Honesty), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliculosa

Lupínus (Lupine), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria Lýchnis (Campion), Class xviii. Decandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Lýcium (Box-thorn), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Lycopérdon, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Lycopódium (Wolf's-claw Moss), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order ii. Musci

Lycopsis, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

nogynia

Lýcopus (Water Horehound), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Lygéum (Hooded Matweed), Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Lysimáchia (Loosestrife), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn. Lýthrum (Willow Herb), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Mo-

#### M

Mába, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order iii. Triandria Macrocnémum, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Magnólia (Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia Mahérnia, Class v. Pentandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Málachra, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Málope (Bastard Mallow), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Malpíghia (Barbadoes Cherry), Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Málva (Mallow), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria Mamméa (Mammee), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Manéttia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Mangifera (Mango Tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Manisúris, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Manúlea, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Maránta (Indian Arrow Root), Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Marcgrávia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Marchántia, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ

Margaritária, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order viii. Enneandria

Marrúbium (Horehound), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Marsiléa, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Martýnia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Massónia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Matricária (Feverfew), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Matthiola, Appendix

Mauritia, Appendix

Medéola (Climbing African Asparagus), Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Medicágo (Snail and Moon Trefoil), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Melaléuca, Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order iii. Polyandria

Melampódium, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polyg. necess.

Melampýrum (Cow-wheat), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Melánthium, Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Melástoma (American Gooseberry), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Mélia (Bead Tree), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Meliánthus (Honey-flower), Class xiv. Didypamia, Order ii. Angiesperma

Mélica, Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Melicócca, Crass viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Melissa (Baum), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Melíttis (Baum-leaved Archangel, or Bastard Baum), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Melóchia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order ii. Pentandria

Melódinus, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Melótheria (Small Creeping Cucumber), Class ix. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Memécylon, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Menáis, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Menispérmum (Moon Seed), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order x. Dodecandria

Méntha (Mint), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Mentzélia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia Menyánthes (Bog-bean, or Marsh Trefoil), Class v. Pentandria.

Order i. Monogynia

Mercuriólis (Mercuru) Class v.ii Diocóa Order viii Errand I.

Mercuriális (Mercury), Class xxii. Dixcía, Order viii. Enneand: Mesembryánthemum (Fig Marygold), Class xii. Icosandria, Order iv. Pentagynia

Messerschmidia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Méspilus (Medlar), Class xii. Icosandria, Order iv. Pentagynia

Mésua (Indian Rose Chesnut), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order viii. Polyandria

Michélia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Micropus (Bastard Cudweed), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polyg. neces.

Milium (Millet), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Milléria, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polyg. neces.

Millingtónia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Mimósa (Sensitive Plant), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Mimulus (Monkey Flower), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Mimúsops, Class viii. Octandria, Order ii. Digynia

Minuártia, Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Mirábilis (Marvel of Peru), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Mitchélla, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Mitélla (Bastard American Sanicle), Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

Mníarum, Class i. Monandria, Order ii. Digynia

Mníum, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order ii. Musci

Mœhringia (Mountain Chickweed), Class viii. Octandria, Order ii. Digynia

Mollúgo, Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Moluccélla (Molucca Baum), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Momórica (Male Balsam Apple), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order x. Syngenesia

Monárda (Oswego Tea), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Monetia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Monniéria, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order i. Pentandria

Monotrópa, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Monsónia, Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order O. Dodecandria

Móntia (Blinks), Classiii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Montínia, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order iv. Tetrandria

Moræa, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Morina, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Morinda, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Morisónia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Mórus (Mulberry Tree), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iv. Tetrand.

Múcor, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Mulléra, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Muncháusia, Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order O. Polyandria

Muntíngia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Murráya, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Músa (Plantain Tree), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monœcia

Mussænda, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Mutísia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Myágrum (Gold of Pleasure), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliculosa

Myginda, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order iii. Tetragynia

Myosótis (Mouse-ear Scorpion Grass), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Myosúrus (Mouse-tail), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn. Myríca (Candleberry Myrtle-gale, or Sweet Willow), Class xxii. Diœcia. Order iv. Tetrandria

Myriophýllum (Water Milfoil), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria

Myrósma, Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Mýrsine (African Box Tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Myróxylon, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia Mýrtus (Myrtle), Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogynia Myristica, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

## N

Nájas, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order i. Monandria
Náma, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia
Nandina, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia
Napæa, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xii. Monadelphia
Narcíssus (Daffodil), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia
Nárdus, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia
Naucléa, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia
Nepénthes, Class xx. Gynandria, Order ii. Tetrandria
Népeta (Cat-mint, or Nep), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i.

Gymnosperma
Nephélium, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Nephelium, Class XXI. Monœcia, Oraer v. Pentandria

Nérium (Oleander, or Rose Bay), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Neuráda, Class x. Decandria, Order v. Decagynia

Nicotiána (Tobacco), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Nigélla (Fennel Flower, or Devil in a Bush), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Nigrína, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Nipa, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandria Nissólia, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Nitrária, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Nolána, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Nyctánthes (Arabian Jasmine), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Nymphæa (Water Lily), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Nýssa (Tupelo Tree), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia-

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Obolária, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Ochna, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ocymum (Basil), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Œdéra, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order v. Polygamia segregata

Œnánthe (Water Drop-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Œnothéra (Tree Primrose), Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Olax, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Oldenlándia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Oléa (Olive), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Olýra, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Omphaléa, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Onocléa (Sensible Polypody), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Onónis (Rest Harrow), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Onopórdum (Woolly Thistle), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqual.

Onósma, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ophioglóssum (Adder's Tongue), Class xxii. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Ophiorrhíza (Serpent's Tongue), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ophióxylon, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Ophíra, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ophrys (Twyblade), Class xx. Gynandria, Order i. Diandria

Orchis, Class xx. Gynandria, Order i. Diandria

Origanum (Wild Marjorum), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order vii. Gymnosperma.

Orixa, Class xv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ornithógalum (Star of Bethlehem), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ornithopus (Bird's Foot), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Orobánche (Broom Rape), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Orobus (Bitter Vetch), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandr. Oróntium (Floating Arum), Order vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ortégia, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Orýza (Rice), Class vi. Hexandria, Order ii. Digynia

Osbéckia, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Osmítes, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iii. Polyg. frustr.

Osmúnda (Osmund Royal, or Flowering Fern), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Osteospermum (Hard-seeded Chrysanthemum), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polygamia necessaria

Osýris (Poet's Cassia), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Othera, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Orthónna (African Ragwort), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polygamia necessaria

Oviéda, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma Oxalis (Wood Sorrel), Class x. Decandria, Order iv. Pentagynia

## P

Pæderóta, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia
Pædéria, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia
Pæónia (Pæony), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order ii. Digynia
Pallásia, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order iii. Trigynia
Pánax (Ginseng), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia
Pancrátium (Sea Daffodil), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Pándanus, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order i. Monandria

Pánicum (Panic Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia Papáver (Poppy), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia Parietária (Pellitory), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia Páris (Herb True-love, or One-berry), Class viii. Octandria, Order iv. Tetragynia

Parkinsónia, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Parnássia (Glass of Parnassus), Class v. Pentandria, Order iv. Tetragynia

Parthénium (Bastard Feverfew), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Páspalum, Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Passerina (Sparrow-wort), Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Passiflóra (Passion Flower), Class xx. Gynandria, Order iv. Pentandria

Pastinaca (Parsnip), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Patagónula, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Pavétta, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Paulinia, Class viii. Octandria, Order ii. Trigynia

Péctis, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Pedálium, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Pediculáris (Rattle Coxcomb, or Louse-wort), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Pegánum (Wild Syrian Rue), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Peltária, Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliculosa

Penæa, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Pentápedes, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vi. Dodecandria

Pénthorum, Class x. Decandria, Order iv. Pentagynia

Péplis (Water Purslane), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Perdícium, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Perilla, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Periploca (Virginian Silk), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Pergulária, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Menogynia

Petésia, Class iv. Tetrandia, Order i. Monogynia

Petivéria (Guinea-hen Weed), Class vi. Hexandria, Order iv. Tetragynia

Petréa, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Peucédanum (Hog's Fennel, or Sulphur-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Peziza (Cup Mushroom), Class xxiv: Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Pháca (Bastard Milk Vetch), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv.

Decandria

Phálaris (Canary Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia Phállus (Stink-horns), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iv. Fungi

Pharnacéum, Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigvnia

Phárus, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order vi. Hexandria

Pháscum, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order ii. Musci

Phaséolus (Kidney Bean), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Phellándrium, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Philadélphus (Mock Orange), Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogynia

Phillýrea (Mock Privet), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Phléum (Cat's-tail Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Phlómis (Jerusalem Sage), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Phlóx (Lychnidea, or Bastard Lychnis), Class v Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Phænix (Common Palm, or Date Palmæ Tree)

Phórmium, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Phrýma, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Phýlica (Bastard Alaternus), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Philiánthus (Sea-side Laurel), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Phylláchne, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandria

Phyllis (Bastard Hare's-ear), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digyn.

Phýsalis (Alkekengi, or Winter Cherry), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Phytéuma (Rampions), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Phytolácca (American Nightshade), Class x. Decandria, Order v. Decagynia Picris, C'ass xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Pilulária (Pepper Grass), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Pimpinélla (Burnet Saxifrage), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Pingúicula (Butter-wort), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogyn. Pínus (Pine Tree), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Piper (Pepper), Class ii. Diandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Piscídia, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Pistácia (Pistacia Nut), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Pisónia (Fingrigo), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia

Pístia, Class xx. Gynandria, Order v. Hexandria

Písum (Pea), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Plantágo (Plantain), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Plátanus (Plane Tree), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria

Plectrónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Plínia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Plukenétia, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Plumbágo (Lead-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Pluméria (Red Jasmine), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Póa, Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Podophýllum (Duck's-Foot, or May Apple), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Poinciána (Barbadoes Flower Fence), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Polemónium (Greek Valerian), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Polyánthes (Tuberose), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Pollia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Polycarpon, Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Polycnémum, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Polýgala (Milk-wort), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iii. Octandria Polýgonum (Knot-grass), Class viii. Octandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Polymnia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order O. Polyg. neces.

Polypódium (Polypody), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Polyprémum (Carolina Flax), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i, Monogynia

Polytrichum (Golden Maiden Hair), Cryptogamia, Class xxiv.

Order ii. Musci

Pommeréulla, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Pontedéria, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Pópulus (Poplar), Class xxií. Diœcia, Class vii. Octandria

Porána, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Porélla, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order ii. Musci

Portlándia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Portuláca (Purslane), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Potamogéton (Pond-weed), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order iii. Tetragynia

Potentilla (Cinquefoil), Class xii. Icosandria, Order v. Polygynia Potérium (Burnet), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria

Póthos, Class xx. Gynandria, Order ix. Polyandria

Prásium (Shrubby Hedge-Nettle), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Prenánthes (Wild Lettuce), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Prémna, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Primula (Primrose), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Prinos (Winter Berry), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Próckia, Class xviii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Proserpináca, Glass iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Prosópis, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Protéa (Silver Tree), Class iv: Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Prunélla (Self-heal), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosper.

Prúnus (Plum-tree), Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogynia

Psídium (Guayava, or Bay Plum), Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogynia

Psorálea, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order ii. Decandria

Psychótria, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ptélea (Shrub Trefoil), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ptéris (Brakes, or Female Fern), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Pterocárpus, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Pterónia, Order xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Pulmonária (Lung-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Púnica (Pomegranate), Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogyn. Pýrola (Winter Green), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia Pýrus (Pear), Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Pentagynia

Q

Qúassia, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia Qúercus (Oak), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria Quéria, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order iii. Trigynia Quisqualis, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

## R

Rajánia, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order vi. Hexandria Rándia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Ranúnculus (Crowfoot), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Ráphanus (Radish), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa Rauvólfia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Reaumúria, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order v. Pentagynia Reneálmia, Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia Reséda (Bastard Rocket), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order iii. Tri-

gynia

Angiosperma

Réstio, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order ii. Triandria
Rétzia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia
Rhacóma, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia
Rhámnus (Buckthorn), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.
Rhéedia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia
Rhéum (Rhubarb), Class ix. Enneandria, Order ii. Trigynia
Rhéxia, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia
Rhinánthus (Elephant's Head), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii.

Rhizóphora (Candle of the Indians), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Rhodiola (Rose Root), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order vii. Octandria Rhododéndron (Dwarf Rose-bay), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Rhús (Sumach), Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Ribes (Currant Tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Riccia (Marsh Liver-wort), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ

Richárdia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Ricinus (Palma Christi), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Ricótia, Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Rivina, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Robínia (False Acacia), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Roélla, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Rondelétia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Rorídula, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Rósa (Rose), Class xii. Icosandria, Order v. Polygynia

Rosmarínus (Rosemary), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Rótala, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Rottboélla, Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Royéna (African Bladder Nut), Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

Rúbia (Madder), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Rúbus (Raspberry), Class xii. Icosandria, Order vi. Polygynia

Rudbeckia (Dwarf Sunflower), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iii. Polyg. frustr.

Ruéllia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Rúmex (Dock), Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Rúmphia, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Rúppia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order iii. Tetragynia

Rúscus (Knee Holly, or Butchers' Broom), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xiii. Syngenesia

Russélia, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Rúta (Rue), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

S

Saccharum (Sugar Cane), Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Digynia Sagina (Pearl-wort), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order iii. Tetragynia Sagittária (Arrow-head), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria

Salácia, Class xx. Gynandria, Order iii. Triandria

Salicórnia (Jointed Glass-wort), Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sálix (Willow), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order ii. Diandria Salsóla (Glass-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Salvadóra, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order iii. Tetragynia

Sálvia (Sage), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sámara, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sambúcus (Elder), Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Sámolus (Round-leaved Water Pimpernel), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Samýda, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sanguinária (Puccoon), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sanguisórba (Greater Wild Burnet), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sanícula (Sanicle), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Sántalum (Saunders), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia Santolína (Lavender Cotton), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i.

Polyg. æqua.

Sapíndus (Soap-berry), Class viii. Octandria, Order iii. Trigynia Saponária (Soap-wort), Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

Saráca, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order ii. Hexandria

Sarracénia (Side-saddle Flower), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Saróthra (Bastard Gentian), Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigyn. Saturéja (Savory), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Saurúrus (Lizard's Tail) Class vii. Heptandria, Order iii. Trigynia Satýrium (Lizard Flower), Class xx. Gynandria, Order ii. Diandr.

Sauvagésia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Saxífraga (Saxifrage), Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

Scabiósa (Scabious), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Scabrita, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Scándix (Shepherd's Needle, or Venus's Comb), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Scævola, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Scheuchzéria (Lesser Flowering Rush), Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia Scheffieldia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Schinus (Indian Mastick), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order ix. Decandr.

Schmedélia, Class viii. Octandria, Order ii. Digynia

Schœnus (Bastard Cypress), Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Schrebéra, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Schwalbea, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Schwenkia, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Scílla (Squill), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Scírpus (Rush Grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Scleránthus (German Knot-grass, or Knawel), Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

-Scólymus (Golden Thistle), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Scopária, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Scopólia, Class xx. Gynandria, Order vi. Octandria

Scorpiúrus (Caterpillars), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Scorzonéra (Viper Grass), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Scrophulária (Fig-wort), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Scutellária (Skull-cap), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Secále (Rye), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Securidáca, Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iii. Octandria

Sédum (Lesser Houseleek), Class x. Decandria, Order iv. Pentagynia

Seguiéria, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Selágo, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order iii. Angiosperma

Selínum (Milk Parsley), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Semecárpus, Class v. Pentandria, Order il. Trigynia

Sempervívum (Houseleek), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order v. Dodecagy.

Senécio (Groundsel), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Séptas, Class vi. Heptandria, Order iv. Heptagynia

Serápias (Helleborine), Class xx. Gynandria, Order ii. Diandria

Seríola, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Seríphium, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Monogamia

Serpícula, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iv. Tetrandria

Serrátula (Saw-wort), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polygæqua.

Sesámum (Oily Purging Grain), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Séseli (Hartwort of Marseilles), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Sesúvium, Class xii. Icosandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Sheffiéldia

Sherardia (Little Field Madder), Class iv. Tetrandia, Order i. Monogynia

Sibbáldia, Class v. Pentandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Sibthórpia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Sícyos (Single-seeded Cucumber), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order x. Syngenesia

Sída (Indian Mallow), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria

Siderítis (Iron-wort), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosp. Sideróxylon (Iron-wood), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Sigesbéckia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. super.

Siléne (Viscous Campion), Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigyn. Sílphium (Bastard Chrysanthemum), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iv. Polyg. necess.

Sinápis (Mustard), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa Siphonánthus, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sírium, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sison (Bastard Stone Parsley), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Sisýmbrium (Water Cresses), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Sisýrinehium (Bermudiana), Class xx. Gynandria, Order ii. Trigynia

Sium (Water Parsnep), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia Skimmia, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia Sloanéa (Apeiba of Brasilians), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Smílax (Rough Bindweed), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order vi. Hexandria

Smýrnium (Alexanders), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia Solándra, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Solánum (Nightshade), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Soldanélla (Soldanel), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Solidágo (Golden Rod), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Sónchus (Sow Thistle), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Sonnerátia, Class xii. Icosandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sophóra, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sórbus (Service Tree), Class xii. Icosandria, Order iii. Trigynia Spárgánium (Burr Reed), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandr.

Sparrmánia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Spártium (Broom), Class xiv. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Spathélia, Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Spérgula (Spurrey), Class x. Decandria, Order iv. Pentagynia Spermacóce (Button Weed), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Spæránthus (Globe Flower), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order v. Polyg, segreg.

Sphágnum (Bog-moss), *Class* xxiv. Cryptogamia, *Order* ii. Musci Spigélia (Worm-grass), *Class* v. Pentandria, *Order* i. Monogynia Spilánthus, *Class* xix. Syngenesia, *Order* i. Polyg. æqua.

Spinácia (Spinach), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Spínifex, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Spiræa (Spiræa Frutex), Class xii. Icosandria, Order iv. Pentagyn. Spláchnum, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order ii. Musci

Spóndias (Brasilian Plum), Class x. Decandria, Order iv. Pentagynia

Stáchys (Base Horehound), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Stæhelina, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Stapélia, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Staphyléa (Bladder Nut), Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia Státice (Thrift, or Sea Pink), Class v. Pentandria, Order v. Pentagynia

Stellária (Great Chickweed), Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigin. Stelléra (German Groundsel), Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia.

Stemódia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma Stercúlia, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Stéris, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Stéwartia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order viii. Polyandria

Stipa (Feather-grass), Class iii. Triandria, Order ii. Digynia

Stilágo, Class xx. Gynandria, Order ii. Triandria

Stílbe, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order ii. Diœcia

Stillingia, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelphia

Steebe (Bastard Æthiopian Elichrysum), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order v. Polyg. segreg.

Stratiótes (Water Soldier), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vi. Hexagynia

Struthíola, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Strúmpfia, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order vi. Monogynia

Strýchnos, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Stýrax (Storax Tree), Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogyn. Subulária (Rough-leaved Alysson), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Or-

der ii. Siliculosa

Suriána, Class x. Decandria, Order iv. Pentagynia Swértia (Marsh Gentian), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digyn. Symphónia, Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order ii. Pentandria Sýmphytum (Comphrey), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Sýmplocas, Class xviii. Polyadelphia, Order iii. Polyandria Syringa (Lilac), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia Swieténia (Mahogany Tree), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

## T

Tabernæmontána, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia
 Tácca, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order iii. Trigynia
 Tagétes (African Marygold), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii.
 Polyg. super.

Tamarindus (Tamarind Tree), Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia

Támarix (Tamarisk), Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia Támus (Black Bryony), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order vi. Hexandria Tanacétum (Tansey), Class xxix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg.

super.

Tarchonánthus (Shrubby African Fleabane), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Targiónia, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ

Táxus (Yew Tree), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order xii. Monadelphia

Téctona, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Teléphium (True Orpine), Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Terminália, Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Ternstrómia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tetrácera, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Tetragónia, Class xii. Icosandria, Order iv. Pentagynia

Teúcrium (Germander), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Thalía, Class i. Monandria, Order i. Monogynia

Thalíctrum (Meadow Rue), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Thápsia (Deadly Carrot, or Scorching Fennel), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia.

Théa (Tea Tree), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Theligonum (Dog's Cabbage), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order viii. Polyandria

Theobróma (Chocolate Nut), Class xvii. Polyadelphia, Order i. Pentandria

Theophrásta, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Thésium (Bastard Toad Flax), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Thláspi (Mithridate Mustard, or Treacle Mustard), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliculosa

Thouinia, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Thyrállis, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Thúja (Arbor Vitæ), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order ix. Monadelph.

Thunbérgia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Thýmbra (Mountain Hyssop), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Thýmus (Thyme), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Tiarélla, Class x. Decandria, Order ii. Digynia

Tilia (Lime Tree), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia.

Tillæa (Small Annual Houseleek), Class xiv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tillándsia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tinus, Class ix. Enneandria, Order i. Monogynia

Toluífera (Balsam of Tolu Tree), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tomex, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tordýlium (Hartwort of Crete), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia

Torénia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Tormentilla (Tormentil), Class xii. Icosandria, Order v. Polygynia

Tournefôrtia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tózzia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Trachélium (Umbelliferous Throat-wort), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tradescántia (Virginian Spider-wort), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Trágia, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Tragopógon (Goat's Beard), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Polyg. æqua.

Trapa (Water Caltrops), Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogyn.

Tremélla, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ

Tréwia, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Triánthema (Horse Purslane), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tribulus (Caltrops), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tríchilia, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Trichománes, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices

Trichosánthes (Serpent Cucumber), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order x. Syngenesia

Trichostéma, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order i. Gymnosperma

Tridax (Trailing Starwort of Vera Cruz), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Trientális (Winter-green, with Chickweed Flowers), Class vii. Heptandria, Order i. Monogynia

Trifólium (Trefoil), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria Triglóchin (Arrow-headed Grass), Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Trigonélla (Fenugreek), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Tríllium (Herb Truelove of Canada), Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Trílix, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia

Triópteris, Class x. Decandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Triósteum (Fever-root, or False Ipecacuana), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tripláris, Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Trípsacum, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Tríticum (Wheat), Class iii. Triandria, Order iii. Digynia

Triumfétta, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tróllius (Globe Ranunculus), Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Tropæolum (Indian Cress), Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Tróphis, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order iv. Tetrandria

Tulbágia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Túlipa (Tulip), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

Turnéra, Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Turræa, Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Turritis (Tower Mustard), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order i. Siliquosa

Tussilágo (Colt's Foot), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super.

Týpha (Cat's-tail, or Reedmace), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria

#### V

Vaccinium (Whortle Berry), Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia

Vahlia, Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia
Valantia (Crosswort), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia
Valeriana (Valerian), Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia
Vallea, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia
Vallisnéria, Class xxii. Diœcia, Order ii. Diandria
Vandéllia, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma
Varrónia, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia
Vatéria, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order i. Monogynia
Vatica, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order i. Monogynia
Valézia, Class vi. Hexandria, Order ii. Digynia
Vélla (Spanish Cress), Class xv. Tetradynamia, Order ii. Siliculosa

Verátrum (White Hellebore), Class xxiii. Polygamia, Order i. Monœcia

Verbáscum (Mullein), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Verbéna (Vervain), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia Verbesína, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order ii. Polyg. super. Verónica (Speedwell), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia Vibúrnum (Pliant Mealy Tree, or Wayfaring Tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Vícia (Vetch), Class xvii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria Vîncía (Periwinkle), Class v. Petandria, Order i. Monogynia Viola (Violet), Class xix. Syngenesia, Order i. Monogynia Vírécta, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Viscum (Misletoe), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order ív. Tetrandria Visnéa, Class xi. Dodecandria, Order iii. Trigynia Vítex (Agnus Castus, or Chaste Tree), Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma

Vitis (Vine), Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Volkaméria, Class xiv. Didynamia, Order ii. Angiosperma Ulex (Furze, Whins, or Gorfs), Class vii. Diadelphia, Order iv. Decandria

Ulmus (Elm Tree), Class v. Pentandria, Order ii. Digynia Ulva (Laver), Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order iii. Algæ Uniola (Sea-side Oats of Carolina), Class iii. Tirandira, Order ii. Digynia

Unóna, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Uréna (Indian Mallow), Class xvi. Monadelphia, Order vii. Polyandria.

Unxia, Class xix. Syngenes. Order ii. Polyg. superfl.
Urtíca (Nettle), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iv Tetrandria
Utriculária (Water Milfoil), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

Uvária, Class xiii. Polyandria, Order vii. Polygynia Uvulária, Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

## W

Wachendórfia Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia Walthéria, Class xvi. Monadelphia. Order ii. Pentandria Weigéla, Class v. Pentandria, Order i. Monogynia Weinmánnia, Class viii. Octandria, Order ii. Digynia Willíchia, Class iii. Triandría, Order i. Monogynia Winteránia Wintéra, Class xiii. Pólyandria, Order vii. Polygynia

Wintéra, Class xiii. Pólyandria, Order vii. Polygynia Witsénia, Class iii. Triandria, Order i. Monogynia Wulfénia, Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia Wurmbéa, Class vi. Hexandria, Order iii. Trigynia

## X

Xánthium (Lesser Burdock), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Xeránthemum (Austrian sneezewort, or Eternal Flower), Class xix.
Syngenesia, Order ii. Polygamia superflua
Ximénia, Class viii. Octandria, Order i. Monogynia.
Xylophýlla, Class v. Pentandria, Order iii. Trigynia

Xylópia, Class xx. Gynandria, Order ix. Polyandria Xýris, Class iv. Tetrandria, Order i. Monogynia.

#### Y

Yúcca (Adam's Needle), Class vi. Hexandria, Order i. Monogynia

#### $\mathbf{Z}$

Zámia, Class xxiv. Cryptogamia, Order i. Filices.

Zanichéllia (Triple-headed Pond-weed), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order i. Monandria

Zanónia, Class xxii. Dioccia, Order v. Pentandria

Zanthóxylum (Tooth-ach Tree), Class xxii. Diœcia, Order v. Pentandria

Zea (Indian, or Turkey wheat), Class xxi. Monœcia, Order iii. Triandria

Zinnia, Class xix. Syngenes. Order ii. Polyg. super.

Zizánia, Class xxi. Monœcia, Order vi. Hexandria

Ziziphora (Syrian Field Basil), Class ii. Diandria, Order i. Monogynia

Zœgea, Class xix. Syngenesia, Order iii. Polyg. frustr.

Zostéra (Grass-wrack), Class xx. Gynandria, Order ix. Polyand.

Zygophýllum (Bean Caper), Class x. Decandria, Order i. Monogynia

## TABLE IV.

### AN

## ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE

OF PARTIE

## ENGLISH AND SCOTCH NAMES

OF

# PLANTS,

## FROM THE MOST APPROVED AUTHORS,

Referred to their respective Genera.

A

Abele, Populus

Abelmosk, Hibiscus

Acacia, Mimosa

Acacia, false, Robinia

Acacia, German, Prunus

Acajou, Anacardium

Aconite, Aconitum

Aconite, Winter, Helleborus

Adam's Apple, Citrus

Adam's Needle, Yucca

Adder's Wort, Polygonum

Adder's Tongue, Ophioglossum

Adragant, Gum, see Tragacanth

Agaric, Agaricus

Agnus castus, Vitex

Agrimony, Agrimonia

Agrimony, Hemp, Eupatorium

Agrimony, Bastard Hemp, Age-

ratum

Acacia, three-thorned, Gleditsia Agrimony, Naked-headed

Hemp, Verbesina

Agrimony, Water Hemp, Bidens

Ague Tree, Laurus

Aikraw, Lichen scrob.

Alaternus, Bastard, Phylica

Alder, Betula

Alder, Black, or Berry-bearing

Rhamnus

Ale-cost, Tanacetum

2 A

Ale-hoof, Glechoma Alexanders, Smyrnium Alkali, Salicornia Alkanet, Lithospermum Alkekengi, Physalis All-good, Chenopodium All-heal, Clowns, Stachys All-heal, Hercules's, Pastinaca Apple, Soap, Sapindus All-heal, Hercules's, Heracleum Apple, Sour, Annona All-seed, Linum All-spice, Myrtus Alligator Pear, Laurus Almond, Amygdalus Almond, African, Brabejum Almond, Ethiopian, Brabejum Aloe, American, Agave Aloe, Water, Stratiotes Althæa frutex, Hibiscus Alysson, Rough-leaved, Subula- Ar-nuts, Avena elet Amaranth, Amaranthus Amaranth, Globe, Gomphrena Amber Tree, Anthospermum Amellus of Virgil, Aster Amomum Plinii, Solanum Amomum, German, Sison Ananas, Bromelia Angelica, Berry-bearing, Aralia Artichoke, Cynara Angelica, Wild, Ægopodium Angelica Tree, Aralia Anife, Pimpinella Anotta, Bixa Apeiba of the Brasilians, Sloanea Ash, Fraxinus

Apple, Pyrus

Apple, Adam's, Citrus

Apple, Blad, Cactus

Apple, Custard, Annona Apple, Love, Solanum Apple, Mad, Solanum Apple, Male Balsam, Momordica Apple, May, Podophyllum Apple, Pine, Bromelia Apple, Purple, Annona Apple, Star, Chrysophyllum Apple, Sugar, Annona Apple, Sweet, Annona Apple, Thorn, Datura Apple, Water, Annona Apricot, Prunus Arbor Vitæ, Thuya Arbutus Trailing, Epigaa Arcel, Lichen omph. Archangel, Lamium Archangel, Baulm-leav'd, Melittis Archangel, Yellow, Galeopsis Arrowhead, Sagittaria Arrow-headed Grass, Triglochin Arrow-root, Indian, Maranta Arse-smart, Polygonum Artichoke, Jerusalem, Helianthus Arum, African, Calla Arum, Floating, Orontium Asarabacca, Asarum Ash, Mountain, Sorbus Ash, Poison, Rhus Ash-weed, Ægopodium

Asparagus, Climbing, African, Bark, Ilathera, Clutia Medeola Asp, or Aspen Tree, Populus Asphodel, Asphodelus Asphodel, African, Anthericum Base-tree Trefoil, Cytisus Asphodel, Lily, Hemerocallis Asphodel, Lily, Crinum Asses Cucumber, Momordica Atamasco Lily, Amaryllis Avens, Geum Avocado Pear, Laurus Auricula, Primula Auricula, Borrage-leaved, Ver- Batchelor's Pear, Solanum bascumAx-vetch. See Hatchet-vetch Azarole, Cratægus Azerira, Prunus

B Balaustine, Punica Balm, see Baulm Balm of Gilead, false, Draco- Bay, Rose, Nerium cephalon Balsam, Impatiens Balsam of Tolu, Toluifera Balsam Apple, Male, Momordica Bay, Sweet-flowering, Magnolia Balsam Tree, Clusia Balsam Tree, Pistacia Balsam Tree, Copaifera

Balsamine, Female, Impatiens Bamboo Cane, Arundo Banana, Musa Bane-berries, Actaa Banian Tree, Ficus Bark, True Jesuit's, Cinchona

Bark, False Jesuit's, Iva

Bark, Winter's, Laurus

Barley, Hordeum

Barren-wort, Epimedium

Basil, Ocimum

Basil, Field, Clinopodium

Basil, American Field, Monarda

Basil, Syrian Field, Ziziphora

Basil, Stone, Thymus Basil, Wild, Thymus

Batchelor's Buttons, Lychnis

Baulm, Melissa

Baulm, Bastard, Melittis

Baulm, Moldavian, Dracocepha-

Baulm, Molucca, Moluccella

Baulm, Turkey, Dracocephalum

Bay, Laurus

Bay, Loblolly, Gordonia

Bay, Dwarf Rose, Rhododendrum

Bay, Mountain Rose, Rhododen-

drum

Bay Plumb, Psidium

Bead Tree, Melia

Bean, Vicia

Bean, Bog, Menyanthes

Bean, white, Cratagus

Bean, Kidney, Phaseolus

Bean Tree, Kidney, Glycine

Bean Tree of America, Erythrina Bean Tree, Binding, Mimosa

Bean Caper, Zygophyllum

Bean Trefoil, Cytisus Bean Trefoil, Stinking, Anagyris Bird's Foot, Ornithopus Bear-berries, Arbutus Bear-bind, Convolvulus Bear's-breach, Acanthus Bear's-ear, Primula Bear's-ear Sanicle, Cortusa Bear's-foot, Helleborus Beard, Old Man's, Clematis Beech, Fagus Beet, Beta Bee-flower, Ophrys Behen, White, Cucubalus Bell-flower, Campanula Bells Canterbury, Campanula Bed-straw, Galium Bell-Pepper, Capsicum Belladona Lily, Amaryllis Belvidere, Chenopodium Bellyach-weed, Jatropha Benjamin Tree, Laurus Bennet, Herb, Geum Berberry, Berberis Bermudiana, Sisyrinchium Betony, Betonica Betony, Paul's, Veronica Betony, Water, Scrophularia Big, Hordeum Bilberry, Vaccinium Bindweed, Convolvulus Bindweed, Black, Tamus Bindweed, Rough, Smilax Birch, Betula Birch of Jamaica, Pistacia Bird-cherry, Prunus Bird Pepper, Capsicum

Bird's Eye, Adonis Bird's Foot Trefoil. Lotus Bird's Nest, Ophrys Bird's Nest, Purple, Orchis Birch, Betula Birth-wort, Aristolochia Bishop's-weed, Ammi Bistort, Polygonum Bitter-gourd, Cucumis Bitter-sweet, Solanum Bitter-vetch. Ervum Bitter-vetch, Orobus Bitter-vetch, Jointed podded, Ervum Bitter-wort, Gentiana Blackberry, Rubus Blad Apple, Cactus Bladder Nut, Staphylæa Bladder Nut, African, Royena Bladder Nut, Laurel-leaved, Ilex Bladder Senna, Colutea Bladder Senna, Jointed podded, Coronilla Blessed Thistle, Cnicus Blindman's Ball, Lycoperdon bov. Blinks. Montia Blite, Blitum Blite, Amaranthus Blood-flower, Hamanthus Blood-wood, Hamantoxylon Blood-wort, Rumex Blue-bonnets, Centaurea cyan Blue-bottle, Centaurea Bogbean, Menyanthes Bogberries, Vaccinium

Bogwhorts, Vaccinium Bonduc, Guilandina Bonnet Pepper, Capsicum Bore-cole, Brassica Borrage, Borrago Bottle-flower, Centaurea Box. Buxus Box, African, Myrsine Box, Low, Polygala Boxthorn, Lycium Brackens, Pteris Brakes. Pteris Bramble, Rubus Brank, Polygonum Brank Ursine, Acanthus Brasletto, Cæsalpina Break-stone, Saxifraga Break-stone, Parsley, Aphanes Briar, Sweet, Rosa Briar, Wild, Rosa Brimstone-wort, Peucedanum Bristol, Flower of, Lychnis Broccoli, Brassica Brooklime, Veronica Broom, Spartium Broom, African, Aspalathus Broom, Dyer's, Genista Broom, Dwarf, Genista Broom, Single-seeded, Genista Broom, Rape, Orobanche

Flowers, Lathræa Brown-wort, Scrophularia Brown-wort, Prunella Bryony, Bryonia Bryony, Black, Tamus

Buckler, Mustard, Biscutella Buck's-horn Plantain, Plantago Buck's-horn, Warted, Cochlearia Buck-thorn, Rhamnus Buck-thorn, Sea, Hippophaë Buck-wheat, Polygonum Bugbane. See Bogbean Bugle, Ajuga Bugloss, Anchusa Bugloss, Small wild, Asperugo Bugloss, Viper's, Echium Bullace Tree, Chrysophyllum Bullace Tree, Prunus Burdock, Arctium Burdock, Lesser, Xanthium Bur-Marygold, Bidens Burnet, Garden, Poterium Burnet, Greater wild, Sanguisorba Burnet Saxifrage, Pimpinella Burning Thorny Plant, Euphorbia Bur Reed, Sparganium Butcher's Broom, Ruscus Butter Burr, Tussilago Butter-cups, Ranunculus Butter-wort, Pinguicula Button Tree, Conocarpus Button Weed, Spermacoce Button Wood, Cephalanthus

Broom, Rape, with greatPurple Cabbage, Brassica Cabbage, Dog's, Theligonum Cabbage, Sea, Crambe Cabbage Tree, Cacalia Calabash, Cucurbita Calabash Tree, Crescentia

Calamint, Melissa

Calamint, Water, Mentha

Cale, Brassica

Cale, Sea, Crambe

Caltrops, Tribulus

Caltrops, Water, Trapa

Calve's Snout. Antirrhinum

Cammock, Ononis

Campeachy Wood, Hamatoxylon Cat's-foot Mountain, Gnaphalium

Camphire Tree, Laurus

Campion, Angrostemma

Campion, Lychnis

Campion, Viscous, Silene

Canary-grass, Phalaris

Candle of the Indians. See Kandel

Candleberry Myrtle, Myrica

Candy Carret, Athamanta Candy Lion's Foot, Catananche Cedar of Libanus, Pinus

Candy Tuft, Iberis

Candy Tuft Tree, Iberis

Cane or Reed, Arundo

Cane, Sugar, Saccharum

Canterbury Bells, Campanula

Caper-Bush, Capparis

Caper, Bean, Zygophyllum

Caraway, Carum

Cardinal-flower, Lobelia

Carline Thistle, Carlina

Carnation, Dianthus

Carnation, Spanish, Poinciana

Carnation Tree, Cacalia

Carob Tree, Ceratonia

Carrot, Daucus

Carrot, Candy, Athamanta

Carrot, Deadly, Thapsia

Carui, Carum

Cashew-nut, Anacardium

Cassava, Jatropha

Cassia, Poet's, Osyris

Cassidony, Gnaphalium

Cassiobury Bush, Cassine

Catchfly, Silene

Catmint, Nepeta

Cat's-foot, Glechoma

Cat's-tail, Typha

Caterpillars, Scorpiurus

Cauliflower, Brassica

Cedar, Juniperus

Cedar of Jamaica, Bastard, Theo-

broma

Cedar, White, Cupressus

Cedar of Busaco, Cupressus

Celandine, Chelidonium

Celandine, Lesser, Ranunculus

Celandine Tree, Bocconia

Celeriac, Apium Celery, Apium

Centaury, Centaurea

Centaury, Lesser, Gentiana

Ceterach, Asplenium

Chamomile, Anthemis

Champignion, Agaricuscan

Chardon, Cynara

Charlock, Sinapi

Charlock, White-flowered, with

jointed Pods, Raphanus

Chaste Tree, Vitex

Cheese Rennet, Galium

Cherry, Prunus

Cherry, Barbadoes, Malpighia

Cherry, Bird, Prunus		
Cherry, Cornelian, Cornus		
Cherry, Dwarf, Lonicera		
Cherry, Hottentot, Cassine		
Cherry, Winter, Physalis		
Cherry, Winter, Solanum		
Cherry of the Alps, Lonicera		
Cherry Laurel, Prunus		
Chervil, Garden, Scandix		
Chervil, Wild, Charophyllum		
Chesnut, Fagus		
Chesnut, Horse, Æsculus		
Chesnut, Indian Rose, Mesua		
Chich Peas, Cicer		
Chiches, Cicer		
Chichling Vetch, Lathyrus		
Chickweed, Alsine		
Chickweed, African, Mollugo		
Chickweed, Berry-bearing, Cu-		
cubalis		
Chickweed, Great, Stellaria		
Chickweed, Mountain, Mah-		
ringia .		
Chickweed, Mouse-ear, Cerastium		
Chickweed, Small-water, Monti		
China Root, Smilax		
China Rose, Hibiscus		
Chinquapin, Fagus		
Chocolate-nut, Theobroma		
Christmas Rose, Helleborus		
Christopher, Herb, Actaa		

Christ's-thorn, Rhamnus

Osteospermum

phium

Ciboules, Allium Cicely, Sweet, Scandix Cinnamon Tree, Laurus Cinnamon, White, Laurus Cinquefoil, Potentilla Cinquefoil, Marsh, Comarum Cistus, Marsh, Ledum Cistus, Lesser Marsh, Andromeda Cistus, Nettle-leaved, Turnera Cistus, Rape of, Asarum Citron. Citrus Citrul. Cucurbita Cives, Allium Clary, Salvia Clary, Pyrænean, Horminum Clivers, Galium Cloud-berry, Rubuscham Clove July Flower, Dianthus - Clove Tree, Caryophyllus Clover, Trifolium Clover, Dutch, Trifolium Clown's, Allheal, Stachys Clown's Wound-wort, Stachys n Cob-nut, Corylus a Cock's-comb, Celosia Cock's-comb, Pedicularis Cock's-comb, Yellow, Rhinanthus Cock's-head, Hedysarum Cocoa-nut, Cocos Cocoa-plumb, Chrysobalanus Codlin Tree, Pyrus Codlins and Cream, Epilobium Chrysanthemum, Bastard, Sil- Coffee Tree, Coffee Cole-seed, Brassica Chrysanthemum, Hard-seeded, Cole-rape, Brassica

Cole-wort, Brassica

Cole-wort, Sea, Crambe Cole-wort, Sea, Convolvulus Coloquintida, Cucumis Colt's-foot, Tussilago Colt's-foot, Alpine, Caculia Colt's-foot, Foreign, Cacalia Columbine, Aquilegia Columbine Feathered, Thalic- Courbaril, Hymenæa trumColutea, Jointed podded, Coro-Cowslip, Primula nilla -Comphry, Symphytum Consound, Lesser, Bellis Consound, Middle, Ajuga Consound, Royal, Delphinium Consound, Saracen's, Solidago Cow Wheat, Melampyrum Consound, the True Saracen's, Coxcomb. See Cock's-comb Senecio Contrayerva, Dorstenia Contrayerva of Hernandez, Pas-Cranberries, Vaccinium siflora Convall, Lily, Convallaria Coral Tree, Erithrina Coral-wort, Dentaria Coriander, Coriandrum Cork Tree, Quercus suber Corn, Indian, Zea Corn Flag, Gladiolus Corn Marigold, Chrysanthemum Cress, Warted, Cochlearia Corn Parsley, Sison Corn Rocket, Bunias Corn Rose, Papuver Corn Sallad, Valeriana Cornel Tree, Cornus

Cornelian Cherry, Carnus

Costmary, Tanacetum Cotton, Gossypium Cotton, Lavender, Santolina Cotton Tree, Silk, Bombax Cotton Grass, Eriophorum Cotton Weed, Filago Coventry Bells, Campanula Cow-quakes, Briza Cowslip, American, Dodecatheon Cowslip, Jerusalem, Pulmonaria Consound, Greater, Symphytum Cowslip, Mountain, Pulmonaria Cow's Lungwort, Verbascum Cow Parsnep, Heracleum Cow Weed, Charophyllum Crab Tree, Pyrus Crake-berries, Empetrum Crane's Bill, Geranium Creeper, Virginian, Hedera Cress, Lepidium Cress, Indian, Tropwolum Cress, Sciatica, Iberis Cress, Spanish, Vella Cress, Swines, Cochlearia Cress, Wall, Turritis Cress, Water, Sisymbrium Cross, Winter, Erisymum Cross, Jerusalem, Lychnis Cross, Knights, Lychnis Cross, Scarlet, Lychnis

Cross-wort, Valantia

	Crow-berries, Empetrum	Daffodil, Sea, Pancratium
	Crow-foot, Ranunculus	Daisy, Bellis
	Crow-sick, Conferva riv.	Daisy, Blue, Globularia
	Crown Imperial, Fritillaria	Daisy, Globe, Globularia
	Cuckoo Flower, Cardamine	Daisy, Greater, Chrysanthemum
	Cuckoo-pint, Arum	Daisy, Middle, Doronicum
	Cucumber, Cucumis	Daisy, Ox-eye, Chrysanthemun
	Cucumber, Asses, Momordica	Dame's Violet, Hesperis
	Cucumber, Egyptian, Momor-	Damson Tree, Prunus
	dica	Damson Tree, Chrysophyllum
	Cucumber, Serpent, Tricho-	Dandelion, Leontodon
	santhes	Dane-wort, Sambucus
	Cucumber, Single-seeded, Sicyos	Darnel, Lolium
	Cucumber, Small creeping, Me-	Date Plumb, Indian, Diospyros
	lothria	Date Tree, Phanix
	Cucumber, Spirting, Momordica	Day Lily, Hemerocallis
	Cucumber, Wild, Momordica	Dead Nettle, Lamium
,	Cudweed, Gnaphalium	Dead Nettle, Yellow, Galeopsi.
	Cudweed, Bastard, Micropus	Deadly Carrot, Thapsia
	Cullions, Orchis	Deadly Nightshade, Atropa
	Cullions, Soldier's, Orchis	Devil in a Bush, Nigella
	Cumin, Cuminum	Devil's Bit, Scabiosa
	Cumin, Bastard, Lagacia	Devil's Bit, Yellow, Leontodon
	Cumin, Wild, Lagacia	Dewberry Bush, Rubus
	Cup Mushroom, Peziza	Dier's Broom, Genista
	Currant Tree, Ribes	Dier's Weed, Reseda
	Cushion Lady's, Saxifraga	Dier's Weed, Genista
	Cushion, Sea, Statice	Dill, Anethum
	Custard, Apple, Annona	Distaff Thistle, Atractylis
	Cypress, Cupressus	Distaff Thistle, Carthamus
	Cypress, Summer, Chenopodium	Dittander, Lepidium
		Dittany, Origanum
	$\mathbf{D}$	Dittany, Bastard, Marrubium
	Daffodil, Narcissus	Dittany, White, Dictamnus
	Daffodil, Lily, Amaryllis	Dock, Rumex
	TO - 00 - 1/1   T /1 -   Down and //	Dooton Timber Wood This

Doctor Tinker's Weed, Triosteum

Daffodil, Lily, Pancratium

Dodder, Cuscuta Dodder of Thyme, Cuscuta Dog's Bane, Apocynum Dog's Bane, Asclepias Dog-berry, Cornus Dog's Cabbage, Theligonum Dog's Rue, Scrophularia Dog's Stones, Orchis Dog's Tooth, or Dog's Tooth Violet, Erythronium Dogwood, Cornus Dogwood of Jamaica, Erythrina Eller, Bettula aln. Double Tongue, Ruscus Dove's Foot, Geranium Dragons, Dracontium Dragons, Arum Dragon's Head, Dracocephalum Eschalot, Allium Dragon's Water, Calla Dragon's Wort, Artemisia Dragon, Gum, see Tragacanthe Eternal Flower, Gomphrana Dragon, Wild, Artemisia Drop-wort, Spiraa Drop-wort, Hemlock, Enanthe Everlasting, Xeranthemum Drop-water, Enanthe Duck's-meat, Lemna Duck's-meat, Starry, Callitriche Euonymus, Climbing, Celastrus Duck's-foot, Podophyllum Dulse, Fucus palm Euonymus, Bastard, Celastrus

Egg Plant, Solanum Eglantine, Rosa Elder Tree, Sambucus Elder. Marsh. Viburnum Elecampane, Inula Elecampane, Bastard, Helènia Elemi Tree, Gum, Pistacia Elephant's Foot, Elephantopus Elephant's Head, Rhinanthus Elichrysum, Bastard Ethiopian, Stebe Elm, Ulmus Enchanter's Nightshade, Circan Endive, Chichorium Eryngo, Eryngium Eternal Flower, Xeranthema Eternal Flower, Gnaphalium Evergreen, Aizoon Evergreen, Sempervivum Everlasting, Gomphræna Everlasting, Gnaphalium Euonymus, Bastard, Kiggellaria

E

Dwale, Atropa

Ebony, Cretan, Ebenus Ebony, False, Poinciana Ebony of the Alps, Cytisus Ebony, Mountain, Bauhinia Edders, Arum

Fairy Mushroom, Agaricus cor.

Farting Tree, Hura Faufel Nut, Areca Felwort, Gentiana Felon-wort, Solanum

Eye-bright, Euphrasia

Fennel, Anethum	Finochia, Anethum
·	Fir, Pinus
	Fir Moss, Upright, Lycopodium
	Fish Thistle, Carduus
Fennel Flower, Nigella	Flag, or Flag-flower, Iris
Fennel Flower of Crete, Gari-	
della	Flag, Sweet-scented, Acorus
Fennel Giant, Ferula	Flax, Linum
Fenugreek, Trigonella	Flax, Carolina, Polypremum
Fern, Common Male, Polypodium	0.2
Fern, Common Female, Polypo-	
dium	Fleabane, Marsh, Inula
Fern, Flowering, Osmunda	Fleabane, Middle, Inula
9	Fleabane, Shrubby African, Tar-
Asplenium	chonanthus
Fern, Mules, Hemionitis	Fleabane Tree, Tarchonanthus
Fern, Sweet, Scandix	Flea-wort, Plantago
Feverfew, Matricaria	Flix-weed, Sisymbrium
Feverfew, Bastard, Parthenium	
Fever-root, Triosteum,	Flower of Constantinople, Lychnis
Fever-weed, Eryngium	Flower Gentle, Amaranthus
Fiddle-wood, Citharexylum	Flower of an Hour, Hibiscus
Field Basil, Clenopodium	Flower de Luce, Iris
<del>-</del>	Flower-fence of Barbadoes, Po-
Field Basil, Syrian, Ziziphora	inciana
Fig. Ficus	Flower-fence, Bastard, Adenan-
Fig, Indian, Cactus	thera
Fig, Infernal, Argemone	Fluellin, Antirrhinum
Fig, Pharoah's, Ficus	Fly Honeysuckle, Lonicera
Fig, Pharoah's, Musa	Fly Honeysuckle, African, Hal-
Fig, Marigold, Mesembryanthe-	
mum	Fly Bane, Silene
Fig Tree, Cochineal, Cactus	Fly-wort, Silene
Fig-wort, Scrophularia	Fool's Parsley, Æthusa
Filberd, Corylus	Fool's Stones, Orchis
Fingrigo, Pisonia	Four o'clock Flower, Mirabilis

Fox Glove, Digitalis Fox-tail Grass, Alopecurus Frankincense, Jews, Styrax Frankincense Tree, Pinus Fraxinella, Dictamnus French Bean. Phaseolus French Honeysuckle, Hedysarum Ginseng, Panax Fresh-water Soldier, Stratiotes Friar's Cowl. Arum Fringe Tree, Chionanthus Fritillary, Fritillaria Fritillary Coxcomb, Stapelia Frog's Bit, Hydrocharis Fuller's Thistle, Dipsacus Fumatory, Fumaria Furze, Ulex Fustic Tree. Morus

Gale, or Sweet Gale, Myrica Galingale, Cyperus Garavances, Cicer Garlick, Allium Garlick Pear, Crateva Gatter Tree, Cornus Gelder Rose. Viburnum Gelder Rose, Currant-leaved, Spiræa Gentian, Gentiana Gentian, Bastard, Sarothra Gentianella, Gentiana Gentle, Flower, Amaranthus Gerard, Herb, Ægopodium Germander, Teucrium. Germander, Rock, Veronica

Germander, Water, Teucrium Gilead, False Baulm of, Draco. cephalum Gill, Glechoma Gilly-flower, see July-flower Ginger, Amomum Gladiole, Water, Butomus Gladiole, Water, Lobelia Gladwin, Stinking, Iris Glass-wort, Salsola Glass-wort, Berry-bearing, Anahasis Glass-wort, Jointed, Salicornia Globe Amaranth, Gomphrena Globe Daisy, Globularia Globe Flower, Sphæranthus Globe Ranunculus, Trollius Globe Thistle, Echinops Goat's Beard, Tragopogon Goat's Rue, Galega Goat's Stones, greater, Satyrium Goat's Stones, lesser, Orchis Goat's Thorn, Astragalus Gold of Pleasure, Myagrum Golden Cups, Ranunculus Golden Lung-wort, Hieracium Golden Maiden-hair, Polytrichum Gelder Rose, Virginian, Spiraa Golden Mouse-ear, Hieracium Golden Rod, Solidago Golden Rod Tree, Bosea Golden Samphire, Inula Golden Saxifrage, Chrysoplenium Golden Thistle, Scolymus Golden Locks, Chrysocoma Golden Locks, Gnaphalium

Good Henry, Chenopodium	Gromwell, German, Stellera
Gooseberry, Ribes	Ground Ivy, Glechoma
Gooseberry, American, Mela-	Ground Nut, Arachis
stoma	Ground Pine, Teucrium
Gooseberry of the Americans,	Ground Pine, Stinking, Cam-
Cactus	phorosma
Gooseberry of Barbadoes, Cactus	Groundsel, Senecio
Goose Foot, Chenopodium	Groundsel Tree, Baccharis
Goose Grass, Galium	Groundsel Tree, with a Ficoides
Goose Grass, great, Asperugo	Leaf, Cacalia
Goose Tongue, Achillea	Guava. See Guayava
Go to bed at Noon, Tragopogon	Guava, French, Cassia
Gorss, Ulex	Guayava, Psidium
Gourd, Cucurbita	Guills, Chrysanthemum, seg.
Gourd, Bitter, Cucumis	Gum Elsmi Tree, Pistachia
Gourd, Ethiopian, Sour, Adan-	Gum Succory, Chondrilla
sonia	Gum Tragacanth, Astragalus
Gourd Tree, Indian, Crescentia	Gum, Sweet, Liquidambar
Gout-wort, Ægopodium	
Gowan, Bellis	. Н
Grace, Herb of, Ruta	Hag-berries, Prunus pad.
Grain, Oily Purging, Sesamum	Hag-taper, Verbascum thap.
Grain, Scarlet, Quercus	Hair-bells, Hyacinthus
Grain, Scarlet, Cactus	Hare's-ear, Beuplurum
Grape, Vitis	Hare's-ear, Bastard, Phyllis
Grape, Mangrove, Polygonum	Hare's Lettuce, Sonchus
Grape, Sea-side, Polygonum	Hart's-horn Plantain, Plantago
Grape Hyacinth, Hyacinthus	Hart's-tongue, Asplenium
Grass of Parnassus, Parnassia	Hart-wort, Sesele
Grass Vetch, Crimson, Lathyru	s Hart-wort of Crete, Tordylium
Grass Wrack, Zostera	Hart-wort, Shrubby, of Ethiopia,
Gravel-bind, Convolvulus	Bapleurum
Greek Valerian, Polemonium	Hart-wort of Marseilles, Seseli
Green-weed, Genista	Hatchet Vetch, Tree, Coronilla
Grim the Collier, Hieracium	Hatchet Vetch, Clusius's, Fo-
Gromwell, or Gromil, Lithosper	- reign, Biserrula
mum	

Hawk-weed, Hieracium Helmet-flower, Aconitum Hawk-weed, Bastard, Crepis Hemlock, Conium Hawk-weed, Trailing crooked- Hemlock, Great broad-leaved seeded, Hyoseris Bastard, Ligusticum Hawk-weed, Woolly, Andryala Hemlock, Lesser, Æthusa Hawthorn, or Haw, Cratægus Hemlock, Water, Cicuta Hawthorn, Black American, Hemlock Drop-wort, Enanthe Viburnum Hemp, Cannabis Hay, Burgundian, Medicago Hemp, Bastard, Datisca Hazel, or Hazel Nut, Corylus Hemp, Bastard, Galeopsis Hazel, Witch, Hamamelis Hemp Agrimony, Eupatorium Hemp Agrimony, Bastard, Age-Hazel, Witch, Ulmus Hart Pea, Cardiospermum Heart Seed, Cardiospermum Hemp Agrimony, Naked-headed, Heart's Ease, Viola Verbesina Hemp Agrimony, Water, Bidens Heath, Erica Heath, Berry-bearing, Empetrum Henbane, Hyoscyamus Heath, Black-berried, Empetrum Henbane, Yellow, Nicotiana Henweed, Guinea, Petiveria Heath, Mountain, Saxifraga Heath, Low Pine, Coris Hepatica, Anemone Heath Peas, Orobus Hep Tree, Rosa Hedge-hog, Medicago Herb-bane, Orobanche Hedge-hog Thistle, Cactus Herb-bane, Great Purple, La-Hedge-hog Thorn, Spanish, thræa Herb Bennet, Geum Anthyllis Hedge Hyssop, Gratiola Herb Christopher, Actæa Hedge Mustard, Erysium Herb Gerard, Ægopodium Hedge Nettle, Galeopsis Herb of Grace, Ruta Hedge Nettle, Shrubby, Prasium Herb Mastick, Satureia Herb Paris, Paris Hellebore, Helleborus Herb Paris of Canada, Trillium Hellebore, Bastard, Serapias Hellebore, Black, Helleborus Herb Robert, Geranium Hellebore, Fennel-leaved Black, Herb Trinity, Viola Herb Truelove, Paris Adonis Herb Truelove of Canada, Tril-Hellebore, White, Veratrum liumHelleborine, Serapias

Herb Two-pence, Lysimachia Herb, Blessed, Geum Herb, St. Bartholomew's, Ilex Horehound, Base, Stachys Herb, Willow, Epilobium Herb, Willow, Lythrum Herb, Willow, Lisymachia Hercules's Allheal, Pastinaca Hercules's Allheal, Heracleum Hercules's Club, Zanthoxylon Hiccory Nut, Juglans High Taper, Verbascum Hind-berry, Rubus Hog Plumb-tree, Spondias Hog's Fennel, Peucedanum Hog-weed of the Americans, Boerhaavia Hollow Root, Adoxa Holly, Ilex Holly, Knee, Ruscus Holly, Sea, Eryngium Hollyhock, Alcea Holy Thistle, Cnicus Honesty, Lunaria Hone-wort, Sison Honey-flower, Melianthus Honey Locust, Gleditsia Honeysuckle, Lonicera Honeysuckle, African Fly, Hal- Hyacinth, Lily, Scilla Honeysuckle, American Upright, Hyacinth, Starry, Scilla Azalea Honeysuckle, French, Hedysa- Hyssop, Hedge, Gratiola

rum

Honeysuckle Grass, Trifolium Honey-wort, Cerinthe Hop, Humulus

Hop-tree, Ilex Horehound, Marrubium Horehound, Bastard, Sideritis Horehound, Black, Ballota Horehound, Stinking Marsh, Bastard, Glechoma Horehound, Water, Lycopus Hornbeam, Carpinus Horns, Medicago Horse Chesnut, Æsculus Horse Purslane. Trianthema Horse-radish, Cochlearia Horse-shoe Vetch, Hippocrepis Horse-tail, Equisetum Horse-tail, Shrubby, Ephedra Horse-tongue, Ruscus Hottentot Cherry, Cassine Hound's-tongue, Cynoglossum Houseleek, Sempervioum Houseleek, Lesser, Sedum Houseleek, Small, annual, Tillea Houseleek, Water of Egypt, Pistia Hyacinth, Hyacinthus Hyacinth, African Blue, umbellated, Crinum Hyacinth, Peruvian, Scilla Hyssop, Hyssopus Hyssop, Mountain, Thymbra

Jacinth, Hyacinthus

Jack in a Box, Hernandia Indigo, Bastard, Amorpha Jack by the Hedge, Erysimum Infernal Fig, Argemone Jacob's Ladder, Polemonium Job's Tears, Coix Johnsonia, Callicarpa Jacobæa Lily, Amaryllis Jalap, Mirabilis Johnquill, Narcissus Ipecacuana, Bastard, Asclepias Jasmine, Jasminum Jasmine, Arabian, Nyctanthes Ipecacuana, False, Triosteum Jasmine, Bastard, Cestrum Iris, Uvaria, Aletris Jasmine, Bastard, Lycium Iron-wood, Sideroxylum Jasmine, Ilex-leaved, Lantana Iron-wort, Sideritis Jasmine, Fennel-leaved, Ipomaa Judas-tree, Circis Jasmine, Persian, Syringa Jujube-tree, Rhamnus Jasmine, Red, Plumeria July-flower, Clove, Dianthus Jasmine, Scarlet, Bignonia July-flower, Queen's, Hesperis. Jasmine, Yellow, Bignonia July-flower, Stock, Cheiranthus Jericho, Rose of, Anastatica Juniper, Juniperus Jupiter's Beard, Anthyllis Jersey, Thea, New, Ceanothus Jerusalem Artichoke, Helianthus Jupiter's Beard, American, Jerusalem Cowslip, Pulmonaria AmorphaJerusalem Cross, Lychnis Jupiter's Distaff, Salvia Jerusalem Oak, Chenopodium Ivy, Hedera Jerusalem, Sage, Phlomis Ivy, Bindweed-leaved, Meni-Jerusalem, Sage of, Pulmonaria spermum Jessamine, see Jasmine Ivy, Ground, Glechoma Jesuit's Bark-tree, True, Chin-Ivy-tree of America, Kalmia chona

Jesuit's Bark-tree, False, Iva-Jew's Frankincense, Styrax Jew's Mallow, Corchorus Ilathera Bark, Clutia Immortal Eagle Flower, Impatiens

Immortal Flower, Gomphrena
Indian God Tree, Ficus
Indian Shot, Canna

Indigo, Indigofera

Kale, Sea, Crambe
Kali, Salsola
Kali, Egyptian, Mesembryanthemum
Kali, Sal, Salicornia
Kandel of the Indians, Rhizophora
Kelp, Salicornia

Kermes, Quercus

K

Kidney Bean, Phaseolus Kidney Bean-tree of Carolina, Lark's Spur, Delphinium Glycine Kidney Vetch, Anthyllis Kidney-wort, Saxifraga King's Spear, Asphodelus Knapweed, Centaurea Knapweed, Thorny, Centaurea Knawel, Scleranthus Knee Holly, Ruscus Knee Holm, Ruscus Knight's Cross, Lychnis Knot Berries, Rubus Knot Grass, Polygonum Knot Grass, German, Scleranthus Laurustinus, Viburnum

T. Laburnum, Cytisus Ladder to Heaven, Convallaria Ladder, Jacob's, Polemonium Lady's Bedstraw, Galium Lady's Bower, Clematis

brum

Lady's Comb, Scandix Lady's Cushion, Saxifraga Lady's Finger, Anthyllis Lady's Mantle, Alchemilla Lady's Seal, Tamus Lady's Slipper, Cypripedium Lady's Smock, Cardamine Lady's Traces, Triple, Ophrys Lakeweed, Polygonum Lamb's Lettuce, Valeriana Larch-tree, Pinus

Lark's Heel, Delphinium Laserwort, Laserpitium Lavender, Lavandula Lavender, Sea, Statice Lavender Cotton, Santolina Laver, Ulva Laurel, Prunus Laurel, Alexandrian, Ruscus

Laurel, Dwarf, of America, Kalmia Laurel, Flax-leaved, Daphne Laurel, Sea-side, Phyllanthus Laurel, Spurge, Daphne

Knot Grass, Mountain, Illecebrum Lauskraut, Delphinium Knot Grass, Verticillate, Illece- Lead-wort, Plumbago Leather-wood, Dirca Leek. Allium Lemon, Citrus

Lemon, Water, Passiflora Lentils, Ervum Lentisk, Pistacia

Lentisk, African, Schinus

Lentisk, Peruvian, Schinus Leopard's Bane, Doronicum Lettuce, Lactuca Lettuce, Hare's, Sonchus Lettuce, Lamb's, Valeriana Lettuce, Wild, Prenanthes

Life, Tree of, Thuya Life, Wood of, Guaiacum Life Everlasting, Gnaphalium Lignum Aloes, Cordica Lignum Vitæ, Guaiacum Lilac, Syringa

Lily, Lilium Liquorice, Wild, Capraria Lily, African Scarlet, Amaryllis Liquorice, Wild, Glycine Lily, Asphodel, Crinum Liquorice Vetch, Astragalus Liquorice Vetch, Knobbed-root-Lily, Atamasco, Amaryllis Lily, Belladonna, Amaryllis ed, Glycine Lily, St. Bruno's, Hemerocallis Live-ever, Sedum Lily, Convall, Convallaria Live-long, Sedum Lily, Day, Hemerocallis Liver-wort, Lichen Lily, Guernsey, Amaryllis Liver-wort, Marsh, Riccia Lily, Jacobæa, Amarullis Liver-wort, Noble, Anemone Lily, Japan, Amaryllis Lizard's-tail, Saururus Lily, May, Convallaria Lizard's-tail, Piper Lily, Mexican, Amaryllis Loblolly Bay, Gordonia Lily, Persian, Fritillaria Locker Gowlans, Trollius Lily, Superb, Gloriosa Locust, Melianthus Lily, Water, Nymphaa Locust, Ceratonia Lily, Lesser Yellow Water, with Locust, Bastard, Hymenæa fringed Flowers, Menyanthes Locust-tree, Hymena a Locust-tree, Robinia Lily, Zeylon, Amaryllis Lily, Asphodel, Hemerocallis Locust-tree, Honey, Gleditsta Lily, Daffodil, Amaryllis Logwood, Hamatoxylon Lily, Daffodil, Pancratium London Pride, Saxifraga Loose-strife, Lysimachia Lily, Hyacinth, Scilla Lily, Thorn, Catesbaa Loose-strife, Podded, Epilobium Loose-strife, Purple, Lythrum Lily of the Valley, Convallaria Loose-strife, Spiked, Lythrum Lime, Citrus Loose-strife, Yellow Virginian, Lime, Brook, Veronica Lime-tree, Tilia Gaura Lords and Ladies, Arum Ling, Erica Linden-tree, Tilia Lotus, or Lote-tree, Celtis Lion's-foot, Candy, Catananche Lotus, supposed of Homer, Dios-Lion's leaf, Leontice pyros Lion's-tail, Leonurus Lotus, Honey, Trifolium Lipplehout, Cassine Lovage, Ligusticum Love, Tree of, Cercis Liquorice, Glycyrrhiza Liquorice, Wild, Astragalus

Love Apple, Solanum

Mallow, Jew's, Corchorus Love in a Mist, Passiflora Love lies a bleeding, Amaranthus Mallow, Indian, Sida Louse-wort, Pedicularis Mallow, Indian, Urena Louse-wort, Yellow, Rhinanthus Mallow, Marsh, Althan Lucern Grass, Medicago Mallow, Rose, Alcea Lucken-Gowan, Trollius Mallow, Syrian, Hibiscus Mallow, Tree, Lavatera Lung-wort, Pulmonaria Lung-wort, Cow's, Verbascum Mallow, Varied leav'd, Lavatera Lung-wort, Golden, Hieracium Mallow, Venetian, Lavatera Mallow, Vervain, Malva Lupine, Lupinus Lust-wort, Drosera Mallow, Yellow, Sida Lychnidea, Phlox Mammee, Mammea Lychnis, Bastard, Phlox Mammee, Sapota, Achras Lychnis, Wild, Agrostema Manchineel-tree, Hippomane Mandrake, Mandragora - M Mango-tree, Mangifera Mangostan, or Mangosteen, Gar-Mace, Reed, Typha Mad Apple, Solanum ciana Madder, Rubia Mangrove Grape, Polygonum Madder, Little Field, Sherardia Mangrove-tree of America, Rhi-Madder, Petty, Crucianella zophora Mad-wort, Alyssum Manihot, Jatropha Mad-wort, German, Asperugo Maple, Acer Mahaleb, Prunus Maracock, Passiflora Maho-tree, Hibiscus Marigold, Calendula

Maiden-hair, English black, As-Marigold, Corn, Chrysanthemum

plenium Maiden-hair, Golden, PolytrichumMaiden-hair, White, Asplenium Marigold, Marsh, Caltha Maiden Plumb, Chrysobalanus

Malabar Nut, Justicia Male Balsam Apple, Memordica Marjoram, Bastard, Origanum

Maiden-hair, Adiantum

Mallow, Malva Mallow, Bastard, Malope

Marigold, Fig, Mesembryanthe-Marigold, French, Tagetes Marjoram, Common or Sweet, Origanum

Marigold, African, Tagetes

Marjoram, Pot, Origanum Marjoram, Spanish, Urtica Marjoram, Wild, Origanum

Marjoram, Winter Sweet, Ori-Medic, Bastard, Medicago

ganum

Marsh-mallow. See Mallow

Martagon, Lilium

Marvel of Peru, Mirabilis

Marum, Common, Satureia

Marum, Pennyroyal-scented,

Melissa

Marum, Syrian or Cretan, Ori-Melilot, Trifolium

ganum

Master-wort, Imperatoria

Master-wort, Black, Astrantia

Mastich, Herb, Satureia

Mastich, Indian, Schinus

Mastich, Peruvian, Schinus

Mastich-tree, Pistachia

Mastich-tree, Indian, Schinus

Mastich Thyme, Satureia

Mastich Thyme, Thymus

Martfellon, Centaurea

Mat-weed, Hooded, Lygeum

Maudlin, Achillea

May Apple, Podophyllum

May Bush, Cratægus

May Lily, Convallaria

May Weed, Anthemis

Mays, Zea

Meadia, Dodecathenon

Meadow Rue, Thalictrum

Meadow Saffron, Colchicum

Meadow-sweet, Spiraa

Meadow-sweet, Greater, Spiraa Mint, Cat, Nepeta

Meadow, Queen of the, Spiraa

Mealy-tree, Pliant, Viburnum

Medic, Medicago

Medic, Sea, Medicago

Medic, Vetch, Hedysarum

Medic, Vetchling, Hedysarum

Medlar, Mespilus

Medusa's Head, Euphorbia

Melancholy Thistle, Carduus

Melancholy-tree, Nyctanthes

Melon, Cucumis

Melon, Water, Cucurbita

Melon-thistle, Cactus

Mercury, Mercurialis

Mercury, English, Chenopodium

Mezereon, Daphne

Meu, Athamanta

Mignonette, Reseda

Milfoil, Achillea

Milfoil, Water, Hottonia

Milfoil, Water, Myriophyllum

Milfoil, Water, Utricularia

Milk Vetch, Astragalus

Milk Vetch, Bastard, Phacae

Milk Wood, Bignonia

Milk-wort, Polygala

Milk-wort, Euphorbia

Milk-wort, Sea, Glaux

Millett, Panicum

Millet-grass, Milium

Millet, Indian, Holcus

Meadow Saxifrage, Peucedanum Milt-waste, Asplenium

Mint, Mentha

Misletoe, Viscum

Mithridate Mustard, Thlaspi

Mithridate Mustard, Bastard	, Mulberry-tree, Morus
<b>I</b> beris	Mulberry Blite, Blitum
Mock Orange, Philadelphus	Mule Fairchild's, Dianthu
Mock Privet, Phillyrea	Mule-wort, Hemionitis
Moldavian Baulm, Dracocepha-	Mule's Fern, Hemionitis
lum	Mullein, Verbascum
Molucca Baulm, Moluccella	Mullein, Moth, Verbascum
Moly with Lily-flowers, or Ho-	Mushrooms, Agaricus
mer's, Allium	Mushrooms, Cup, Peziza
Money-wort, Lysimachia	Musk Seed, Hibiscus
Monk's-head, Leontodon	Mustard, Sinapis
Monk's-hood, Aconitum	Mustard, Bastard, Cleome
Monk's Rhubarb, Rumex	Mustard Buckler, Biscute,
Monster, Fritillaria	Mustard, Hedge, Erysimu
Moon Seed, Menispermum	Mustard, Mithridate, The
Moon Trefoil, Medicago	Mustard, Bastard Mith
Moon-wort, Lunaria	${\it Iberis}$
Moor Berries, Vaccinium	Mustard, Tower, Turritis
Moschatel, Tuberose, Adoxa	Mustard, Bastard Tower,
Moss-tree, Lichen	Mustard, Treacle, Clypeo.
Moss, Upright Fir, Lycopodium	Mustard, Treacle, Thlasp
Moss, Water, Fontinalis	Myrtle, Myrtus
Moss-berries, Vaccinium	Myrtle, Candleberry, My
Moth Mullein, Verbascum	Myrtle, Dutch, Myrica
Mother of Thyme, Thymus	
Mother-wort, Leonurus	${f N}$
Mouse-ear, Hieracium	Naked Ladies, Colchicum
Mouse-ear, Creeping, Hiera-	Naples, Star of, Ornithoga
cium	Narcissus, Third, of Matt
Mouse-ear, Golden, Hieracium	Pancratium
Mouse-ear Chickweed, Cerastium	Naseberry-tree, Sloanea
Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass, My-	Nasturtion, Tropæolum
osotis	Navel-wort, Cotyledon
Mouse-tail, Myosorus	Navel-wort, Bastard, Cras
Mugweed, Valantia cru.	Navel-wort, False, Crassul
Mug-wort, Artemisia	Navel-wort, Venus's, Cynog

Mulberry-tree, Morus Mulberry Blite, Blitum Mule Fairchild's, Dianthus Mule-wort, Hemionitis Mule's Fern, Hemionitis Mullein, Verbascum Mullein, Moth, Verbascum Mushrooms, Agaricus Mushrooms, Cup, Peziza Musk Seed, Hibiscus Mustard, Sinapis Mustard, Bastard, Cleome Mustard Buckler, Biscutella Mustard, Hedge, Erysimum Mustard, Mithridate, Thlaspi Mustard, Bastard Mithridate. Theris Mustard, Tower, Turritis Mustard, Bastard Tower, Arabis Mustard, Treacle, Clypeola Mustard, Treacle, Thlaspi Myrtle, Myrtus Myrtle, Candleberry, Myrica Myrtle, Dutch, Myrica

Naples, Star of, Ornithogalum Varcissus, Third, of Matthiolus, Pancratium Naseberry-tree, Sloanea Nasturtion, Tropæolum Navel-wort, Cotyledon Navel-wort, Bastard, Crassula Navel-wort, False, Crassula Navel-wort, Venus's, Cynoglossum

Nut, Ground, Arachis

Navel-wort, Water, Hydrocotyle	Nut, Hazel, Corylus
Navew, Brassica	Nut, Malabar, Justicia
Nectarine, Amygdalus	Nut, Pease Earth, Lathyrus
Nep, Nepeta	Nut, Physic, Jatropha
Nettle, Urtica	Nut, Physic, Croton
Nettle, Dead, Lamium	Nut, Pig, Bunium
Nettle, Hedge, Galeopsis	Nut, Pistacia, Pistacia
Nettle, Shrubby Hedge, Prasium	Nut, Purging, Croton
Nettle-tree, Celtis	Nut, Purging, Jatropha
Network, Eriocaulon dec.	Nut, Spanish, Iris
Nickar-tree, Guilandina	Nut, Walnut, Juglans
Nightshade, Solanum	
Nightshade, American, Phyto-	• 0
lacca	Oak, Quercus
Nightshade, American, Rivina	Oak, Dwarf, Teucrium
Nightshade, Bastard, Rivina	Oak of Cappadocia, Ambrosia
Nightshade, Deadly, Atropa	Oak of Jerusalem, Chenopodium
Nightshade, Enchanter's, Circad	Oak, Poison, Rhus
Nightshade, Malabar, Basella	Oats, Avena
Nightshade, Three-leaved, Tril-	Oats, Seaside, of Carolina, Uniola
lium	Oats, Wild-bearded, Eromus
Nipple-wort, Lapsana	Oat-grass, Bromus
Noli me tangere, Impatiens	Oil Nut, Ricinus
Noli me tangere, Momordica	Oil Seed, Ricinus
None so pretty, Saxifraga	Oil-tree, Ricinus
Nonsuch, Lychnis	Oily Purging Grain, Sesamum
Nose-bleed, Achillea	Okra, Hibiscus
Nut-tree, Corylus	Old Man's Beard, Clematis
Nut, Bladder, Staphylæa	Old Man's head, Dianthus
Nut, Cashew, Anacardium	Oleander, Nerium
Nut, Chocolate, Theobroma	Oleaster, Elæagnus
Nut, Cob, Corylus	Olive, Olea
Nut, Cocoa, Cocos	Olive, Spurge, Daphne
Nut, Earth, Bunium	Olive, Wild, Elæagnus
Nut, Fausel, Areca	Olive, Wild, of Barbadoes,
AT . C 1	D 4

Bontia

One Berry, Paris	Palm, Common or Greater, or
One Blade, Convallaria	Date-tree, Phanix
Onion, Allium	Palm, Lesser or Dwarf, Chamæ-
Onion, Sea, Scillà	rops
Orange, Citrus	Palm, The Cocoa Nut, Cocos
Orange, Mock, Philadelphus	Palm, the Fausel Nut, Areca
Origany, Origanum	Palm, Malabar, called Ampana
Oroonoka, Nicotiana	and Carimpana, Borassus
Orpine, Sedum	Palm, Wild Malabar, called Ka-
Orpine, Bastard, Adrachne	tou Indel, Elate
Orpine, Lesser, Crassula	Palm, Mountain, with largest
Orpine, True of Imperatus, Te-	- Leaves, called Codda Panna,
lephium	Corypha
Orrach, Atriplex	Palm with ringed Stems, called
Orrach, Berry-bearing, Blitum	
Orrach, Creeping shrubby, Atra	-Palm with bipennate Leaves,
phaxis	called Schunda Panna, Cary-
Orrach, Wild, Chenopodium	ota
Osier, Salix	Palma Christi, Ricinus
Osmund Royal, Osmunda	Palmetto, Chamærops
Ox-eye, Buphthalmum	Panic, Panicum
Ox-eye of old Authors, Anthemi	s Panic-grass, Panicum
Ox-eye Daisy, Chrysanthemum	Pansies, Viola
Ox-lips, Primula	Papaw-tree, Carica
Ox-tongue, Picris	Papaw-tree of North America,
Oswego Tea, Monarda	Annona
Oyster-green, Ulva lac	Paraguay Tea, Ilex
	- •

P

Paddock-stool, Agaricus
Paddock-pipe, Equisetum
Pæony, Pæonia
Pagils, or Paigles, Primula
Painted Ladies, Dianthus
Painted Lady Pease, Lathyrus

Park-leaves, Hypericum
Parsley, Apium
Parsley, Bastard, Caucilis
Parsley, Corn, Sison
Parsley, Fool's, Æthusa
Parsley, Macedonian, Bubon
Parsley, Milky, Selinum
Parsley, Mountain, Athamanta

Parsley, Stone, Bubon Pear, Garlick, Crateva Pear, Prickly, Cactus Parsley, Bastard Stone, Sison Parslev, Wild, Sison Pearl-wort, Sagina Parsley, Wild of America, Car- Pellitory, Parietaria Pellitory, Bastard, Achillea diospermum Parsley, Break-stone, Aphanes Pellitory, Double, Achillea Parsley Piert, Aphanes Pellitory of Spain, Anthemis Pellitory of Spain, False, Chry-Parsnep, Pastinaca Parsnep, Cow's, Heracleum santhemum Parsnep, Prickly, Echinophora Pellitory-tree, Zanthoxylum Parsnep, Water, Sium Pellitory of the Wall, Parietaria Parnassus, Grass of, Parnassia Pennyroyal, Mentha Pennyroyal, Virginian, Satureia Pasque-flower, Anemone Pennywort, Marsh, Hydrocotyle Passion-flower, Passiflora Patience, Rumex Pennywort, Wall, Cotyledon Pennywort, Water, Hydrocotyle Paul's Betony, Veronica Pea, Pisum Penguin, Bromelia Pentstemon, Chelone Pea, Chich, Cicer Peony. See Pæony Pea, Chichling, Lathyrus Pea, Earth-nut, Lathyrus Pepper, Piper Pea, Everlasting, Lathyrus Pepper, Barbary, Capsicum Pea, Heart, Cardiospermum Pepper, Bell, Capsicum Pepper, Bird, Capsicum Pea, Heath, Orobus Pepper, Bonnet, Capsicum Pea, Painted Lady, Lathyrus Pea, Pigeon, Cytisus Pepper, Guinea, Capsicum Pepper, Jamaica, Myrtus Pea, Sweet-scented, Lathyrus Pea, Tangier, Lathyrus Pepper, Indian, Capsicum Pea, Winged, Lotus Pepper, Long, Piper Pepper, Poor Man's, Lepidium Pea, Wood, Orobus Peach, Amygdalus Pepper, Wall, Sedum Peach, Wolf's, Solanum Pepper, Water, Polygonum Pear, Pyrus Pepper-grass, Pilularia Pear, Avocado, Avocato, or Al- Pepper-pot, Capsicum ligator, Laurus Pepper-tree, Vitis Pear, Bachelor's, Solanum Pepper-wort, Lepidium

### TABLE IV.

Pink, Dianthus Percepier, Aphanes Periwinkle, Vinca Pink, Indian, Ipomaa Persicaria, Polygonum Pink, Indian, Lonicera Pestilent-wort, Tussilago Pink, Sea, Statice Petroseline Wortle, Apium Pinpillow. See Pimpillo Petty Madder, Crucianella Pipe-tree, Syringa Petty Whin, Ononis Pipe-tree, Pudding, Cassia Piperidge Bush, Berberis Pharoah's Fig, Musa Pippen, Pyrus Pharoah's Fig, Ficus Pheasant's Eye, Adonis Piquets, Dianthus Pishamin Plum, Diospyros Phyllyrea, False, Rhamnus Phu, Valeriana Pistacia Nut, Pistacia Pistacia-tree, Black Virginian, Physic, Nut, Jatropha Physic, Nut, Croton **Hamamelis** Pistacia, Hazel-leaved, Hama-Physic, Pork, Phytolacca Pick-tooth, Daucus melisPigeon Pea, Cytisus Pitch-tree, Pinus Pig Nut, Bunium Plane-tree, Platanus Pig Nut, Juglans Plane-tree, False, Acer Pilewort, Ranunculus Plant, Burning Thorny, Euphor-Pimento, Myrtus Pimpernel, Anagallis Plant, Egg, Solanum Pimpernel, Water, Veronica Plant, Humble, Mimosa Pimpernel, Round-leaved Wa- Plant, Sensitive, Mimosa Plant, Bastard Sensitive, Æschyter, Samolus Pimpernel, Yellow, of the nomene Woods, Lysimachia Plantain, Plantago Pimpillo, Cactus Plantain, Water, Alisma Pinaster, Pinus Plantain, Least Water, Limosella Pine-tree, Pinus Plantain, Star-headed Water, Pine, Ground, Teucrium Alisma Pine, Stinking Ground, Campho-Plantain Shot, Canna rosma Plantain-tree, Musa

Pliant Mealy-tree, Viburnum

Plowman's Spikenard, Conyza

Plowman's Spikenard, Baccharis

Pine, Heath-low, Coris

Pine-apple, Wild, Renealmia

Pine-apple, Bromelia

Plum-tree, Prunus balanus Plum, Bay, Psidium Plum, Brasilian, Spondias Plum, Cocoa, Chrysobalanus Plum, Hog, Spondias Plum, Indian Date, Diospyros Plum, Maiden, Chrysobalanus Pitchumon, Diospyros See Puccoon Poccoon. Pockwood. Guaiacum Poet's Cassia, Osyris Poet's Rosemary, Osyris Poison Ash, Rhus Poison Berry, Cestrum Poison Bush, Euphorbia Poison Oak, Rhus Poison Tree, Rhus Poke, Virginian, Phytolacca Poley, Mountain, Teucrium Poley, Grass, Lythrum Polypody, Polypodium Pomegranate, Punica Pompion, Cucurbita Pond-weed, Potamogiton

Potatoe, Indian, Dioscorea Plum, American Black, Chryso- Potatoe, Spanish, Convolvulus Prick Wood, Euonymus Primrose, Primula Primrose, Night, Enothera Primrose, Peerless, Narcissus Primrose-tree, Enothera Prince's Feather, Amaranthus Privet, Ligustrum Plum, Pishamin, Persimon, or Privet, Evergreen, Rhamnus Privet, Mock, Phillyrea Privy-saugh, Ligustrum Puccoon, Sanguinaria Pudding-grass, Mentha Pudding Pipe-tree, Cassia Puff-balls, Lycoperdon bov. Pumpion. See Pompion Pumpkin. See Pompion Purging Grain, Oily, Sesamum Purging Nut, Croton Purging Nut, Jatropha Purging Thorn, Rhamnus. Purple Apple, Annona Purslane, Portulaca Purslane, Horse, Trianthema Purslane, Sea, Atriplex Purslane, Water, Peplis Pond-weed, Triple-headed, Zan- Purslane, Tree Sea, Atriplex

Poplar, Populus Poppy, Papaver Poppy, Horned, Chelidonium Poppy, Prickly, Argemone Poppy, Spatling, Cucubalus Pork, Physic, Phytolacca Potatoe, Solanum

nichellia

Quamoelit, Ipomæa Queen of the Meadows, Spirau Queen's July-flower, Hesperis Queen's Violet, Hesperis Quick, Cratagus Quicken, Sorbus

Quickbean-tree, Sorbus Quince-tree, Pyrus Quill-wort, Isætes lac.

 $\mathbf{R}$ 

Radish, Raphanus Radish, Horse, Cochlearia Radish, Water, Sisymbrium Ragged Robin, Lychnis Ragwort, Common, Senecio Ragwort, African, Othonna Ragworts, Sundry, of old Au- Rhubarb, Monk's, Rumex thors, Senecio Ragworts, Sundry, of old Au- Rice, Oryza thors, Solidago Rampions, Horned, Phyteuma Rampions, Crested, Lobelia Rampions, Common Esculent, Campanula Rampions with scabious Heads, Rock Rose, Cistus .Jasione Ramsons, Allium Ranunculus, Globe, Trollius Rape, Brassica Rape, Broom, Orobanche Rape, Cole, Brassica Rape of Cistus, Asarum Raspberry, Rubus Rattle, Pedicularis Rattle, Yellow, Rhinanthus Rattlesnake-Root, Senegaw, Polygala Rattlesnake-Root, Dr. Witts's, Prenanthes. Rattlesnake-Weed, Eryngium Redbud, Cercis

Red Whorts, Spanish, Arbutus Reddish. See Radish Reed. Arundo Reed, Burr, Sparganium Reed, Indian Flowering, Canna Reed Mace, Typha Rennet, Cheese, Galium Rest Harrow, Ononis Rhamnus, Bastard, Hippophae Rhendeer, Lichen ran. Rhubarb, Rheum Ribwort, Plantago Ricinus, Bastard, Croton Roane-tree. Sorbus Robert, Herb, Geranium Rocambole, Allium Rock Germander, Veronica Rocket, Brassica Rocket, Bastard, Reseda Rocket, Corn, Bunias Rocket, Marsh, Sisymbrium Rocket, Sea, Bunias Rocket, Square-codded, of Mont. pelier, Bunias Rocket, Water, Sisymbrium Rocket, Winter, Sisymbrium Rocket, or Dame's Violet, Hesperis Rod, Aaron's, Solidago Rod, Golden, Solidago Rod-tree, Golden, Bosea Rod, Shepherd's, Dipsacus Roe-buck Berries, Rubus sax.

Root, Indian Arrow, Maranta	Rue, Ruta
Root, China, Smilax	Rue, Dog's, Scrophularia
Root, False China, Senecio	Rue, Goat's, Galega
Root, Fever, Triosteum	Rue, Meadow, Thalictrum
Root, Hollow, Adoxa	Rue, Wall, Asplenium
Root, Rose, Rhodiola	Rue, Wild Syrian, Peganum
Root, Snake, Aristolochia	Rupture-wort, Herniaria
Root, Snake, black or wild, of	Rupture-wort, Least, Linum
America, Actaa	Rush, Juncus
Root, Dr. Witts's Rattlesnake,	Rush, Flowering, Butomus
Prenanthes	Rush, Lesser flowering, Scheuch-
Root, Senegaw Rattlesnake, Po-	zeria
lygala	Rush, Round, black-headed,
Root, Sweet, Glycirrhiza	Marsh or Bog, Schanus
Rose, Rosa	Rush, Sweet, Acorus
Rose, China, Hibiscus	Rush-grass, Scirpus
Rose, Christmas, Helleborus	Ruyschiana, Dracocephalon
Rose, Corn, Papaver	Rye, Secale
Rose, Gelder, Viburnum	Rye, Wild, Hordeum
Rose, Gelderland, Viburnum	Rye-grass, Hordeum
Rose, Virginian Gelder, Spiraa	
Rose, Martinico, Hibiscus	S
Rose, Rock, Cistus	Saffron, Crocus.
Rose of Jericho, Anastatica	Saffron, Bastard, Carthamus
Rose Bay, Nerium	Saffron, Meadow, Colchicum
Rose Bay Dwarf, Rhododendrum	Sage, Salvia
Rose Bay, Mountain, Rhodo-	Sage, Wild, Teucrium
dendrum	Sage, Indian Wild, Lantana
RoseBayWillow-herb, Epilobium	Sage, Wood, Teucrium
Rose Mallow, Alcca	Sage of Jerusalem, Pulmonaria
Rose Root, Rhodiola	Sage of Jerusalem, Phlomis
Rosemary, Rosemarinus	Sage-tree, Phlomis
Rosemary, Poet's, Osyris	Saint Bartholomew's Herb, Ilex
Rosemary, Wild, Ledum	Saint Bruno's Lily, Hemerocallis
Rosemary, Lesser Wild, Andro-	Saint John's Bread, Ceratonia
meda	Saint John's-wort, Hypericum

Saunders, Santalum Saint Peter's-wort, Ascyrum Saint Peter's-wort, Hypericum Savory, Satureia Savoys, Brassica Saint Peter's-wort, Shrubby, Saw-wort, Serratula Lonicera Saxifrage, Saxifraga Saintfoin, Hedysarum Saliad, Corn, Valeriana Saxifrage, Burnet, Pimpinella Saxifrage, Golden, Chrysosplenium Sal-kali, Salicornia Saxifrage, Meadow, Peucedanum Sallow, Salix Scabious, Scabiosa Salsafy, Tragopogon Salt-wort, Salicornia Scabious, Sheep's, Jasione Salt-wort, Black, Glaux Scallion, Allium Samphire, Crithmum Scammony, Syrian, Convolvulus Samphire, Golden, Inula Scammony of Montpelier, Cy-Sand-box Tree, Hura nanchum Sanders. See Saunders Sciatica Cress, the True, Lepi-Sanicle, Sanicula diumSciatica Cress, Iberis Sanicle, Saxifraga Sanicle, American Bastard, Mi-Scorching Fennel, Thapsia Scorpion-grass, Scorpiurus Sanicle, Bear's-ear, Cortusa Scorpion-grass, Mouse-ear, Myo-Sappadillo-tree, Sloanea sotis Sapota, Achras Scorpion Senna, Coronilla Sapota Mammee, Achras Scorpion's Thorn, Ulex Saracen's Consound, Solidago Screw-tree. See Skrew-tree Saracen's Consound, the True, Scull-cap. See Skull-cap. Scurvy-grass, Cochlearia. Senecio Saracen's Wound-wort, Solidago Sea-beard, Conferva rup. Saracen's Wound-wort, the True, Sea-Weed, Fucus Sebesten, Cordia Senecio Sassafras-tree, Laurus Sedum Pyramidal, Saxifraga Sassafy. See Salsafy Seed, Heart, Cardiospermum Satin-flower, Lunaria Segs, Iris pseu. Self-heal, Brunella Satin, White, Lunaria Sauce alone, Erysimum Self-heal. Sanicula

Senna of the Shops, Cassia.

Senna, Bastard, Cassia

Savin, Juniperus

Savin-tree, Indian, Bauhinia

#### TABLE IV:

Silk, Virginian, Periplocat Senna, Bastard, Colutea Senna, Jointed-podded Bladder, Silver Bush, Anthyllis Coronilla Silver-tree, Prosea Senna, Scorpion, Coronilla Silver-weed, Potentilla Senna, Wild, Cassia Simpla Nobla, Phyllis Senegaw Rattlesnake Root, Po-Simpler's Joy, Verbena lygala Skirret, Sium Sengreen, Sempervivum Skull-cap, Scutelleria Sensitive Plant, Mimosa Skrew-tree, Helicteres Sensitive Plant, Bastard, Eschy-Sloe-tree, Prunus nomene Sloke, Ulva Septfoil, Tormentilla Smallage, Apium Sermountain, Laserpitium Snails, Medicago Serpent Cucumber, Trichosanthes Snail Clover, Medicago Serpent's Tongue, Ophioglossum Snail Trefoil, Medicago Service-tree, Sorbus Snakeweed, Polygonum Service, Maple-leaved, Cratæ- Snake-root, Aristolochia Snake-root, Black or Wild, of Service, Wild, Cratagus America, Actæa Setfoil. See Septfoil Snap-tree, Justicia Setwall. See Zedoary Snap-dragon, Antirrhinum Snap-dragon of America, Ruellia Setwall, Garden, Valeriana Setter-wort, Helleborus Sneeze-wort, Achillea Shaddock, Citrus Sneeze-wort, Austrian, Xeranthe-Shallot. See Eschalot mumShavegrass, Equisetum Snowball-tree, Viburnum Sheep Scabious, Jasione Snowberry-bush, Lonicera Shepherd's Needle, Scandix Snowdrop, Galanthus Shepherd's Pouch, Thlaspi Snowdrop, Greater, Lencojum Shepherd's Rod, Dipsacus Snowdrop-tree, Chionanthus Shepherd's Staff, Dipsacus Soap Apple, Sapindus Shot, Indian, Canna Soap Berry, Sapindus Shot, Plantain, Canna Soap-wort, Saponaria Sickle-wort, Coronilla Soldanel, Soldanella Side-saddle Flower, Sarracena Soldanel of the Shops, Convol-

rulus

Silk Cotton-tree, Bombax

Soldier, Water, Stratiotes Soldier, Fresh Water, Stratiotes Soldier's Cullions, Orchis Solomon's Seal, Convallaria Solomon's Seal, Pennsylvanian, Spignel, Athamanta Uvularia Sorgo, Holcus Sorrel, Rumex Sorrel, Indian Red, Hibiscus Sorrel, Indian White, Hibiscus Sorrel, Wood, Oxalis Sorrel-tree, Andromeda Sorrowful-tree, Nyctanthes Sour Gourd, Æthiopian, Adansonia Sour Soap, Annona Southernwood, Artemisia South-sea Tea, Ilex Sow-bread, Cyclamen Sowruck, Rumex acet.

Sow Thistle, Downy, Andryala Sow Thistle, Tangier, Scorzonera Spiræa, African, Diosma Sparrow-grass. See Asparagus Spirting Cucumber, Momordica Sparrow-wort, Passerina Spatling Poppy, Cucubalus

Sow Thistle, Sonchus

Sow Thistle, Prenanthes

Spear-wort, Ranunculus Speerage. See Asparagus Speedwell, Veronica Speedwell, Female, Antirrhinum Spurge, Euphorbia

Spice Wood, Laurus Spice, All, Myrtus Spider-wort, Anthericum Spider-wort, Great Savoy, Hemerocallis

Spider-wort, Virginian, Trades-

Spignel, Wild, Seseli Spike-grass, Winged, Stipa

Spikenard, Indian, or True\* Spikenard, Bastard French, Nardus

Spikenard, Celtic, Valeriana Spikenard, False, Larandula Spikenard, Plowman's, Baccha-

Spikenard, Plowman's, Conyza Spikenard, Wild, Asarum Spinach, Spinacia

Spinach, Strawberry, Blitum Spindle-tree, Euonymus Spindle-tree, Climbing, Celastrus

Spindle-tree, Bastard, Kiggellaria Spindle-tree, Bastard, Celastrus

Spiræa Frutex, Spiræa

Spleen-wort, Asplenium Sparrow-wort, Tragus's, Stellera Spleen-wort, Rough, Lonchitis Spleen-wort, Rough, Polypodium

Spoon-wort, Cochlearia

Spunge, Spongia Spunge-tree, Memosa

Spurge, Bastard, Euphorbia Spurge Laurel, Daphne Spurge Olive, Daphne

<sup>\*</sup>Unknown.

Spurrey, Spergula Strawberry, Barren, Potentilla Squash, Cucurbita Strawberry, Barren, Fragaria Squill, Scilla Strawberry Blite, Blitum Squill, LesserWhite, Pancratium Strawberry Spinach, Blitum Staff-tree, Celastrus Strawberry-tree, Arbutus Staff, Shepherd's, Dipsacus Succory, Cichorium Succory, Gum, Chondrilla Stag's-horn-tree, Rhus Succory, Wart, Lapsana Star of Alexandria, Ornithoga-Sugar Cane, Saccharum lum Star Apple, Chrysophyllum Sulphur-wort, Peucedanum Star of Bethlehem, Ornithogalum Sultan-flower, Centaurea Star of Constantinople, Ornitho-Sumach, Rhus Sumach, Myrtle-leaved, Coriaria . galum Star Hyacinth, Scilla Sumach, Tanner's or Currier's. Star of Naples, Ornithogalum Coriaria Star Thistle, Centaurea Sundew, Drosera Star-wort, Aster Sun-flower, Helianthuts Star-wort, Bastard, Buphthalmum Sun-flower, Bastard, Helenia Star-wort, Trailing, of Vera-Sun-flower, Dwarf, Rudbeckia Sun-flower, Dwarf, Tetrazono-Cruz, Tridax Star-wort, Yellow, Inula theca Star-wort, Yellow, Buphthalmum Sun-flower, Little, Cistus Sun-flower, Tick-seeded, Core-Staves Acre, Delphinium Stich-wort. Stellaria opsis Stink-horns, Phallus Sun-flower, Willow-leaved, He-Stock, Cheiranthus lenia Superb Lily, Gloriosa Stock July-flower, Cheiranthus Swallow-wort, Asclepias Stock, Dwarf Annual, Hesperis Sweet Briar, Rosa Stock, Virginian, Hesperis Stone-crop, Sedum Sweet Cicely, Scandix Stone-crop-tree, Chenopodium Sweet Gum, Liquidambar Sweet John, Dianthus Stone Parsley, Bubon Stone Parsley, Bastard, Sison Sweet Root, Glycyrrhiza Sweet Sop, Annona' Storax-tree, Styrax Storax, Liquid, Liquidambar Sweet Sultan, Centaurea Sweet Weed, Capraria Strawberry, Fragaria

Sweet William, Dianthus

Sweet William of Barbadoes,

Ipomæa

Swine's Cress, Cochlearia

Sycamore, Ficus

Sycamore, False, Acer

Syringa, commonly called, Phi
Inistle, Golden, Scoly

Thistle, Hedge-hog, E

Thistle, Ladies', Cardu

Thistle, Melancholy,

Thistle, Milk, Carduus

Inistle, Soft, Carduus

Т

Tacamahaca, Populus Tallow-tree, Croton Tamarind-tree, Tamarindus Tamarisk, Tamarix Tansey, Tanacetum Tansey, Wild, Potentilla Tare, Vicia Taragon, Artemisia Tarton-raire, Daphne Tea-tree, Thea Tea, False, Ilex Tea, New Jersey, Ceanothus Tea, Oswego, Monarda Tea, Paraguay, Ilex Tea, South-sea, Ilex Teasel, Dipsacus Tent-wort, 'Asplenium Thistle, Carduus Thistle, Blessed, Cnicus Thistle, Carline, Carlina Thistle, Distaff, Atractylis Thistle, Distaff, Carthamus Thistle, Fish, Carduus Thistle, Fuller's, Dipsacus Thistle, Gentle, Carduus Thistle, Globe, Echinops

Thistle, Golden, Scolymus Thistle, Hedge-hog, Cactus Thistle, Holy, Cnicus Thistle, Ladies', Carduus Thistle, Melancholy, Carduus Thistle, Melon, Cactus Thistle, Soft, Carduus Thistle, Sow, Sonchus Thistle, Sow, Prenanthes Thistle, Downy Sow, Andryala Thistle, Star, Centaurea Thistle, Torch, Cactus Thistle, Woolly, Onopordon Thongs, Fucus Thorn, Black, Prunus Thorn, Box, Lycium Thorn, Christ's, Rhamnus Thorn, Egyptian, Mimosa Thorn, Evergreen, Mespilus Thorn, Goat's, Astralagus Thorn, Lily, Catesbaa Thorn, Purging, Rhamnus Thorn, Scorpion's, Ulex Thorn, Spanish Hedge-hog, Anthyllis Thorn, White, Cratagus Thorn, Apple, Datura Thorny Plant, Burning, Euphor-Thorough Wax, Bupleurum Three Faces under a Hood, Viola Three-leaved Grass, Trifolium Thrift, Statice Throat-wort, Blue umbellifer-

Throat-wort, Campanula Thyme, Thymus Thyme, Dodder of, Cuscuta Thyme, Mastick, Satureia Tickseed, Corispermum Tills, Ervum Timothy-grass, Phleum Tinker's Weed, Triosteum Toad Flax, Antirrhinum Tobacco, Nicotiana Tolu-tree, Balsam of, Toluifera Truffles, Lycoperdon tub. Tomatoes, Solanum Tooth-ach-tree, Zanthoxylum Tooth-pick, Daucus Tooth-wort, Dentaria Tooth-wort, Plumbago Torch Thistle, Cactus Tormentil, Tormentilla Touch me not, Impatiens Touch me not, Momordica Tower Mustard, Turritis Tower Mustard, Bastard, Arabis Tupelo-tree, Nyssa Tragacanth, Gum, Astragalus Tragus's Sparrow-wort, Stellera Traveller's Joy, Clematis Treacle Mustard, Clypcola Treacle Mustard, Thlaspi Tree Moss, Lichen Trefoil, Trefolium Trefoil, Bean, Cytisus Trefoil, Stinking Bean, Anagyris Turnep, French, Brassica Trefoil, Bird's-foot, Lotus Trefoil, Marsh, Menyanthes Trefoil, Moon, Medicago Trefoil of Montpelier, Shrub, Lotus

Trefoil, Shrub, Ptelea Trefoil, Snail, Medicago Trefail, Thorny, of Candia, Fagonia Trefoil Tree, Cytisus Trefoil, Base-tree, Cytisus Trinity Herb, Viola Triple Ladies' Traces, Ophrys True-love, Paris True-love of Canada, Trillium Trumpet-flower, Bignonia Tuberose, Polyanthes Tulip, Tulipa Tulip, African, Hæmanthes Tulip, Chequered, Fritillaria Tulip-flower, Bignonia Tulip-tree, Liriodendrum Tulip-tree, Laurel-leaved, Magnolia Tun-hoof, Glechoma Turbith Indian, or of the Shops, Convolvulus Turbith, Garganic, Thapsia Turkey-feather, Ulva pav. Turk's Cap, Lilium . Turk's Head, Cactus Turk's Turban, Ranunculus Turnep, Brassica Turmerick, Curcuma Turnsole, Heliotropium Turpentine-tree, Pistacia Tutsan, Hypericum Two-pence, Herb, Lysimachia

Twy Blade, Ophrys  Viburnum, American, Lantana  Vine, Vitis  Vine, Black, Tamus  Valerian, Valeriana  Valerian, Greek, Polemonium  Vanilla, or Vaneloe, EpidendrumVine, Spanish Arbor, Ipomæa  Vernal-grass, Anthoxanthum  Venus's Comb, Scandix  Viburnum, American, Lantana  Vine, Black, Tamus  Vine, Climbing Five-leaved, of  Canada, Hedera  Vine, White, Bryonia  Vine, White, Bryonia
V Vine, Black, Tamus Valerian, Valeriana Vine, Climbing Five-leaved, of Valerian, Greek, Polemonium Canada, Hedera Vanilla, or Vaneloe, Epidendrum Vine, Spanish Arbor, Ipomæa Vernal-grass, Anthoxanthum Vine, White, Bryonia
Valerian, Valeriana Vine, Climbing Five-leaved, of Valerian, Greek, Polemonium Canada, Hedera Vanilla, or Vaneloe, EpidendrumVine, Spanish Arbor, Ipomæa Vernal-grass, Anthoxanthum Vine, White, Bryonia
Valerian, Greek, <i>Polemonium</i> Canada, <i>Hedera</i> Vanilla, or Vaneloe, <i>Epidendrum</i> Vine, Spanish Arbor, <i>Ipomæa</i> Vernal-grass, <i>Anthoxanthum</i> Vine, White, <i>Bryonia</i>
Vanilla, or Vaneloe, EpidendrumVine, Spanish Arbor, Ipomæa Vernal-grass, Anthoxanthum Vine, White, Bryonia
Vernal-grass, Anthoxanthum Vine, White, Bryonia
9
Venus's Comb, Scandix Violet, Viola
Venus's Looking-glass, Campa- Violet, Bulbous, Galanthus
nula Violet, Calathian, Gentiana
Venus's Navel-wort, Cynoglossum Violet, Dame's, Hesperis
Vervain, Verbena Violet, Dog's Tooth, Erythronium
Vervain Mallow, Malva Violet, Queen's, Hesperis
Vetch, Vicia Violet, Water, Hottonia
Vetch, Ax. See Hatchet Vetch Viper's Buglos, Echium
Vetch, Bitter, Ervum · Viper's Grass, Scorzonera
Vetch, Bitter, Orobus Virgin's Bower, Clematis
Vetch, Jointed-podded Bitter, Vitæ, Arbor, Thuya
Ervum Vitæ, Lignum, Guaiacum
Vetch, Chichling, Lathyrus Umbrella-tree, Magnolia
Vetch, Crimson Grass, Lathyrus
Vetch, Hatchet, Coronilla W
Vetch, Clusius's Foreign Hatchet, Wake Robin, Arum
Bise rula Wall-flower, Cheiranthus
Vetch, Horse-shoe, Hippocrepis Walnut, Juglans
Vetch, Kidney, Anthyllis Walnut, Jamaica, Hura
Vetch Liquorice, Astragalus Wall-wort, Sambucus
Vetch, Knobbed-rooted Liquor- Wanhom, Kampferia
ice, Glycine Ware-sea, Fucus ves.
Vetch, Milk, Astragalus Wart Succory, Lapsana
Vetch, Bastard Milk, Phaca Wart-wort, Euphorbia
Vetch, Venetian, Orobus Wart-wort, Heliotropium
Vetch, Medic, Hedysarum Wart-wort, Lapsana
Vetchling, Hedysarum Water-leaf, Hydrophyllum
Vetchling, Medic., Hedysarum Water Soldier, Stratiotes

Wayfaring-tree, Viburnum Weld, Resedu Wheat, Triticum Wheat, Buck, Polygonum Wheat, Cow, Mylampyrum Wheat, French, Polygonum Wheat, Indian, Zea Wheat, Turkey, Zea Whin, Ulex Whin, Petty, Ononis Whistles, Sea, Fucus nod. White Beam-tree, Cratagus White, Leaf-tree, Cratagus White Satin, Lunaria White Wood, Bignonia Whitlow Grass, Draba Whitlow Grass, Rue-leaved, Saxifraga Whortle Berry, Vaccinium Whortle Berry, African, Royena Wolf's Peach, Solanum Whorts, Black, Vaccinium Whorts, Beg, Vaccinium Whorts, Red, Vaccinium · Whorts, Spanish Red, Arbutus Wicken-tree, Sorbus Widow Wail, Cneorum Willow, Salix Willow, French, Epilobium Willow, Spiked, of Theophras-Worm-seed, Chenopodium tus, Spiræa Willow, Sweet, Myrica Willow, Herb, Epilobium Willow, Herb, Lythrum Willow, Herb, Lysimachia Willow Herb, Rosebay, Epilo- Wound-wort, Clown's, Stachys bium

Wind-flower, Anemone Wind-seed, Arctotis Winged Spiked Grass, Stipa Winter Berry, Prinos Winter Bloom, Azalea Winter Cherry, Physalis Winter Cherry, Solanum Winter Green, Pyrola Winter Green, Tvy-flowering, Kalmia Winter Green, with Chickweed Flowers, Trientalis Winter's Bark, Laurus Witch Hazel, Hamamelis Witch Hazel, Ulmus Woad, Isatis Woad, Wild, Reseda Wolf's Bane, Aconitum Wolf's Bane, Winter, Helleborus Woodbind, Lonicera Woodbind, Spanish, Ipomæa Wood of Life, Guaiacum Wood Anemone, Anemone Wood Sorrel, Oxalis Woodroof, Asperula Woodwaxen, Genista Worm-grass, Spigelia Wormwood, Artemisia Wormwood, Wild, Parthenium Wortle, Petroseline, Apium Would, Reseda Wound-wort of Achilles, Achillea Wound-wort, Saracen's, Solidage

Wound-wort, Saracen's, the true, Yellow Weed, Reseda

Senecio

Wrack, Fucus

Wrack, Grass, Zostera

Yerva Mora, Bosea

Yew Tree, Taxus

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Yams, Dioscorea

Yapon, Ilex

Yarrow, Achillea

Zedoary, Round, Kampferia Zedoary, Long, Amomum Zerumbith, Amomum

## TABLE V.

# THE NAMES OF PLANTS

## IN LATIN AND FRENCH.

Abies, Sapin Ablania, Ablania Abroma, Ambrôme Abrus, Abrus Acalypha, Ricinelle Acanthi, J. Acanthes Acanthus, Acanthe Acer, Erable Acera, Erables Achillea, Achillée Achras, Sapotillier Achyranthes, Cadélari Acnida, Acnide Aconitum, Aconit Acorus, Acore Acotyledones, Acotylédons Acrostichum, Acrostique

A

Actea, Actée Adansonia, Adansonier, Baobab Adenanthera. Condori Adenia, Adénia Adiantum, Adiante, Capillaire Adonis, Adonis, Adonide Adoxa, Moschatelle Ægilops, Egilope Ægopodium, Podagraire Æschinomene, Nélitte Æsculus, Marronier Æthusa, Æthuse Agallochum, La M. Agalloche Alisma, Fluteau Allium, Ail Aloë, Aloës Alopecurus, Vulpin

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Alpinia, Alpinia	Amethystea, Amethystée
Alsine, Morgeline	Ammania, Ammane
Alstonia, Alstonia	Ammi, Ammi
Astroëmeria, Pélégrine	Amomum, Amôme
Althaa, Guimauve	Amorpha, Amorpha
Alyssum, Alysson, Alysse	Amygdaleæ, Sous-ordre des
Amanita, Amanite	Rosacées de Amandiers
Agaricus, Agaric	Amygdalus, Amandier
Agathophyllum, Raven-tsara	Amyris, Balsamier
Agave, Agavé	Anacardium, Anacarde
Ageratum, Agérate	Anacyclus, Anacycle
Aggregatæ, Aggrégées	Anagallis, Mouron
Agrimonia, Aigremoine	Anagyris, Anagyris, Bois puant
Agrostemma, Agrostemma	Anastatica, Jérose
Agrostis, Agrostis	Anavinga, Anavinga
Agyneja, Agynei	Anchusa, Buglose
Aira, Canche	Ancistrum, Ancistrum
Ajuga, Bugle	Andrachne, Andrachné
Aizoon, Aizoon, ou Lanquette	Andromeda, Andromède
Albuca, Albuca	Andropogon, Barbon
Alcea, Alcée	Androsace, Androsace
Alchimilla, Alchimille ou Pied	- Androsæmum, Voyez. Hypéri-
de-Lion	cum
Aldrovanda, Aldrovande	Andryala, Andryale
Aletris, Alétris	Anemone, Anémone
Alga, Algues	Anethum, Aneth
Amaranthi, Amaranthes	Angelica, Angélique
Amaranthus, Amaranthe	Anguillaria, Gærtn. Badula. J.
Amaryllis, Amaryllis	Anguillaire. V. Badula
Amasonia, Amasone, Ama-	Anguria, Angourie
sonie	Aniba, Aniba
Ambora, Tamboul	Anomalæ, T. Anomales
Ambrosia, Ambrosie	Anona, Anone, Corossol
Amellus, Amelle	Anonæ, Anones
Amentacea, Amentacées	Anthemis, Camomille

Amentaceæ (Arbores), Arbres, à Antherioum, Anthéric Chaton, ou Amentacés Anthogeros, Ancthogère

Antholyza, Antholyze Anthoxanthum, Flouve Anthyllin, Anthyllide Antidesma, Antidesma Antirrhinum, Mufflier Apactis, Apactis Apetalæ (Arbores), Arbres **A**pétales Aphanes, Aphanès, Percepier Aphytëia, Aphytée Apium, Persil Apluda, Aplude Apocyneæ, Apocinées Apocinum, Apocin, ou Apocyn Asperifolia, Apresfeuilles Aponogeton, Aponoget Aquilaria, Aquilaria, Garo Aquilegia, Ancolie Aquilicia, Aquilice Arabis, Arabette Arachis, Arachide Aralia, Aralie Aralia, Aralies Araucaria, Araucaria, Pin du Chili Astrantia, Astrance Arbustivæ, Arbustives Arbutus, Arbousier Arctium, Bardane Arctotis. Arctotide Areca, Arec ou Arèque Arenaria, Sabline Argemone, Argémone Aristida, Aristide Aristolochia, Aristoloche Aristolochiæ, Aristoloches Aristotelia, Mâqui du Chili Armeniaca, Abricotier ...

Arnica, Arnica

Aroidea, J. Aroides Artedia, Artédie Artemisia, Armoise Artocarpus, Jaquier Arum, Arum, Gouet Arundo, Roseau Asarum, Asaret, Cabaret Ascarina, Ascarine Asclepias, Asclépiade Ascyrum, Ascyre Aspalathus, Aspalat Asparagi J. Asperges Asparagus, Asperge Asperugo, Rapette Asperula, Aspérule Asphodeli J. Asphodèles Asphodelus, Asphodèle Asplenium, Doradille Assonia, Assonia Aster, Astère Astragalus, Astragale Astronium, Astronium Athamantha, Athamanthe Athanasia, Athanasie Atractylis, Atractylide Atragene, Atragène Atriplices J. Arroches Atriplex, Arroche Atropa, Belladone Avena, Avoine Averrhoa, Carambolier Aurantia J. Orangers Auricularia, Auriculaire Axyris, Axyris

Ayenia, Ayénia Aylantus, Langit Aytonia, Aïton Azalea, Azalée Azima, Azima

B

Baccharis, Bacchante Badula. Bois de pintade Balanophora, Balanophore Ballota, Ballote Balsimina, Balsamine Baltimora, Baltimore Banisteria, Banisteria Barbula (Hedw.) Barbylus, Barbyl Barleria, Barrélière Barnadesia, Barnadez Bartramia (Hedw.) Basella, Baselle Basilæa, Basilée Bassia, Illipé Bassovia, Bassove Batis. Bâtis Bauhinia, Bauhinia ou Bauhin Begonia, Bégône Bellis, Pâquerette Bellium, Bellium Berberides, Vinettiers Berberis, Vinettier Beta, Bette Betonica, Bétoine Betula, Bouleau Bicornes, Bicornées Bidens, Bident

Bignonia, Bignone

Bignonia, Bignones Biscutella, Lunetière Bisserula, Double-scie Bixa, Rocou Blahdia, Blahdia Blasia, Blasie Blechnum, Bleigne Blittum, Blète ou Blite Bobartia, Bobarte Bocconia, Boccône Boehmeria, Boehmer Boerhaavia, Boerhavie Boletus, Bolet Bombax, Fromager Borbonia, Borbonia Borraginea, Borraginées Borrago, Bourrache Brabeium, Brabei Brassica, Chou Briza, Amourette Bromelia, Ananas Bromeliæ, Ananas Bromus, Brôme Browallia, Broualle Brownæa, Brounéa Brunella, Brunelle Brunia, Brunia Bryonia, Bryêne Bryum, Bry Bubon, Bubone Bucida, Grignon Budleïa, Budlèje Bufonia, Buffone Bugula, Bugle Bulbocodium, Bulbocode Bunias. Voyez Caméline Bunium, Terre-Noix
Buphtalmum, Buphtalme
Buplevrum, Buplèvre
Burmannia, Burmanne
Butomus, Butôme
Butonica, Butonic
Buxbaumia, Buxbaume
Buxus, Buis
Byssus, Byssus, Byssa

C

Cacalia, Cacalie Cachrys, Armarinthe Cacti, Cactiers Cactus, Cactier Cæsalpina, Bresillet Calamus. Voyez Acorus Calceolaria, Calcéolaire Calcitrapa, Chausse-Trape Calea, Caléa Calendula, Souci Calinea, Calinéa Calla, Calle, Chou-calle Callitriche, Callitrique Calodendrum, Calodendrum Calophyllum, Calaba Caltha, Populage Calycanthemæ, Calycanthèmes Calycanthus, Calycanth Cambogia, Cambogier, Guttier Cameraria, Camérier Campanaceæ, Campanacées Campaniformes, Campaniformes Campanula, Campanule Campanulæ, Campanules

Canarium, Canari Candelares, L..... Canna, Balisier Cannabis, Chanvre Cannæ, Balisiers Cantharellus, Chanterelle Cantua, Cantu Capitatæ, Capitées Capparides, Capriers Capparis, Câprier Capraria, Capraire Caprifolia, Chevrefeuilles Caprifolium, Chèvrefeuille Capsicum, Piment Capura, Capura Caragana, Caragan Caraïpa, Caraïpa Cardamine, Cresson Cardiospermum, Corinde Carduus, Chardon Carex, Carex, Caret, Laiche Carlina, Carline Carpesium, Carpèse Carpinus, Charme Carthamus, Carthame Carum, Carvi Caryocar, Caryocar Caryophylleæ, Caryophyllées Caryophyllus, Girofflier Cassine, Cassine Cassuvium, Acajou Cassytha, Cassythe Casuarina, Filao Catalpa. Voyez Bignone Catanance, Cupidone Catha, Catha

Chrysanthemum, Chrysanthême Catimbium, Catimban Catonia, Catonia Crysocoma, Chrysocôme Caucalis, Caucalide Chrysophyllum, Caïmitier Ceanothus, Céanothus Chrysosplenium, Dorine Cecropia, Coulekin Ciathea, Smith Cedrela, Cédrel Cicer, Ciche, Pois-ciche ou Celastrus, Célastre Pois-chiche Cichoracea, Chicoracées Celosia, Passe-velours Celtis, Micocoulier Chichorium, Chicorée Cicuta, Ciguë Cenchrus, Râcle Centaurea, Centaurée Cicutaria, Cicutaire Centunculus, Centenille Cimicifuga, Cimicaire Ceodes, Céodès Chinchona, Quinquina Cephalanthus, Céphalant Cinara, Artichaut Cerastium, Céraiste Cinarocephalæ, Cinarocéphales Cerasus, Cerisier Cineraria, Cinéraire Ceratonia, Caroubier Cinna, Cinna Ceratophyllum, Cornifle Circæa, Circée Cerbera, Ahouaï Cissampelos, Cissampelos Cercis. Gainier Cissus, Cissus, Achèt Cercodea, Cercodéa Cisti, Cistes Cerinthe, Melinet Cistus. Ciste

Cestrum, Cestreau Citras, Citronier Clathrus, Clathre Chærophyllum, Cerfeuil Chamærops, Palmier-éven-tail Clavaria, Clavaire Chara, Charagne Clausena, Clausèna Cheiranthus, Girofflée Clematis, Clématite Chelidonium, Chélidoine Cleome, Mozambé Chelone, Galane Clethra, Clethra . Chenopodium, Chénopode, An- Cleyeru, Cleyèra Clibadium, Clibade sérine Chionanthus -Cliffortia, Cliffort Chironia, Chérone Clinopodium, Clinopode Chloranthus, Chloranthus ou Ni- Clitoria, Clitorie

Clusia, Clusia

Clutia, Clutia

grine

Chondrilla, Chondrille

### TABLE V:

Clypeola, Clypéole Cneorum, Camelée Cnestis, Cnestis Cnicus, Cnique Coadunatæ, Connées Colloloba, Raisinier Cochlearia, Cochléaria, Vansone Corrigiola, Corrigiole Cocos, Coco Codon, Codon Canopteris, Berg..... Coffea, Casféver Coix, Larme de Job Colchicum, Colchique

Coluteu, Baguenaudier Comarum, Comaret Combretum. Combretum

Columniferæ, Columnifères

Coldenia, Coldene

Cometes, Comete Commelina, Commeline

Commersonia, Commerson Compositæ (flores), Compo-

sées

Conferva, Conferve Conifera, Coniféres Conium, Conium Connarus, Connas Conocarpus, Manglier Contortæ, Contournées Convallaria, Muguet

Convolvuli, Liserons Convolvulus, Liseron

Conyza, Conyse Copaïfera, Copaïer Corchorus, Corète Cordia, Sébestier

Coreopsis, Coréope Coriandrum, Coriandre Coriaria, Corroyer Cornus, Cornouiller Coronariæ, Coronaires Coronilla, Coronille

Corydales, Corydales Corylus, Coudrier

Corymbiferæ, Corymbifères Corymbium, Corymbiole

Corypha, Corypha

Coryspermum, Corysperme

Costus, Costus Cotula, Cotule

Cotyledon, Cotylédone, Cotylette

Coutarea, Coutaréa Crambe, Crambé Crassula, Crassule Cratægus, Alisier Crepis, Crépide

Crescentia, Calebassier

Crinodendrum, Crinodendron,

Patagna

Crinum, Crinole

Crithmum, Criste, Bacille

Crocus, Crocuse Crossostylis, Crostyle Crotalaria, Crotalaire

Croton, Croton

Crucianella, Crucianelle Cruciferæ, Crucifères

Crupina, Adans. Serratula (il y aussi une Centaurea crupina).

Voyez Serratula

Cucubalus, Cucubale Cucumis. Concombre Cucurbita, Courge Cucurbitacea, Cucurbitacées Culmineæ, Culminées Cuminum, Cumin Cupania, Cupani Cupressus, Cyprès Curcuma, Curcuma Cuscuta, Cuscute Cussonia, Cussonia Cyanella, Cyanelle Cyanus, Ambrette Cyathus...Réuni aux Pezize par Deutzia, Deutz Bulliard Cycas, Cycas Cyclamen, Cyclame Cydonia, Coignassier Cymosæ, Cimoïdes Cynanchum, Cynanch Cynoglossum, Cynoglosse Cynometra, Cynometra

Cyperoïdeæ, Cyperoïdes ou SouchetsCyperus, Souchet, SouchetteCypripedium, Sabot, SabotineCytinus, Cytinel

Cynomorium, Cynomoire Cynosurus, Crételle

D
Dactylis, Dactyle
Dalbergia, Dalberg
Dalea, Dalée

Cytisus, Cytise

Damasonium, J. Alisma Damasonium, L. V. Alisma
Daphne, Lauréole. (Lauréol.)
Darea, Darée
Datisca, Cannabine
Datura, Datura
Daucus, Carotte
Davallia, Smith...
Delphinium, Dauphinelle, Pied
d'Alouette
Dentaria, Dentaire
Denudatæ, Nues ou Dépouil-

lées
Deutzia, Deutz
Dialium, Diali
Dianella, Dianelle
Dianthera, Dianthèra
Dianthus, Œillet
Diapensia, Diapenze
Dichondra, Dichondre
Dicksonia, L'Hérit, Smith...
Dicranum, Hew, Bridel...
Dicotyledones, Dicotyledons
Dictamnus, Dictamne
Didelta, Didelta (Dideltoïde)
Didymodon, Hedw. Brid...
Diervilla, Diervilla
Digitalis, Digitale

Diervilla, Diervilla
Digitalis, Digitale
Dillenia, Dillen
Dionaa, Dionée
Dioscorea, Dioscorée, Igname
Diospyros, Plaqueminier
Dipsacea. Dipsacées
Dipsacus, Cardère

Embelia, Embelia

Dirca, Dirca Dobera, Dobèra Dodartia, Dodarte Dodecatheon, Dodécathéone Giroselle Dodonæa, Dodonéa Dolichos, Dolique Doliocarpus, Doliocarpus Dombeya, Dombey Doræna, Dorèna Doronicum, Doronic (Doronique). Equisetum, Prêle Dorstenia, Dorstène Draba, Drâve Dracana, Sang-Dragon Dracocephalum, Dracocephale, Moldavique Dracontium, Draconte Drosera, Rossolis (Drosère). Drupacea, Drupacées Dryandra, Dryandra

Echinops, Echinops Echites, Echites Echium, Vipérine Ehretia, Cabrillet Elæagni, Chalefs Elæagnus, Chalef Elæocarpus, Eléocarpus

Dryas, Dryade Dumosæ, Buissonées Elaterium, J. Momordiva Elate- Euphorbia, Euphorbes rium, L. Voy. Momordica Elatine, Elatine Elymus, Elyme

Embothrium, Embothrium Empetrum, Camarine (Empetrum). Encelia, Encélie Ensatæ, Gladiées Ephedra, Ephédra Epidendrum, Epidendrone Epilobium, Epilobe Epimedium, Epimède Erharta, Erharte Erica, Bruyère (Erica). Ericæ, Bruyères Erigeron, Vergerolle Eriocaulon, Joncinelle Eriocephalus, Eriocéphale, (Eriocéphal) Eriophornm, Linaigrette Ervum, Ers, (Erse) Erynginm, Panicaut, (Panicaude)

Erysimum -Erythrina, Erythrina Erythronium, Erythronium, Erythrone Erythroxylum, Erythroxylon

Erysimum, Vélar, (Vélare)

Euclea, Eucléa Eugenia, Eugénia, Sambosier Eupatorium, Eupatoire Euphorbia, Euphorbe Euphrasia, Euphraise Eurya, Eurya Evea, Evéa

- Evolvulus, Liseret Evonymus, Fusian
  - Fucus, Fucus Fugosia, Fugosie Fumaria, Fumeterre. Fungi, Champignons
- F Faba J. Vicia, Faba L. Voy. Vicia
- Fagara, Fagara Fagonia, Fagone Fagus, Hêtre
- Ferraria, Ferrarée Ferula, Férule Festuca, Féstuque Fevillea, Févillée, Nandirobe
- Vov. Ranunculus Ficoideæ, J. Ficoides

Ficaria, Ranunculus ficaria,

- Ficus, Figuier Filago, Cotonière Filices, Fougères Flagellaria, Flagellaire
- ..... Fleurs a étamines (plantes à)
- .......... Fleurs ni fruits. (plantes sans)
- Flosculosi (flores), Flosculeuses Geropogon, Géropogone Fontinalis, Fontinale Forskalea, Forskale
- Forstera, Forstère Fothergilla, Fothergilla Fragaria, Fraisier Frankenia, Franckène
- Fraxinus, Fresne Fritillaria, Fritillaire
- ...... Fruits sans fleurs.
- (Plantes à) Fuchsia, Fuchsie
- Fuci, Fucus (les), Sous-ord

- Galanthus, Galantine
- Galax, Galax
- Galega, Galéga Lavanèse
- Galenia, Galiène Galeopsis, Galéope Galipæa, Galipier Gallium, Galliet
- Garcinia, Mangoustan Garidella, Garidelle Geniostoma, Geniostome
- Genipa, Génipayer Genista, Genest Gentiana, Gentiane Gentianæ, Gentianes
- Geoffræa, Geoffréa Geraniæ, Geraines
- Geranium, Géranium, Geraine
- Gethyllis, Gethyllide Geum. Benoite Gevuina, Geouin Glabraria, Glabraria
- Gladiolus, Glayeul Glaucium, Glaucienne Glaux, Glauce
- Glecoma, Glécome Gleditsia, Fêvier Glinus. Glinole Globba, Globba
- Globularia, Globulaire

Glochidion. Glochidion Gluta, Gluta Glycine, Glycine Glycyrrhiva, Réglisse Gnaphalium, Gnaphale Gnidia, Guidienne Gomphrena, Amaranthine Gonocarpus, Gonocarpe Gossypium, Cotonier Graminæ, Graminées Gratiola, Gratiole Grewia, Grewia, Greuvier Gronovia, Gronove Guaiacana, Plaqueminiers Guaïacum, Gayac Guettarda, Guettard Guilandina, Bonduc Gundelia, Gondèle Gunnera, Gunnère Guttiferæ. Guttiers Gypsophyla, Gypsophyle

H

Hæmanthus, Hæmanthe
Hæmatoxylum, Campêche
Hamamelis, Hamamelis
Hamelia, Hamelia
Hedera, Lierre
Hedycaria, Hedycaria
Hedyotis, Hedyotis
Hedypnois, Hedypnoïde
Hedysarum, Sain-Foin
Helenium, Helènie
Helianthemum, Helianthême
Helianthus, Hélianthe

Helicteres, Helictères Heliocarpus, Heliocarpe Heliotropium, Héliotrope Helleborus, Hellébore Helonias, Hélonias Helvella, Helvèle Hemerocallis, Hémérocalle Hemionitis. Hémionite Hepatica, Hépatiques Hericius, Urchin Hermannia, Hermannia Hermas, Hermas Hernandia, Hernandia Herniaria, Herniole Hesperidea, Hespéridées Hesperis, Julienne Hibiscus, Ketmie Hieracium, Epervière Hippia, Hippia Hippocratea, Béjuco Hippocrepis, Hippocrépide Hippomane, Mancenillier Hippomanica, Hippomanique Hippophaë, Argousier Hippuris, Pesse Hirtella, Hirtelle Holcus, Houque Holeraceæ Oléracées ou Potagères Holosteum, Holostée Homalium, Homali, Acomat Hordeum, Orge Hottonia, Hottone, Plumeau Houttuynia, Houttuynie Humulus, Houblou Hura, Sâblier

Hyacinthus, Jacinthe Hydnum, Hydne Hydrastis, Hydrastis Hydrocharides. Morrènes Hydrocharis, Morrène Hydrocotyle, Hydrocotyle Hydrophylax, Hydrophylax Hymenea, Courbaril Hyobanche, Hyobanche Hyosciamus, Jusquiame Hyoseris, Hyoséride Hypecoum, Hypécoon Hyperica. Millepertuis Hypericum, Millepertuis Hypnum, Hypne Hypochæris, Hypochæride Hypoxis, Hypoxis Hypoxylum, Hypoxylon Hyssopus, Hyssope

T

Iberis, Ibéride
Icica, Iciquier
Ilex, Houx
Illecebrum, Illécébrum
Illicium, Badiane
Imbricaria, Imbricaria, I

Imbricaria, Imbricaria, Bois de Natte
Imperatoria, Impératoire
Imperialis, Impériale
Indigofera, Indigotier
Infundibuliformes. Infundibuliformes
Inula, Inule, Année
Inundatæ, Inondées
Ipomæa, Ipomée, Quamoclit

Irides. J. Iris
Iris, Iris
Isatis, Pastel
Isnardia, Isnarde
Isoëtes, Isote
Itea, Itéa
Iva, Iva
Ixia, Ixie
Ixora, Ixora

J

Jacaranda, Jacaranda
Jacea, Jacée
Jasione, Jasione
Jasmineæ. Jasminées
Jasminum, Jasmin
Jatropha, Jatropha, Médicinier
Juglans, Noyer
Juncago. Voy. Triglochine
Junci. Jones
Juncus, Jone
Jungermannia, Jongermanne
Juniperus, Genévrier
Jussiæa, Jussiene
Justitia, Carmantine

K

Kæmpferia, Zédoaire Kulmia, Kalmia Kiggellaria, Kiggellaria Kleinhovia, Kleinhovia Kænigia, Kænige Koëlreutera, Hedw.... Krameria, Kramer Kulnia, Kuhnie

Ligusticum, Livêche Labiatæ, Labiées Ligustricum, Troène Lactuca. Laitue Lilac, Syringa. Voyez Syringa Lagerstromia, Lagerstromia Lilia, Lis Lagetta, Lagetto Liliacea, Liliacées Lagoëcia, Lagoecie Lilium, Lis Lamium, Lamier Limeum, Liméole Limonia, Limonellier Lampsana, Lampsane Lantana, Lantana, Camara Limosella, Limoselle Laserpitium, Laser Linaria, Linaire Latania, Latanier Linnæa, Linnée Lathræa. Clandestine Linum, Lin Lathyrus, Gesse Liparia, Lipari Lavandula, Lavande Liquidambar, Liquidambar Lavatera, Lavatére Liriodendrum, Tulipier Lauri, Lauriers Lithospermum, Grémil Laurus, Laurier Littorella, Litorelle Lausonia, Lausonia, Henné Labelia, Lobélie Lechea, Léchéa Lolium, Ivroie Lecythis, Lecythis, Quatèle Lomentaceæ, Lomentacées Ledum, Lède Lonchitis, Lonchite Leea, Lééa Lonicera, Chèvrefeuille Leersia. Hedw.... Lontarus, Lontar Lophanthus, Lophanthe Leguminosæ, Légumineuses Loranthus, Loranthe Lemma. Voyez Marsilea Lenticula, Lenticule, Canillée Lotus, Lotier Leontice, Léontice Lunaria, Lunaire Leontodon, Leontodon Liondent Lupinus, Lupin Luridæ, Livides Leonurus, Agripaume Lepidium, Passe-rage Lychnis, Lychnide Lycium, Lyciet Lepra, Lèpre Lycoperdon, Lycoperdon, Vesse-Lerchea, Lerchéa

Leskia, Hedw... Loup

Leucoium, Nivéole

Leysera, Leysera ou Leyser

Licopsis, Lycopside

Leyseru, Leysera ou Leyser Licopsis, Lycopside Lichen, Lichen Lycopus, Lycope

Lygeum, Alvarde Lysimachia, Lysimaque Lysimachiæ, Lysimachies Lythrum, Salicaire

M

Maba, Maba Mærua, Mærua Magnolia, Magnolier Magnoliæ, Magnoliers Mahurea, Mahuré Malachra, Malacre Malope, Malope Malpighia, Malpighi Malpighiæ, Malpighies Malva. Mauve Malvaceæ, Malvacées Malus, Pommier Mandragora, Atropa Mandrago- Mercurialis, Mercuriale Maranta, Galanga Marattia, Smith, Maratte Marchantia, Hépatique Margaritaria, Margaritaire Marrubium, Marrube Marsilea, Marsile Martynia, Cornaret, Bicorne Massonia, Massione Matricaria, Matricaire Meborea, Méboré Medeola, Médéole Medicago, Luserne Meesia, Hedw. Melaleuca, Mélaleuca Melampyrum, Mélampyre Melastoma, Mélastôme

Melastomæ, Mélastômes Melia, Azédarach Meliæ. Azédarachs Melianthus, Mélianthe Melica, Mélique Melicope, Mélicope Melicytus, Mélicyte Melilotus, Trifolium, Melilotus, Mélilot Melissa. Melisse Melittis, Mélitte, Melissot Melochia, Mélochia Melothria, Mélothrie Menisperma, Menispermes Menispermum, Ménisperme Mentha, Menthe Mentzélia, Mentzélie Menyanthes, Ményanthe ra, Mandragore. Voy. Atropa Merulius, Mérule (Champ.) Meryta, Méryta Mespilus, Néflier Mesembryanthemum, Ficoïde Messerschmidia, Arguze Methonica, Méthonique Micropus, Micrope Milium, Mil Milleria, Millérie Mimosa, Mimosa, Acacie Mimusops, Mimusops Mirabilis, Nictage Mitchella, Mitchelle Mitella, Mitelle Mniarum, Mniarum Mnium, Mnie Molucella, Molucelle 2 D 2

Mollugo, Mollugine Momordica, Momordique Monopetalæ (Arbores), Arbres Naïas, Naïade Monopétales Monniera, Monnière Monocotyledones, Monocotyle- Narcissi, Narcisses dons Monotropa, Monotrope Monsonia. Monsone Montia, Montie Morinda, Royoc Moringa, Moringa, Ben. Morus, Murier Moscharia, Moscaire Mourera, Mourére Moutabea, Moutabéa Mucor, Mucor, Moisissure Munchausia, Munchausia Muricatæ, Muriquées Musa, Bananier Musa, Bananiers Musci, Mousses Mutisia, Mutis Myagrum, Caméline Myosotis, Scorpionne Myosurus, Myosure Myrica, Gâlé Myriophyllum, Myriofle Myriotheca, Myriothèque Myristica, Muscadier Myrosma, Myrosme Myroxylum, Myroxylon Myrsine, Myrsiné, Myrti, Myrthes

Myrtus, Myrthe

Naïdes. Naïades Nandina, Nandina Napæa, Napée Narcissus. Narcisse Nardus, Nard Nastus. Nastus Neckera, Hedw. Nelumbium, Nymphæa, Nelumbo, Nélumbo Nepenthes, Népenthe Nepeta, Cataire Nephelium, Néphélie Nerium, Nerion, Laur-Rose Nevrada, Névrade Multisiliquosa, Multisiliqueuses Nicotiana, Nicotiane, Tabac Nidularia, Nidulaire, Bull Nigella, Nigelle Nipa, Nipa Nitraria, Nitraire Nolana, Nolane Nucamentacea, Nucamentacées Nyctagines, Nyctages Nyctago, Nyctage Nyctanthes, Nyctanthe Nymphæa, Nénuphar

> Obolaria, Obolaire Ochrosia, Ochrosia, Bois jaune Ocimum, Basilic Octoblepharum, Hedw.... Octospora, Hedw.... : Oedera, Oëder

#### TABLE V.

Enanthe, Enanthe Enothera, Onagre Olax, Olax Olea, Olivier Olyra, Olyre Omphalea, Omphaléa Onagreæ, Onagres Onoclea, Onoclée Ononis, Bugrane Onopordum, Onoporde Ophioglossum, Ophioglosse Ophryse, Ophryse Oppositi-folia, Composées a Feuilles opposées Orchidea. Orchidées Orchis, Orchis Origanum, Origan Orixa, Orixa Ornithogalum, Ornithogale Ornithopus, Ornithope, Piedd'Oiseau Orobanche, Orobanche Orobus, Orobe Orontium, Oronce Orthotricum, Hedw.... Oryza, Riz Osbeckia, Osbeckie Osmunda, Osmonde Osyris, Rouvet Ouratea, Ouratéa Ourisia, Ourisie Oxalis, Oxalide

P Pachira, Pachira Paconia, Pivoine

Paliurus, Paliure Palmæ, Palmiers Panax, Gin-seng Pancratium, Pancrais Pandanus, Baquois Panicum, Panic Papaver, Pavot Papaveracea, Papaveracée Papaya, Papayer Papilionaceæ, Papilionacées Papilionaceæ (Arbores) Arbres Papilionacés Pariana, Pariane Parietaria, Pariétaire Paris, Parisette Parnassia, Parnassie Parthenium, Parthène Paspalum, Paspale Passerina, Passerine Passiflora, Grenadille Pastinaca, Panais Paullinia, Paullinia Pavonia, Pavonia Payrola, Payrola Pediculares, Pédiculaires Pedicularis, Pédiculaire Peganum, Harmale Pekea, Pékéa Peltigera.... Penæa, Pénéa Pennantia, Pennantia Pentapetes, Pentapètes Penthorum, Penthôre Peplis, Péplide

Perebea, Pérébéa

Perforatæ, Perforées

Perilla, Pérille Periploca, Périploca Personata, Personées Petiveria, Pétivérie Peucedanum, Peucedanum Peziza, Pezize Phaca, Phàce Phalaris, Alpiste Phalangium, Phalangère Phallus, Morille Pharnaceum, Pharnace Pharus, Pharelle Phascum, Phasque Phaseolus, Haricot Phellandrium, Phellandre Philadelphus, Syringa Phleum, Fléole Phlomis, Phlomide Phlox, Phloxe Phanix, Dattier Phormium, Phormion Phylica, Phylica Phyllachne, Phyllachné Phyllanthus, Phyllanthe Phyllirea, Phylliréa ou Filaria Physalis, Coqueret Phytolacca, Phytolacca Picris, Picride Pilularia, Pilulaire Pimpinella, Pimprenelle (Om- Pongatium, Pongati bellif), Boucage Pinguicula, Grassette Pinus, Pin Piper, Poivre Piperitæ, Poivrées

Piscidia, Piscidia

Pisonia, Pisonia Pistacia, Pistachier Pistia. Pistie Pisum. Pois Plantagines, Plantains Plantago, Plantain Platanus, Platâne Plegorhiza, Guaïcura Plumbagines, Dentelsires Plumbago, Dentelaire Plumeria, Frangipanier Poa, Pâturin Podophyllum, Podophylle Pohlia, Hedw. Poinciana, Poincillade Polemonia, Polémoines Polemonium, Polémoine Polianthes, Tubéreuse Polycnemum, Polycnème Polygala, Polygale Polygoneæ, Polygonées Polygonum, Renouée Polymnia, Polymnie Polypodium, Polypode Polytrichum, Polytric Pomaceæ, Pomacées Id. Sous-ordre des Rosacées de J. Pommiers Pommereulla, Pommereulle Pontederia, Pontédérie Populus, Peuplier Porana, Porana Porella.... Portulaca, Pourpier Portulacea, Portulacées

R

Potalia, Potalie

Potamogeton, Potamot

Potentilla, Sous-ordre de Rosa- Ranunculacea, Renonculacées

cées de J. Potentilles

Potentilla, Potentille

Poterium, Pimprenelle

Pothos, Pothos

Preciæ. Précoces

Primula, Primule

Prockiæ. Sous-ordre des Rósa-

cées de J. Prockies

Prockia, Prockia

Proserpinaca, Proserpine

Protea, Protée

Proteæ. Protées

Prunus, Prunier

Psidium, Goyavier

Psoralea, Psorale

Psyllium, Pulicaire Ptelea, Ptéléa

Pterigynandrum, Hedw ....

Pteris. Ptéride

Pterocarpus, Ptérocarpe

Pulmonaria, Pulmonaire

Punica, Grenadier

Putaminea.

Pyrola, Pyrole

Pyrus, Poirier

Q.

Qualea, Qualéa

Quassia, Quassia

Quercus, Chêne

Quillaja, Quillaï

Radiati (flores), Radiées

Rajania, Rajania

Ranunculus, Renoncule

Raphanus, Radis ou Raifort

Raputia, Raputier

Ravenala, Ravenal

Reseda, Réséda

Restio, Restion

Reticularia, Réticulaire

Rhæades, Rhéades

Rhagadiolus, Rhagadiole

Rhamni, Nepruns

Rhamnus, Nerprun

Rhaponticum, Rhapontic

Rheum, Rhubarbe

Rhexia, Rhéxie

Rhinanthus. Cocrète

Rhizobolus, Gærtn....

Rhizophora, Palétuvier

Rhododendra, Rosages

Rhododendrum, Rosage

Rhus, Sumac

Ribes, Groseiller

Riccia. Riccie

Ricinus, Ricin

Ricotia, Ricotie

Robinia. Robinia

Ropourea, Ropouréa

Roridula, Roridula

Rosæ, Sous-ordre des Rosacées

de Rosiers

Rosa, Rosier

Rosacea, Rosacées

Rosaceæ (Arbores), Arbres Ro-Sanguisorbæ, Sous-ordre des Rosacées de J. Les Pimprenelles

Rosmarinus. Romarin ou Sanguisorbes

Rotatæ, Plantes à fleur en Roue Sanguisorba, Sanguisborbe

Rottbollia, Rottbolle Rubia, Garance Rubiacea, Rubiacées

Rubus. Ronce Rudbeckia, Rudbecke

Ruellia, Crustolle

Rumex, Patience Ruppia, Ruppie

Ruscus, Fragon Ruta, Rue

Rutaceæ, Rutacées

Ruyschia, Ruysch

Saccharum, Cannamelle, Canne Sauvagesia, Sauvagèse

à Sucre Sagina, Sagine

Sagittaria, Sagittaire Sagus, Sagouver

Salacia, Salacia

Salicaria, Salicaires. Salicornia, Salicorne

Salix, Saule Salsola, Soude

Salvia, Sauge Salvinia, Salvinie

Sambucus, Sureau Samolus, Samole ou Mouron

d'eau

Samyda, Samyda

Sanguinaria, Sanguinaire

Sanicula, Sanicle Santalum, Santal Santolina, Santoline

Sapindi, Savoniers . Sapindus, Savonier Saponaria, Saponaire

Sapotæ, Sapotilliers Saraca, Saraca

Sarmentaceæ. Sarmentacées Sarracenia, Sarracêne

Sassia, Sassia Satureïa, Sariette Satyrium, Satyrion

Saururus....

Saxifrage, Saxifrage Saxifragæ, Saxifrages Scabiosa, Scabieuse Scabridæ, Scabrides

Scandix ....

Schæfferia, Schæffer Schefflera, Schefflère Scheuchzeria, Scheuchzère

Schinus (Molle) Schizæa, Smith.

Schmidelia, Schmidel Scheenus, Choin

Scilla, Scille

Scirpus, Scirpe

Scitamineæ, Scitaminées ou

Epicées

Sclerocarpus, Sclérocarpe Scolopendrium, Scolopendre Scolymus, Scolyme Scopolia, Scopoli Scorpiurus, Chenillette Scorzonera, Scorsonère Scrophularia, Scrophulaire Scrophularia, Scrophulaires

Scutellaria, Toque Secale, Seigle

Securidaça, Sécuridaça

Sedum, Orpin Seguiera, Séguier Selago, Selago Selinum, Sélinum

Flosculeuses Sempervivæ, Joubarbes Sempervivum, Joubarbe

Senecio, Sénecon

Senticosa, Sentiqueuses ou Touf-Sonneratia, Pagapate fues

Sepiariæ, Sépiairés ou de Haie

Septas, Septas Serapias, Sérapias Seriola, Sériole Seriphium, Armoselle Serratula, Sarrète

Sesamum, Sésame Seseli, Séséli

Sesuvium, Sésuvium Sherardia, Shérarde

Sicyos, Sicyos Sida, Abutilon

Sideritis, Crapaudine

Sideroxylum, Argan Sigesbeckia, Sigesbeckie

Silene, Siléné

Siliquosæ, Siliqueuses

Silphium, Silphium

Simbuleta, Simbulêta

Sinapis, Moutarde Siparuna, Siparuna

Sison, Sison

Sisymbrium, Sysimbre

Sisyrinchium, Bermudienne

Smithia, Smithe

Sium, Berle

Skimmia, Skimmia

Smilax. Smilax

Smyrnium, Mâceron

Semi-Flosculosi (flores), Demi-Solanea, Solanées

Solanum, Morelle

Soldanella, Soldanelle Solidago, Verge d'Or

Sonchus, Laitron

Sophora, Sophora Soramia, Soramia

Sorbus, Sorbier

Soulamea, Soulaméa

Souroubea, Souroubéa

Sparganium, Ruban d'eau

Spathaceæ, Spathacées

Spergula, Spargoute

Spermacoce, Spermacocée

Sphæranthus, Sphæranthe

Sphæria, Variolaria Vario-

laire

Sphagnum, Sphaigne

Spigelia, Spigèle

Spinacia, Epinars
Spirea, Sous-ordre des Rosacées de J. Spirées
Spiraa, Spirée
Splachnum, Splaigne
Stachys, Stachyde
Stapelia, Stapélie
Staphylea, Staphyléa
Statice, Staticée

Statuminatæ, Statuminées ou Appuis de Vigne
Stellaria, Stellaire
Stellatæ, Etoilées
Stelleria, Stellère
Sterculia, Sterculia
Stilbe, Stilbé
Stipa, Stipe
Stæbe, Stæbe
Stratiotes, Stratiote
Strumpfia, Strumpfia
Struthiola, Struthiola
Styrchnos, Vomique
Styrax, Aliboufier
Succulentæ, Succulentes ou

Plantes Grasses
Suillus. J...
Suriana, Suriana
Swartzia, Hedw....
Swietenia, Mahogon
Symphytum, Consonde
Symplocos, Symplocos

Т

Tabernæmontana, Taberné Tacca (Herbe), Tacca Tagetes, Œillet d'Inde

Tamarindus, Tamarinier Tamarix, Tamaris Tamnus, Tâme ou Taminier Tanacetum, Tanaisie Tapura, Tapura Taraxacum, Pissenlit Tarchonanthus, Tarconanthe Targionia, Targiône Taxus. If. Telephium, Télèphe Temus, Témo Terminalia, Badomier Tetracera, Tétracera Tetragonia, Tétragône Teucrium, Germandrée Thalia. Thalia Thalictrum, Pigamon Thapsia, Thapsie Thea, Thé Theligonum, Theligône Theobroma, Cacaoyer Therebintaceæ, Thérébintacées Therebinthus, Thérébinthe Thesium, Thesium Thlaspi, Thlaspi Thuya, Thuya Thymelea, Thymélées Thymus, Thym Tiarella, Tiarelle Tilia, Tilleul Tilliaceæ, Tiliacées Tillæa, Tillée Tillandsia, Tillandsia Timmia, Hedw....

Tolvifera, Tolut Tomex, Tomex

# TABLE V.

Tonina, Tonine Tontelea, Tontéléa Tordylium, Tordylium Tormentilla, Tormentille Tortula, Hedw.... Tounatea, Tounatéa Tournefortia, Tournefort Touroulia, Tourouli Trachelium, Gantelée Tradescantia, Ephémère Tragia, Tragia Tragopogon, Cersifis Trapa, Mâcre Tremella, Trémelle Trewia, Tréwia Trianthema, Trianthême Trichia, Bull. Capilline Tribulus, Herse Trichilia, Trichilia Trichomanes, Trichomâne Trichosanthes, Anguine Tricocca, Arbres portant un fruit à trois Coques Trifolium, Trèfle Triglochin, Triglochine Trigonella, Trigonelle, Fenugrec Trihilata, Triumbiliquées Trilix, Trilix Trillium, Trillie Triopteris, Triopteris Triosteum, Triosté Tripetaloïdea, Tripêtaloïdes Tripsacum, Tripsaque

Triticum, Froment

Triumfetta, Lapullier

Trollius, Trolle
Tropwolum, Capucine
Trophis, Trophis
Tuber, Truffe
Tulbagia, Tulbagie
Tulipa, Tulipe
Turnera, Turnèra
Turræa, Turræa
Turræis, Turrète ou Tourette
Tussilago, Tussilage
Typha, Massette
Typhæ, Massettes

U

Ulex, Ajone
Ulmus, Orme
Ulva, Ulve
Ulva, Ulves, Sous-ordre
Umbellifera, Ombelliferes
Uniola, Uniole
Urena, Uréna
Urtica, Ortie
Urtica, Orties
Utricularia, Utriculaire
Uvaria, Uvaria
Uvularia, Uvulaire

(7

Vaccinium, Airelle
Vaginales, Vaginales on Plantes
à gaînes
Valantia, Croisette
Valeriana, Valériane
Vallea, Valléa
Vallisneria, Vallisnérie
Vanilla, Vanillo

Vantanea, Vantanéa Variolaria, Bull. Variolaire Vepreculæ (Ce sont les Tymélées de J.) Veratrum, Varaire Verbascum, Molène Verbena, Verveine Verbesina, Verbésine Verticillatæ, Verticillées Veronica, Véronique Verrucaria, Hoffm.... Viburnum, Viorne Vicia, Vesce Vinca, Pervenche Viola, Violette Viscum, Gui Vites, Vignes Vitex. Gattilier Vitices, Gattiliers Vitis, Vigne Vochisia, Vochy

W

Wachendorfia, Wachendorfe Webera, Hedw.... Weissia, Hedw.... Weigela, Weigéla Weinmannia. Weinmannia Willichia, Willichia Wittaria, Smith.... Woedwardia, Id....

 $\mathbf{X}$ 

Xanthium, Lampourde Xeranthemum, Immortelle Xerophyta, Xérophyta Xilopia, Xilopia Ximenia, Ximédia Xylophylla, Xylophylla

 $\mathbf{Y}$ 

Yucca, Yucca

 $\mathbf{Z}$ 

Zamia, Zamia
Zanichellia, Zanichelle
Zanthoxylum, Clavalier
Zea, Maïs
Zinnia, Zinnie
Zizania, Zizane ou Zizanie
Ziziphus, Jujubier
Zoëgea, Zoégée
Zostera, Zostère
Zygophyllum, Fabagelle

# PART THIRD.

#### CHAPTER I.

# OF VEGETABLES, AND THEIR KINDS.

VEGETABLES are divisible into the seven families, or tribes, as follows:

- 1. Fungi, mushrooms.
- 2. ALGE, flags; whose root, leaf, and stem are all one.
- 3. Musci, mosses; whose antheræ have no filaments, and are placed at a distance from the female flower; and whose seeds also want their proper tunic and cotyledons.
- 4. FILICES, ferns; whose fructification is on the back of the frondes\*.
- 5. Gramina, grasses+; which have simple leaves, a jointed culm or stem, a glumose calyx, and a single seed.
- \* Leaves of the ferns and palms so called; see the explanation of the term frons, in Chap. IV. Author.
  - † This tribe includes the various sorts of corn as well as the grasses. AUTHOR-

# 414 THE THREE DIVISIONS OF PLANTS.

- 6. PALME, palms; which have simple stems, that are fron-dose\* at the summit, and have their fructifications on a spadix issuing from a spatha.
- 7. PLANTS, which include all that do not enter into any of the other divisions. These are,
- 1. Herbaceous, when they die down to the root every year; for in the perennial kinds, the buds are all produced on the root below the surface of the ground.
  - 2. Shrubs, when their stems come up without budst.
  - 3. Trees, when their stems come up with buds.

Vegetables are each primarily divisible into, 1. The root...2. The herb or plant itself...3. The fructification. Of these the last has been already treated of in the first book: the two others, upon which the specific differences of vegetables more immediately depend, come now under consideration, and will be the subject matter of the ensuing chapters.

- \* See the term frons, explained in Chap. IV. AUTHOR.
- † Nature has put no limits between a tree and a shrub, which is only a vulgar distinction. This *Linnæus* acknowledges; and argues, that his own distinction, though he thinks it the best, is nevertheless exceptionable; inasmuch as there are seldom any buds upon the large trees in India; all which must, therefore, by this definition, notwithstanding their great height, be ranked with shrubs. AUTHOR.
- ‡ It may not be improper here to obviate an objection that may be made to the method pursued in this work. It may be asked, if the matter of this third part would not have stood more properly in the first. In answer to this it is admitted, that the order of nature would thereby have been more directly followed: but the design of this work was not so much to follow the order of nature, as to explain the System of Linnœus; and as the Classes, Orders, and Genera, which come first in the system, are grounded on the fructification, the beginning with that part of the vegetable was indispensably necessary. Author.

### CHAP. II.

#### OF ROOTS.

THE root, whose office is to draw up nourishment, and which also produces the herb, with its fructification, consists of two parts, viz. CAUDEX, the *stock* or body of the root; and RADICULA. the *radicle* or little root.

CAUDEX, the body of the root both ascends and descends.

The ascending caudex raises itself gradually above ground, serving often as a trunk, and produces the herb or plant\*.

The descending caudex strikes gradually downward into the ground, and puts forth radicles. It has been distinguished, according to its various structure, into

- 1. PERPENDICULAR, when it runs directly downwards.
- 2. Horizontal, when it extends itself transversely under the earth.
  - 3. SIMPLE, when it has no subdivisions.
  - 4. RAMOSE, branching; when it is divided into lateral branches.
- 5. Fusiform, spindle-shaped; when it is oblong, thick, and tapering, as in Daucus and Pastinaca.
- 6. Tuberose. knobbed; when it consists of roundish bodies collected into a fascicle or bunch, as in Pronea,...Hemerocallis,...Helianthus,...Solanum,...and Filipendula.
- \* Linnæus infers from hence, that all trees and shrubs are to be considered as roots above ground; and that this is the reason that trees, when inverted, put forth leaves from the descending stem, and roots from the ascending. Author.

- 7. Repent, creeping; when it runs out to a distance, and puts forth radicles from space to space.
  - 8. Fibrose, when it consists only of fibrose radicles.
- 9. PREMORSE, bitten off; when the lower part is truncate, and the termination not tapering, as in Scabiosa,...Plantago,...and Valeriana\*.

Radicula, the *radicle*, is the fibrose part of the root, which terminates the descending caudex, and enables the root to draw nourishment for the support of the vegetable.

# CHAP. III.

## OF THE HERB.

THE herb is a part of the vegetable arising from the root, and terminated by the fructification. It comprehends,

- 1. The Trunk, which serves to multiply the herb, and leads immediately from the root to the fructification. It is clothed with the leaves, and terminated by the fructification. See Chap. IV.
- 2. The Leaves, whose office is to transpire and attract, like the lungs in animals, and to afford shade. See Chap. V. VI. VII.
- 3. The FULCRA, props; which serve as stays to strengthen the plant; but may, however, be taken off without destroying it. See Chap. VIII.
  - \* For figures of these, vide our Plates, attached at the end of this work.

4. The Hybernacula, winterings\*; each of which is a compendium of the herb upon its root before it begins to grow. See Chap. IX.

#### CHAP. IV.

# OF THE TRUNK.

TRUNCUS, the trunk, is that which produces the leaves and fructification: it is of seven kinds, viz. Caulis,...culmis,...scapus,...pedunculus,...petiolus,...frons,...and stipes.

I. Caulis, a stem, is the proper trunk of the herb, and serves to elevate the leaves and fructification: it is either simple...or compound.

SIMPLE stems are such as proceed in a continued series towards their summits; and these may be,

- 1. Integri, entire; when they are most simple, having scarce any branches.
- 2. Nudi, naked; when they are destitute of leaves, as in Euphorbia,...Cactus,...Stapelia,...Ephedra,...and Cuscuta.
  - 3. Foliate, leafy; when they are furnished with leaves.
- 4. FLEXUOSE, bending different ways, when the direction of the stem changes at every joint, as in PTELIA.
- 5. Volubiles, twining; when they ascend spirally by the branch of some other plant; these wind either to the left, according to the motion of the sun (as it is commonly phrased),
  - \* These are the bulbs and buds. EDITOR.
  - + Vidé Plate V. Figure 4, of this work.

as in Humulus,...Helkine,...Lonicera,.....and Tamus; or to the right, contrary to the sun's motion, as in Convolvulus,... Basella,...Phaseolus,...Cynanche,...Euphorbia,... and Eupatorium.

- 6. RECLINATE, reclined; when they bend in an arch towards the earth.
- 7. PROCUMBENT, lying upon the ground; when their direction is horizontal.
- 8. Repent, creeping; when, by lying upon the ground, they put forth roots at certain intervals, as in Hedera and Bignonia\*.
  - 9. SARMENTOSE+; when they are repent and subnude ...
- 10. Parasitic §; when they grow not out of the ground, but on some other plant.
  - 11: TERETES, 'round; when they are cylindric.
- 12. Ancipites, double-edged; when they have two opposite angles; and also Digonus, Trigonus, Tetragonus, Pentagonus, Polygonus, having two, three, four, five, or many angles, which are all species of ancipites: also,
- 13. TRIQUETROUS, three-square; when they have three plane sides; and,
- 14. Triangular, Quadrangular, Quinquangular, Multan-cular; when they have three, four, five, or many sides or angles.
- 15. Sulcate, furrowed; when they are cut in with broad and deep grooves or channels.
- 16. Striate, streaked; when they are marked with very thin follow lines.

\* Vide Plate V. Figure 2, of this work.

1 Almost naked or bare of leaves. EDITOR.

§ Supporting themselves on others, like parasites. EDITOR.

<sup>+</sup> From SARMENTUM, a long shoot, such as those of a vine. EDITOR.

- 17. GLABRI, smooth; when they have a smooth surface.
- 18. VILLOSE, hairy or shaggy; when there is a down of soft hairs upon them.
- 19. Scabrous, rough; when they are covered with little projecting points.
  - 20. HISPID\*; when they are covered with stiff bristles.
- 21. RAMOSE, branchy; when they are furnished with lateral branches; and these are,
  - 22. Ascending; when the branches incline upwards.
  - 23. Diffuse; when the branches are spreading.
- 24. DISTICH, in two rows; when the branches are produced in a horizontal situation.
- 25. Brachiate, having arms; when the branches are opposite, and each pair is crossed by the pair next above or below it.
- 26. Ramosissimi, very branchy; when the branches are many, and without order.
- 27: Fulcrate, propt; when the branches descend to the root, as in Figure 3.
- 28. Proliferous; when they send forth branches only from the centre of the apex, as in *pinus*.

The rest as in entire stems.

Compound stems, are such as are subdivided into Ramul, small branches, and diminish as they ascend. These are either,

- 1. DICHOTOMUS, forked; when the division is always in two parts ...
  - \* The word expresses à greater degree of roughness. EDITOR.
    - + Vide Plate V. Figure 8, of this work.
    - Vide Plate V. Figure 7, of this work.

- 2. Subdivided; when they are divided into branches irregularly or without order: or,
- 3. Articulate, jointed; when they are distinguished from space to space, by knots or joints, as in Piper\*.
- II. Culmus, a straw, is the proper stem or trunk of a grass, and serves to elevate and support both the leaves and the fructification: it admits of most of the distinctions already given for a caulis or stem; besides which, it may be either.
- 1. Enodis, without knots; when it is continuous, and not intercepted by joints.
- 2. ARTICULATE, jointed; when it is connected by various joints.
  - 3. Sqamose, scaly; when it is covered with imbricate scalest.
- III. Scapus, a stalk, is an universal trunk, raising the fructification, but not the leaves, as in Narcissus,...Pyrola,...Convallaria,...and Hyacinthus.
- IV. A PEDUNCIE, or foot-stalk of a flower, is a partial trunk, raising the fructification, but not the leaves.

Pedicellus, is a partial peduncle.

The determination of peduncles respects place and manner.

Determination in respect to place, shows where the base of the peduncle is inserted into the plant: and in this respect peduncles are,

- 1. Radical, belonging to the root; when they come out immediately from the root.
- 2. CAULINE, belonging to the stem; when they are placed on the stem.
- 3. Rameous, belonging to the branches; when they come out upon the branches.
  - \* Vide Plate V. Figure 5, of this work.
  - + Vide Plate V. Figure 1, of this work.
  - T Vide Plate V. Figure 6, of this work.

- 4. Axillary\*, coming out from the wings; that is, either between the leaf and the stem, or between the branch and the stem.
  - 5. TERMINAL, when they terminate the branches or stem.
- 6. Solitary, when there comes out but one from the same place.
- 7. Sparsed, scattered; when they are numerous, and come out without order.

Determination in respect to manner, shows how the flowers are placed and connected on the summits of the peduncles: and in this respect peduncles have the following variations:

- 1. Uniflorous, Biflorous, Triflorous, or Multiflorous peduncles, are such as bear one, two, three, or many flowers, according to the number of the fructifications on a single peduncle.
- 2. FASCICULUS, a bunch, is a collection of flowers that are erect, parallel, forming a flat or even surface, and close to one another; as in DIANTHUS BARBATUST.
- 3. Capitulum, a little head, is composed of a number of flowers, collected almost into a globular form, as in Gom-PHRŒNA.
- 4. Spica, a spike, has sessile flowers that are alternate and dispersed about a common peduncle that is simple. It is called Spica Secunda, a single-rowed spike, when the flowers are all turned one way: and Spica Disticha, a double-rowed spike, when the flowers stand two ways.
  - 5. A CORYMBUS‡, is a kind of spike, the flowers of which have

<sup>\*</sup> From Axilla, an arm-pit. Editor.

<sup>+</sup> Sweet William. EDITOR.

<sup>‡</sup> Corymbus, in its ancient and proper signification, meant a bunch of ivy berries: but is now used as a botanical term, for all fructifications that are produced in this manner. EDITOR.

each its proper Pedicellus\*, or partial foot-stalk, raised to a proportionable height, as in Spiræa Opulifolia,...and Ledum.

- 6. A Panicle, is a fructification dispersed on peduncles variously subdivided. It is a Diffuse panicle, when the pedicelli are divaricate, spreading asunder; and a Coarctate or confined one, when they stand close to each other.
- 7. A Thrysus, is a panicle contracted into an ovate form, as in Syringa and Petasites.
- 8. A RACEMUS+ consists of a peduncle that has short lateral branches, as in VITIS...and RIBES.
- 9. VERTICILLUS, a whorl, expresses a number of flowers that are subsessile<sup>‡</sup>, and are produced in rings round the stems.
- V. A Petiole, or foot-stalk of a leaf, is a species of trunk that fastens the leaves, but not the fructification; which circumstance distinguishes it from a peduncle, which is the foot-stalk of a flower, as has been explained above. There are some cases where the fructification and leaves are born on the same foot-stalks, as in Turnera...and Hibiscus; but these instances are very rare.
- VI. FRONS §, is a species of trunk, composed of a branch and leaf blended together; and is frequently united with the fructification: it belongs properly to the PALMS...and FILICES ||.

<sup>\*</sup> In the Philosophia Botanica, it is not Pedicellus, but Petiolus; which seems to be a mistake, this term being applied to leaves only. It may be translated Pedicucle. EDITOR.

<sup>+</sup> Racemus, anciently signified a bunch of grapes. Editor.

With no foot-stalks, or with very short ones. EDITOR.

<sup>§</sup> There is no expression answerable to this term in our language. See the note at page 67. AUTHOR.

Vide Plate V. Figure 3, of this work.

VII. STIPES\*, is used to express the base or trunk of a frons, and is applied only to the Palms...Filices...and Fungi.

#### CHAP V.

#### OF SIMPLE LEAVES.

LEAVES are to be considered in three respects, viz. as Sim-PLE...2. COMPOUND...3. DETERMINATE. We shall in this chapter treat only of the simple.

SIMPLE leaves are such as have only a single leaf on a petiole. They differ in respect to circumscription...angles...sinus... apices...margin...superficies...and substance.

- I. CIRCUMSCRIPTION considers the form of the circumference of leaves where there are no angles or sinuations; in which respect leaves are,
- 1. Orbiculate, round; when the longitudinal and transverse diameters are equal, and the circumference circular.
  - 2. Subrotund, roundish; when the figure is nearly orbiculate.
- 3. OVATE, egg-shaped; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the base is circumscribed with the segment of a circle, but the apex is narrower.
  - 4. Oval, or eliptic; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds

<sup>\*</sup> The word in its proper signification means a trunk or stock of any plant: but the sense in which the term is received in botany is as here explained: it is used also to express the thread or fine trunk that supports the pappus in downy seeds. See Part I. Chap. VII. Author.

the transverse, and the circumscription of both upper and lower extremity is narrower than the segment of a circle.

- 5. PARABOLIC, in the form of a parabola\*; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the figure contracting from the base upwards becomes Semiovate, half-egg-shaped.
- 6. Spatulate, resembling a spatulat; when the figure is roundish, but lengthened out by the addition of a linear base that is narrower.
- 7. Cuneiform, wedge-shaped; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the figure gradually contracts downwards.
- 8. Obline, when the longitudinal diameter is twice, thrice, &c. the length of the transverse, and the circumscription of each of the extremities is narrower than the segment of a circle.
- II. Angles are the prominent parts of a horizontal leaf. In respect to these, a leaf is,
- 1. Lanceolate, spear-shaped; when the figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each end towards the extremity.
- 2. Linear; when it is every where of the same breadth, though sometimes narrowing at the extremities only.
- 3. Acerose, chaffy; when it is linear and persisting as in Pinus,...Abies,...Juniperus,...and Taxus.
- 4. Subulate, awl-shaped; when it is linear below, but gradually contracting towards the top.
- 5. Triangular, three-cornered; when the disk is surrounded by three prominent angles.

<sup>\*</sup> A geometric curve so called. EDITOR.

<sup>+</sup> A surgeon's instrument so called. Editon.

- 6. QUADRANGULAR, quinquangular, &c. four-cornered, five-cornered, &c. when four or five prominent angles lie round the disk.
  - 7. Deltoid, shaped like a delta\*; when the figure is a rhombus; that is, having four angles, of which the two lateral ones are less distant from the centre than those at the extremities.
    - 8. ROTUND, round; when it has no angles.
- III. Sinus, a hollow, is a term used to express those openings or cavities in leaves, which distinguish them into parts: in respect to these, leaves are said to be,
- 1. Reniform, kidney-shaped; when they are roundish, and hollowed at the base, without any angles.
- 2. Cordiform, heart-shaped; when they are ovate, and hollowed at the base, and the hinder or lower part has no angles.
- 3. LUNULATE, moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the base, and the lower part has no angles.
- 4. SAGITTATE, arrow-shaped; when they are triangular, hollowed at the base, and are furnished with angles at the lower part.
- 5. Hastate, javelin-shaped; when they are triangular, the base and sides hollowed, and the angles spreading.
- 6. PANDURÆFORM, pandure-shaped+; when they are oblong, broader above than below, and contracted in the sides.
  - 7. Fissa, cloven; when they are divided by linear sinusses,
- \* A Greek letter so called. The figure of the delta is a triangle, which does not exactly answer to the character here given of a deltoid leaf.
- † A musical instrument of the lute kind, but now disused: the shape of it, as given by Marsenus, Harm. Instr. l. 1. does not answer to that of the leaves here explained; the figure of which comes nearer to that of the body of a violoncello or violin. AUTHOR.

and have their margins straight; and from the number of such divisions they are called Bifid, Trifid, Quadrifid, Multifid, &c. cut into two, three, four, five, or many segments.

- 8. Lobate, lobed; when they are divided to the middle into parts that stand wide from each other, and have their margins convex; and from the number of these they are called BILOBE, TRILOBE, QUADRILOBE, or QUINQUELOBE; consisting of two, three, four, or five lobes.
- 9. Palmate, handed; when they are cut longitudinally into many parts, nearly equal; the divisions extending themselves downward, almost to the base, where the segments cohere.
- 10. PINNATIFID, cut into wings; when they are divided transversely into laciniæ that are oblong and horizontal.
- 11. Lyrate, lyre-shaped; when they are divided transversely into laciniæ, of which the upper ones are larger, and the lower ones farther asunder.
- 12. Laciniate, jagged; when they are variously divided into parts, and those parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided.
- 13. Sinuate, hollowed; when they have broad and spreading openings in the sides.
- 14. PARTITE, divided; when they are separated down to the base; and from the number of the divisions they are BIPARTITE, TRIPARTITE, QUADRIPARTITE, QUINQUEPARTITE, or MULTIPARTITE; divided into two, three, four, five, or many parts.
- 15. INTEGRA, entire; when they are without divisions, and have no sinus or opening. This stands opposed to all the kinds of divided leaves before described.
- IV. APEX, tip, is the extremity in which the leaf terminates. Leaves, in respect to their apices, are called,
  - 1. TRUNCATE, lopped; when they end in a transverse line.

- 2. PREMORSE, bitten in the fore-part; when they are very obtuse, and are terminated by unequal notches or incisions.
  - 3. Retuse, blunted; when they terminate in an obtuse sinus.
  - 4. EMARGINATE, nicked; when they terminate in a notch.
- 5. OBTUSE, blunt; when they terminate, as it were, within a segment of a circle.
  - 6. Acute, sharp; when they terminate in an acute angle.
- 7. Acuminate, pointed; when they terminate in a subulate apex.
- 8. Cirrhose, tendriled; when they terminate in a clasper or tendril, as in Gloriosa,...Flagellaria,...and Nissolia.
- V. The Margin of a leaf is the outermost boundary of its sides, exclusive of its disk. Leaves, in respect to their margin, are,
- 1. Spinose, thorny, or prickly; when the margin of the leaf runs into points that are hard, stiff, and pungent.
  - 2. INERM, unarmed or smooth: which is opposed to spinose.
- 3. Dentate, toothed or indented; when the margin ends in horizontal points, that are of the consistence of the leaf, and are separated by intermediate spaces.
- 4. Serrate, sawed; when the margin is cut into sharp imbricate angles, that point towards the extremity of the leaf: if they point towards the base, the leaf is said to be Retrorsum Serrate, sawed backwards.
- 5. Duplicato-Serrate, doubly sawed; when there is a two-fold serrature, the less upon the greater.
- 6. Crenate, notched; when the margin is cut into angles, that point towards neither of the extremities; and these are obtusely

crenate, when the angles are rounded; or acutely crenate, when the angles are pointed.

- 7. Duplicato-Crenate, doubly notched; when the notches are two-fold, the less upon the greater.
- 8. Repand, bending back again; when the margin is terminated with angles, and interjacent sinusses, that are both inscribed with the segments of circles\*.
- 9. Cartilagineous, bristly; when the edge of the leaf is strengthened by a tough border, the substance of which differs from that of the leaf.
- 10. CILIATE, lashed or fringed; when the margin is surrounded on all sides with parallel bristles.
- 11. Lacera, rent or ragged; when they are variously cut on the margin into unlike segments.
- 12. Erose, gnawed; when the leaf is sinuate, and has other very small obtuse sinusses or hollows on its margin.
- 13. Integerrma, very entire; when the outermost margin is entire and quite free from notches.
- VI. Superficies, surface, is the outside, or what covers the disk of the leaf, and respects both the supine† disk or face of the leaf, and prone disk or back of it. Leaves, in respect to their surface, are,
- 1. Viscid, clammy; when they are smeared over with a juice that is not fluid, but tenacious, sticky,
- 2. Tomentose, downy; when they are covered with a nap of interwoven hairs, scarce perceptible, that gives them a whiteness.

\* A serpentine edge. EDITOR.

<sup>†</sup> Supine is what lies on its back, or face upwards; and prone, the contrary: these terms are, therefore, well applied to the upper and under disk or face of a leaf. EDITOR.

- 3. Lanate, woolly; when they are covered, as it were, with a spider's web, as in Salvia...and Sideritis.
- 4. Pilose, hairy; when their surface is covered with distinct hairs, that rise to some length.
- 5. HIRSUTE, rough with hair; when they are hairy in a greater degree.
- 6. VILLOSE, shaggy; when they are covered with a coarser hair or shag.
- 7. Hispid, rough; when the disk is covered with a stiffish sort of bristles, that are frangible.
- 8. Scaerous, rugged; when the disk is covered with tubercules, little knobs.
- 9. Aculeate, prickly; when the disk is beset with points that are sharp and stiff.
- 10. Striate, streaked; when the surface is cut in, or scored longitudinally with parallel lines.
- 11. Pappillose, nipply; when it is covered with vesicles, or little bladders.
- 12. Punctate, dotted; when it is besprinkled with hollow points or dots.
- 13: NITID, bright; when the smoothness of the leaves causes them to shine.
- 14. PLICATE, plaited; when the disk of the leaf rises and falls in angles towards the margin, as in Alchemilla.
- 15. Undulate, waved; when the disk of the leaf rises and falls in convexities towards the margin.
- 16. Crisp, curled; when the circumference of the leaf becomes larger than the disk admits of, and is hereby forced to undulate. All curled leaves are monsters.

- 17. Rugose, wrinkled; when the veins of the leaves contract into a narrower compass than the disk, so that the substance between them is obliged to rise, as in Salvia.
- 18. Concave, hollow; when the margin of the leaf contracts, and becomes less than the circumscription of the disk, by which means the disk is depressed.
- 19. Venose, veiny; when the vessels are branched all over the leaves, and their anastomose\* or joinings are plain to the naked eye.
- 20. Nervose; when they have simple unbranched vessels, that extend themselves from the base to the apex.
- 21. Coloured; when they change their green for some other colour, as in Amaranthus Tricolort.
  - 22. GLABRA, smooth; when the surface is void of all inequality.
- VII. The Substance of a leaf respects the conditions of its sides: in this respect leaves are,
- 1. Teretes \*, round, like a pillar; when they are for the most part cylindric.
- 2. Semicylinderic, like a halved cylinder; when they are round on one side, and flat on the other.
- 3. Tubulose, like a tube or pipe; when upon cutting them they appear to be hollow within.
- 4. Carnose, fleshy or succulent; when they are filled with a pulp.
- \* A term in anatomy, expressing the union of veins and arteries; or where they pass from one branch to the other in smaller channels. EDITOR.
  - + Three-coloured.
- ‡ Round one way and long the other: our language has no distinct term to express roundness in this sense; the figure is, by mathematicians, called a cylinder, from a Greek word, signifying to roll; a body of this figure being the best adapted to that sort of motion.

- 5. Compressed, flatted; when they are so compressed by their opposite marginal sides, that the substance of the leaf becomes greater than the disk.
- 6 Plane, level; when they have both surfaces every where parallel.
- 7. Gibbous, bunched; when, by the plenty of the pulp, both the surfaces are rendered convex.
- 8. Convex, rounding; when the disk rises higher than the sides.
- 9. Depressed, pressed down; when the sides rise higher than the disk.
- 10. Canaliculate, channelled; when a deep furrow runs along it, and sinks it almost to a half cylinder.
- 11. Ancipites, double-faced; when the disk is convex, and there are two prominent longitudinal angles.
- 12. Ensironm, sword-shaped; when they are ancipites, and grow narrower from the base to the apex.
- 13. Acinactform, falchion or scimitar-shaped; when they are fleshy and compressed, with one edge convex and narrow, and the other straighter and broader.
- 14. Dolabriform, hatchet-shaped; when their figure is roundish, compressed, and obtuse; gibbous outwardly, with a sharp edge, and taper towards the lower part.
- 15. Lingueform, tongue-shaped; when they are linear, fleshy, obtuse, convex underneath, and often with a cartilaginous margin.
- 16. Triquetrous, three-corned; when they are subulate, and have three flat longitudinal sides.
  - 17. Sulcate, furrowed; when they are scored longitudinally

with numerous angles or ridges, and as many hollows or channels betwirt them.

- 18. Carinate, keeled; when the prone part of the disk is prominent longitudinally.
- 19. Membranaceous; when they have no perceptible pulp between the two surfaces\*.

#### CHAP. VI.

## OF COMPOUND LEAVES.

A LEAF is said to be compound, when there are more than one upon a common petiole or foot-stalk.

Compound leaves are to be considered in respect to structure and degree.

- I. By the STRUCTURE of a compound leaf is to be understood the insertion of the folioles or lesser leaves, of which it is compounded; and in this respect leaves are called,
- 1. Compound; when a single petiole furnishes more than one leaf.
- 2. ARTICULATE, jointed; when one leaf grows out at the top of another.
- 3. DIGITATE, fingered; when the apex of a single petiole connects many folioles; and they are termed BINATE, TERNATE, or
  - \* For the figures of these leaves, vide our Plates at the end of this work.

QUINATE, growing two, three, or five together, according to the number of folioles, of which the digitate leaf consists.

- 4. Pinnate, winged; when the sides of a single petiole conect many folioles.
- 5. Pinnate with an odd one; when it is terminated by an odd foliole.
- 6. A CIRRHOSE PINNATE LEAF; when it terminates in a cirrhus or clasper.
- 7. An Abrupt Pinnate Leaf; when it is terminated neither by a foliole nor cirrhus.
- 8. OPPOSITELY PINNATE; when the folioles stand opposite to each other.
- 9. ALTERNATELY PINNATE; when the folioles are produced alternately.
- 10. Interruptedly Pinnate; when the folioles are alternately less.
- 11. ARTICULATELY PINNATE; when the petiole common to all the folioles is articulate, jointed.
- 12. Decursively Pinnate; when the folioles are decurrent, running down; that is, extend themselves downwards along the petiole.
- 13. Conjugate; when the pinnate leaf consists of two folioles only.
- II. Degree, in a compound leaf, respects the subdivision of the common petiole. In respect to which leaves are,
- 1. DECOMPOUND; when a petiole once divided connects many folioles.
- 2. BIGEMINATE; when a dichotomus\* petiole connects four folioles on its apices.

<sup>\*</sup> Forked or halved, and each division forked again. EDITOR.

- 3. BITERNATE, or DUPLICATO-TERNATE; when there are three folioles on a petiole, and each foliole is ternate, as in Epimenium.
- 4. BIPINNATE, or DUPLICATO-PINNATE; when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are pinnate.
- 5. PEDATE, foot-shaped or branching; when a bifid petiole connects many folioles on its inside only, as in Passiflora and Arum.
- 6. Supra-decompound; when many folioles are born on a petiole, that has been any number of times subdivided.
- 7. Triternate, or Triplicato-Ternate; when a petiole bears three folioles that are each of them ternate.
- 8. TRIPINNATE, or TRIPLICATO-PINNATE; when a petiole bears many folioles, each of which are bipinnate\*.

#### CHAP. VII.

## OF DETERMINATE LEAVES.

BY the Determination of leaves is to be understood their character, expressed from some circumstance foreign to their own particular structure or configuration; as from their place, situation, insertion, or direction.

I. By the Place of a leaf is meant the part where it is fastened to the plant. In respect to which leaves are called,

<sup>\*</sup> Vide Plates of Leaves at the end of this work.

- and are the first which appear.
  - 2. RADICAL, root leaves; such as proceed from the root.
  - 3. Cauline, stem leaves; such as grow on the stem.
  - 4. RAMEOUS, branch leaves; such as grow on the branches.
- 5. Axillary\*, such as are placed at the coming out of the branches.
- 6. FLORAL, flower leaves; such as are placed at the coming out of the flower.
- II. By SITUATION is meant the disposition of the leaves on the stem of the plant. In respect to which, leaves are called,
- 1. Stellate, starry; or Verticillate, whorled; when the stalk is surrounded in whorls by more than two leaves; and these again receive the denomination of tern, quatern, quine, sene, &c. according to the number of leaves of which the star or whorl is composed, as in Nerium,...Brabejum,...and Hippuris.
- 2. Opposite; when the cauline leaves come out in pairs facing each other, and each pair is crossed by the next, so that they point four different ways.
- 3. ALTERNATE; when they come out singly, and follow in a gradual order.
- 4. Sparsed, scattered; when they come out in plenty about the plant without order.
- 5. Confert, crowded; when they come out in quantities, so as almost to cover the branches, and leave hardly any space between them.
- 6. IMBRICATE; when they are confert and erect, so as to lie over one another, each covering a part of the following one.

- 7. FASCICULATE, bundled; when many come out from the same point, as in LARIX.
- 8. DISTICH, in two rows; when the leaves all respect two sides of the branches only, as in Abies and Diervilla.
- III. In respect to their Insertion (which is usually at the base), leaves are called,
- 1. Peltate, shield-fashioned; when the petiole is inserted into the disk of the leaf, and not into its base or margin, as in Nymphea,...Hernandria,...and Colocasia.
- 2. Petiolate; when there is a petiole fastened to the leaf at the margin of the base.
- 3. Sessile; when the leaf has no petiole, but is fastened immediately to the stem.
- 4. Decurrent, running down; when the base of a sessile leaf extends itself downwards along the stem beyond the proper base or termination of the leaf, as in Verbesina,...Carduus,...and Spheranthus.
- 5. AMPLEXICAUL, embracing the stalk; when the base of the leaf embraces the sides of the stem crosswise on both sides; or Semiamplexicaul, half embracing the stalk; which only differs from Amplexicaul, in that it is in a less degree.
- 6. Perfoliate; when the base of the leaf is continued across the stem till it meets again, so as to embrace it all around, as in Bupleurum.
- 7. Connate, growing together; when two opposite leaves join, and are united in one, as in Lonicera and Euratorium.
- 8. Vaginant, forming a vagina or sheath; when the base of the leaf forms a cylindric tube that invests the branch.
  - IV. In respect to their Direction, leaves are called,

- 1. Adverse; when their sides are not turned towards heaven but towards the south, as in Amomum.
- 2. Oblique; when the base of the leaf looks towards heaven, and the apex or tip towards the horizon, as in Protea and Fritillaria.
- 3. Inflex, bending inwards; when the leaf is bowed upwards towards the stem.
  - 4. Adprest; when the disk of the leaf lies close to the stem.
- 5. Erect, upright; when the angle they form with the stem is extremely small.
- 6. PATENT, spreading; when they make an acute angle with the stem.
  - 7. Horizontal; when they stand at right angles with the stem.
- 8. RECLINED, or, as some term it, REFLEX; when they are bowed downwards, so that the apex or tip is lower than the base-
  - 9. Revolute, rolled back; when they are rolled downwards.
- 10. Dependent, hanging down; when they point directly to the ground.
  - 11. RADICANT, rooting; when the leaves strike root.
- 12. NATANT, floating; when they lie on the surface of the water, as in NYMPHŒA and POTAMOGITON.
- 13. Demerse, sunk; when they are hid beneath the surface of the water\*.
  - \* Vide Plate 9, at the end of this work.

# CHAP. VIII.

#### OF THE FULCRA OF PLANTS.

FULCRUM, a prop, is a term used to express those small parts of plants, of which the chief use is to strengthen and support them.

FULCRA are of seven kinds, viz. STIPULA,...BRACTEA....SPINA,...
ACULEUS,...CIRRHUS,...GLANDULA,... and PILUS; all which we shall explain in their order.

- 1. STIPULA, is a scale or small leaf, stationed on each side the base of the petioles or peduncles, when they are first appearing, as in papilionaceous flowers; and also in Tamarindus,...Cassia,...
  Rosa,...Melianthus,...Liriodendron,...Armeniaca,...Persica,...Padus, and others.
- 2. Bractea, a floral leaf, is so called, when it differs in shape and colour from the rest, as in Tilia,...Fumaria Bulbosa,... Stæchas,...and Horminum.
- 3. Spina, a thorn; is a kind of sharp weapon or armature, protruded from the wood of the plant, as in Prunus,...Rhamnus,...
  Hippophae,...Celastrus,...and Lycium: it will often disappear by culture, as in Pyrus.
- 4. Aculeus, a *prickle*, is the same sort of armature, proceeding from the cortex of the plant only, as in Rosa,...Rubus,...
  Ribes,...and Berberis.
- 5. CIRRHUS, a clasper or tendril, is a filiform spiral band, by which a plant fastens itself to any other body, as in VITIS,...BANNISTERIA,...CARDIOSPERMUM,...PISUM,...and BIGNONIA.

- 6. GLANDULA, a little gland; is a kind of pap or teat, serving for the excretion of some humour: its situation is commonly on the petioles, the servatures of the leaves, or the tender stipulæ.
- 7. Pilus, a hair, is a sort of bristle, serving as an excretory duct to the plants.

# CHAP. IX.

# OF THE HYBERNACULA OF PLANTS.

THE Hybernaculum, winter-lodge, is that part of a plant which encloses and protects the embryo, or future shoot, from external injuries: it is of two kinds, viz. Bulbus, a bulb; and Gemma, a bud.

- 1. A Bulb, is an hybernacle, placed on the descending caudex: it is of various kinds, viz. a squamose bulb, when it consists of imbricate lamellæ\*, as in Lilium;...a solid bulb, when it consists of a solid substance, as in Tulipa;...a tunicate bulb, when it consists of many tunics or coats, as in Cepa;...and an articulate or jointed bulb, when it consists of lamellæ that are linked together, as in Lathræa,...Martinia,...and Adoxa.
- 2. Gemma, a bud, is an hybernacle placed on the ascending caudex: it consists either of stipula, of petioles, of the rudiments of leaves, or of cortical squama+.

Buds are of various kinds. In the generality of plants they are floriferous; that is, producing both leaves and flowers;

<sup>\*</sup> Thin plates or scales. EDITOR. + Scales of the bark. EDITOR.

but in Alnus they bear leaves only;...in Populus, Fraxinus, and some species of Salix, they bear leaves and flowers distinctly;...in Corylus and Carpinus, leaves and female flowers;...in Pinus and Abies, leaves and male flowers;...and in Daphne, Ulmus, Cornus, and Amygdalus, leaves and bisexual flowers:...in Dentaria, Ornithogalum, Lilium, and Saxifraga, the buds are desiduous.

In several plants there are no buds, as in Philadelphus,...Frangula,...Alaternus,...Paliurus,...Jatropha,...Hibiscus,...Bahobab,...Justicia,...Cassia,...Mimosa,...Gleditsia,...Erythrina,...Anagyris,...Medicago,...Nerium,...Viburnum,...Rhus,...Tamarix,...Hedera,...Erica,...Malpighia,... Lavatera,... Solanum,...Asclepias, ...Ruta,...Geranium,...Petiveria,...Pereskia,...Cupressus,...Thuya,...and Sabina.

In cold countries there are but few plants without buds, and in hot countries but few that have any.

# CHAP. X.

### OF THE HABIT OF PLANTS.

BY the Habit, or external face of plants, is to be understood a certain conformity between vegetables that belong to the same genus, or are near of kin to each other\*. This conformity may

<sup>\*</sup> This definition of the habit of plants, which we have taken from the Philosophia Botanica, seems to agree better with the old state of botany, when plants were actually ranged according to their external face, than with the modern system that ranges them by the fructification: for plants that, by the system, are neither of the

be in respect to various circumstances, as placentation, radication, ramification, intersion, gemmation, foliation, stipulation, pubescence, glandulation, lactescence, inflorescence, &c. As each of the terms here enumerated will furnish us with a separate chapter, we shall forbear the explanation of them here.

## CHAP. XI.

## OF PLACENTATION.

BY PLACENTATION\* is meant the disposition of the cotyledons at the time when the seed is beginning to grow. Plants, in respect to placentation, are termed,

I. ACOTYLEDONES, without cotyledons, when this part is wanting, as in Mosses.

same genus, nor have any systematic affinity, will often have a great conformity in their habit; whilst those of the same genus will have their habits distinct. The habits of plants was the invention of the earlier botanists, who knew no better rule for the distribution of vegetables: and, indeed, Linnæus himself is induced to admit, that it is often a good guide; and that Casper Bauhine, and others, had in many cases discovered the affinity of plants by the habit, when systematists had failed in attempting the same by their artificial rules; nor does he think even the fructification, which is the invention of the moderns, sufficient for detecting all the classes of vegetables, though he considers it as the primary guide to the natural method so much sought after by those who have cultivated this science.

AUTHOR

\* The cotyledons of the seed in vegetables answer the purpose of the placenta in the animal economy; and hence the disposition of the cotyledons is called placentation. Author.

- II. Monocotyledones, with a single cotyledon\*; and these are either,
  - 1. Perforate, as in Grasses.
  - 2. Unilateral, as in Palms; or,
  - 3. REDUCED, as in CEPA.
- III. DICOTYLEDONES, having two cotyledons; and these are either,
- 1. Immutate, unchanged, as in the class Didynamia; and in plants whose pericarpium is a legumen, pomum, or drupa+.
  - 2. PLICATE, folded, as in Gossypium.
- 3. Duplicate, doubled, as in Malva; and in the class Tetradynamia.
  - 4. Obvolate, rolled up, as in Helxine.
- 5. Spiral, turning like a screw, as in Salsola,...Salicornia,... Ceratocarpus,...Basella,...and all oleraceous plants; or,
  - 6. REDUCED, as in umbellate plants.
- IV. POLYCOTYLEDONES, with many cotyledons, as in Pinus,... Curressus, and Linum.
- \* Linnæus observes, that the Monocotyledones are properly Acotyledones; the cotyledons remaining within the seed. AUTHOR.
  - + See these terms explained in Part I. Chap. VI. EDITOR.
- ‡ Pot herbs. The oleraceous plants make an order in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus; consisting of Spinacia—Blitum—Beta—Galenia—Atriplex— Chenopodium—Rivinia—Petiveria— Herniaria—Illecebrum—Potivenemum—Axyris—Achyranthes—Amaranthus—Gomphrena—Celosia—Ceratocarpus—Corispermum—Callitriche—Salsola—Salicornia, and Anabasis. Author.

# CHAP. XII.

#### OF RADICATION.

BY RADICATION is meant the disposition of the root of the plant, which is to be considered in respect to the ascending caudex and the radicles, as has been shown in Chap. II. where the principal characters of roots have been explained. Roots are farther distinguished into,

- I. Bulbose, consisting of a bulb; and these are either,
- . 1. SQUAMOSE, scaly, as in LILIUM.
  - 2. Tunicate, coated, as in CEPA.
  - 3. Duflicate, double, as in Fritillaria; or,
- 4. Solid, as in Tulipa.
- II. Tuberose, knobbed; and these are either,
- 1. PALMATE, handed, as in Orchis.
- 2. FASCICULATE, bundled, as in PEONIA; or
- 3. Pendulous, hanging, as in Filipendula and Eleagnus.
- III. ARTICULATE, jointed, as in LATHREA,...OXALIS,...MARTY-NIA,...and DENTARIA.
- IV. Fusiform, spindle-shaped, as in Pastinaca,...Daucus,... and Raphanus.
- V. GLOBOSE, globe-shaped, as in Bunium, and in some species of RANUNCULUS and CHEROPHYLLUM.

## CHAP, XIII.

# OF RAMIFICATION.

RAMIFICATION is the manner in which a tree produces its branches, with the situation of which that of the leaves is also connected\*.

Some plants have no branches, though they have leaves which are placed on the stem. This is the case with DICTAMNUS,... PEONIA,...EPIMEDIUM,...and PODOPHYLLUM.

Leaves opposite or alternate are generally a mark of great difference in plants: a few genera, however, must be excepted, which have some species with opposite leaves, and others with alternate, as in Euphoreia,...Cistus,...Lantana,...Antirrhinum,...Lillium,...and Epilobium.

In Anterrhinum,... Jasminum,... Veronica,... and Borago,... the lower leaves at the branches are *opposite*, and the upper ones at the flowers *alternate*.

In Potentilla Supina, and in Potamogiton, the lower leaves are alternate, and the upper ones on the branches opposite.

In Nerium the lower leaves are opposite, and the upper ones ternate.

In Ruscus the lower leaves are ternate and the upper ones alternate.

\* The doctrines delivered here under the head of Ramification do not answer to the title, the greater part respecting rather the situation of the leaves than that of the branches: they might, with more propriety, have been collected under a head of foliation; but as the term foliation is used to express the habit of plants, in respect to the position of leaves in the bud, before they disclose themselves, as will be shown in Chap. XVI. these doctrines could not have stood under the same head, without a confusion in the use of the term; and this seems to be the reason why Linnæus, whom we follow, has given them in this place. Author.

In Coreopsis Alternifolia, and in Antirrhinum Chalepense, the lower leaves are quatern, and the upper ones alternate.

The natural situation of the leaves in plants that are much branched is best concluded from the radical leaves.

## CHAP. XIV.

# OF INTORSION.

INTORSION, winding, is the flexion or bending of any part of a plant towards one side.

CAULES VOLUBILES, twining stems, wind either,

- 1. Sinistrorsum, to the left, as in Tamus,...Dioscorea,...Rajania,...Menispermum,...Cissampelos,... Hippocratea,...Lonicera,...Humulus,...and Helxine; or,
- 2. Dextrorsum, to the *right*, as in Phaseolus,...Dolichos,... Clitoria,...Glycine,...Securidaca,...Convolvulus,...Ipom@a,...Cynanche,...Periploca,...Ceropegia,...Euphorbia,...Tragia, Basella,...Eupatorium,...and Tournefortia.

CIRRHI VOLUBILES, twining claspers, wind to the right, and back again. Most leguminous plants have cirrhi of this kind: in SMILAX, and in most species of PIPER, the petioles are cirrhiferous.

COROLLÆ bend to the left\*, in Asclepias,...Nerium,...Vinca,

<sup>\*</sup> Supposing yourself placed in the centre, and looking towards the south.

...RAUWOLFIA,...PERIPLOCA,...and STAPELIA;...and to the right in Pedicularis.

In TRIENTALIS there is this singularity, that the petals are all imbricate, one side of each folding over the next towards the right.

In Gentiana, the imbrication of the petals before they are unfolded is contrary to the sun.

The PISTILLA incline to the left in CUCUBALUS and SILENE.

The GERMINA are twisted to the left in Helicteres and Ulmaria.

FLOWERS, in respect to intersion, have,

A resupination\*, which is, when the upper lip of the corolla look towards the ground, and the upper lip towards heaven, as in the European Viole,...Ajuga Orientalis,...Ocymum,...and some species of Satyrium; or

An obliquity, as in the species of Hyssopus, called Lopanthus, ... Nepeta Sibirica,... and some species of Pedicularis.

Spicæ, spikes, are,

Spiral, as in Claytonia, and in some asperifolious† plants; or, incurvate, crooked, as in Saururus,...Mimosa,...Petiveria,...Papaver,...Sedum Rubrum,...and Lilium Martagon.

In several plants there is found a contorsion of the fibres, which answers the end of an hygrometer. Thus in Avena, there is an arista or beard, that is twisted like a rope: in some Geraniums, the arillus of the seed has a spiral tail; and in Mnium, the peduncles are twisted contrary ways above and below.

- \* Resupination is, when any thing is thrown on its back, or lies face upwards.
- + The asperifoliæ belong to the class Pentandria. See Part II. Chap. VIII.

<sup>‡</sup> An instrument for measuring the degree of dryness or moisture of the air. The fibres of the plants here instanced being affected by the quality of the air, the spiral part twists or untwists, as the weather varies; and by observing this, the temperature of the air may be discovered. Editor.

#### CHAP. XV.

## OF GEMMATION.

GEMMATION is the construction of the gem or bud, which is formed either of leaves, stipulæ, petioles, or squamæ. Those that are formed of the leaves will be considered in the next Chapter, under the head of foliation; the rest are distinguishable into,

PETIOLAR buds, which are either,

- 1. Opposite, as in Ligustrum,...Phillyrea,...Nyctanthes,...
  Syringa,...Hypericum,...Coriaria,...Buxus,...Jasminum,...Vaccinium,...Arbutus,...Andromeda,...Ledum,...Daphne,...Laurus,
  ...Myrica,...Linnæa,... Diervilla,...Lonicera,...Euonymus,...
  Fraxinus,...Acer,...Esculus,...Bignonia,...Opulus,...Sambucus,...and Psidium; or,
- 2. Alternate, as in Salix,...Spiræa,...Genista,...Solanum,... Hippophae,...Berberis,...Ilex,...Ribes,...Juglans,...Pistachia, ...and Plumbago.

STIPULACEOUS buds, which are either,

- 1. Opposite, as in Cephalanthus and Rhamnus Catharticus; or,
- 2. Alternate, as in Populus,... Tilia,... Ulmus,... Quercus,... Fagus,... Carpinus, ... Corylus, ... Betula,... Alnus, ... Ficus,... and Morus.

STIPULACEO-PETIOLAR buds, which are,

1. Alternate, as in Sorbus,....Cratægus,....Prunus,....Mespilus,....Pyrus,.... Malus,....Cotoneaster,....Amygdalus,... Cerasus,...Padus,... Melianthus,... Rosa,... Rubus,....Vitis,... Robinia,...Cytisus,...Potentilla Fruțicosa,...and Staphylea.

2. Anomalous, or irregular buds, as in Abies,... Pines,...and Taxus.

In many plants the buds are wanting, as has been shown in Chap. IX.

## CHAP. XVI.

# OF FOLIATION.

BY FOLIATION is to be understood the complicate, or folded state the leaves are in, whilst they remain concealed within the buds of the plant\*. Leaves, in respect to the manner of their complication, are either,

- 1. Involute rolled in; when their lateral margins are rolled spirally inwards on both sides, as in Lonicera,...Diervilla,... Euonymus,... Rhamnus Catharticus,...Pyrus,... Malus,...Populus,...Plumbago,...Viola,...Commelina Annua,...Plantago,...Alisma,... Potamogiton Natans,...Nymphæa,...Saururus,... Aster Annuus,...Humulus,...Urtica,... Hepatica,...Sambucus Ebulus,...and Staphylea.
- 2. Revolute, rolled back; when their lateral margins are rolled spirally backward on both sides, as in Rosmarinus,...Teucrium Marum,...Dracocephalon,...Digitalis,...Nerium,...Andromeda,...Ledum,...Epilobium Angustum,...Rumex,...Persicaria,...Polygonum,...Parietaria,...Primula,...Carduus,...Cnicus,...Tussilago,...Senecio,...Othonna,...Potentilla Fruticosa,...Ptelea,...and some species of Salix.

<sup>\*</sup> Linnaus claims the invention of the distinctions given in this Chapter, preceding botanists not having (as he says) attended to the foliation in buds. Author.

- 3. Obvolute, rolled against each other; when their respective margins alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf, as in Dianthus,...Lychnis,...Saponaria,...Epilobium Oppositifol.,...Dipsacus,...Scabiosa,...Valeriana,... Marrubium,...Phlomis,...Salvia,...and Prasium.
- 4. Convolute, rolled together; when the margin of one side surrounds the other margin of the same leaf, in the manner of a cowl or hood, as in Canna,...Amomum,...Calla,...Arum,...Piper,...Hydrocharis,...Commelina Lutea,...Prunus Armeniaca,...Dodecatheon,...Crepis,...Lactuca,...Hieracium,...Sonchus Sibir....Tragopogon,...Orobus,...Vicia,... Lathyrus,...Solidago,...Aster,...Pinguicula,...Vaccinium,...Pyrola,...Berberis,...Brassica,...Armoracia,...Symphytum,...Cynoglossum,...Potamogiton Perfol.,...Eryngium,...Menyanthes,...Saxifraga,...Aralia,...Dictamnus,...Epimedium,...and many Grasses.
- 5. Imbricate; when they are parallel, with a straight surface, and lie one over the other, as in Syringa,...Ligustrum,...Phillyrea,...Nyctanthes,...Linnæa,...Cephalanthus,...Coriaria,...
  Hypericum,...Valantia,...Justicia,...Portulaca,...Laurus,...
  Daphne,...Hippophae,...Ruscus,...Cyanus Perennis,...Mespilus Germ.,...Campanula,...Polemonium,...and Sium.
- 6. Equitant, riding; when the sides of the leaves lie parallel, and approach in such manner, as the outer embrace the inner (which is not the case with the conduplicate explained in the next head), as in Hemerocallis,...Iris,... Acorus,...Carex,...
  Poa,...and some grasses.
- \* 7. Conduplice, doubled together; when the sides of the leaf are parallel, and approach each other, as in Quercus,...Fagus,...Corylus,...Carpinus,...Tilia,...Padus,...Cerasus,...Amygdalus,...Cotoneaster,...Frangula,...Alaternus,...Paliurus,...Juglans,...Pistacia,...Rhus,...Franinus,...Sorbus,...Rubus,...Potentilla Vulg,....Comarum,...Bignonia,...Cytisus,...Robinia,

...PISUM,...MELIANTHUS,...PASTINACA,...HERACLEUM,...LASERPI-TIUM,...POTERIUM,...and most diadelphous plants.

PLICATE, plaited; when their complication is in plaits lengthways, like the plicate leaves explained in Chap. V. as in Cratægus, ... Betula, ... Alnus, ... Fagus, ... Vitis, ... Acer, ... Opulus Viburnum, ... Ribes, ... Althæa, ... Malva, ... Humulus, ... Urtica, ... Passiflora, ... and Alchemila.

- 8. Reclinate, reclined; when the leaves are reflexed downwards towards the petiole, as in Podophyllum,...Aconibum,...
  Hepatica,...Pulsatilla,...Anemone,...and Adoxa.
- 9. Circinal, compassed\*; when the leaves are rolled in spirally downwards, as in Filices, and some Palms†.

# CHAP. XVH.

# OF STIP LATION.

BY STIPULATION is meant the situation and structure of the stipula\*, at the base of the leaves.

The stipulæ in different plants are found to be as various as the leaves. They are,

1. Wanting in the asperifolias, the class Didynamia, the

<sup>\*</sup> In rings.

<sup>+</sup> Vide Plate 11, at the end,

<sup>1</sup> See Chap. VIII. AUTHOR.

<sup>&</sup>amp; Pentandria Monogynia, Distinction 1. See Part II. Chap. VIII. AUTHOR

tellate\*, siliquosat, liliciat, orchideas, and in most compound flowers.

- 2. PRESENT in the Papilionacia, Lomentacea, and in the class Icosandria.
- 3. Geminæ, two together, or with a single one on each side in most plants.
  - 4. Solitary, in Melianthus, in which the stipula is on the inside; and Ruscus, in which it is on the outside.
  - 5. Deciduous, in Padus,...Cerasus,...Amygdalus; and also\*\* in Populus,...Tilia, ...Ulmus,...Quercus,...Fagus,...Carpinus,...Corylus,...Betula,...Alnus,...Ficus,...and Morus.
  - 6. Persisting, in the class Diadelphia, and in Icosandria, Polygynia.
  - 7. Adnate, growing close to the plant, in Rosa,...Rubus,...
    Potentilla,...Comarum,...and Melianthus.
    - 8. Solute, free or loose, in most plants.
  - 9. Intrafoliaceous, on the inside of the leaves, in Ficus and Morus.
  - 10. Extrafoliaceous, on the outside of the leaves, in Alnus, ... Betula,... Tilia,... and the class Diadelphia.
    - \* Tetrandria Monogynia, Distinction 2. See Part II. Chap. VII. AUTHOR.
    - † Tetradynamia Siliquosa. See Part II. Chap. XVIII. AUTHOR.
  - ‡ LILIUM—FRITILLARIA—TULIPA—and ERYTHRONIUM are the *billiaceous* plants; which make an order in the *Methodi Naturalis Fragmenta*. See *Phil. Bot.* page 28. AUTHOR.
  - § ORCHIS—SATYRIUM—SERAPIS—HERMINIUM—NEOTTIA—OPHRYS—CYPRIPE-DIUM—EPIDENDRUM—LIMODORUM—and ARETHUSA, are the Orchideæ; which are another order in the Method Nat. Frag. See Phil. Bot. p. 27. Author.
    - || Class Diadelphia. See Part II. Chap. XX. Autнов.
  - ¶ Sophora—Cercis—Bauhinia—Parkinsonia—Cassia—Poinciana—Tama-Rindus—Guilandina—Adenanthera—Hæmátoxylon—Cæsalpinia—and Mi-Mosa. These are an order in Meth. Nat. Frag. See Phil. Bot. p. 34. They are called lomentaceous from Lomentum, which signifies Bean Meal. Author.
  - \*\* The genera here instanced are the same with those enumerated in the 15th Chapter, as having stipulaceous buds that are alternate, which are those referred to be Linneaus in this place. ATTHOR.

# CHAP. XVIII.

### OF PUBESCENCE.

PUBESCENCE, downiness\*, is an armature, by which plants are defended from external injuries. Pubescence is of the following kinds, viz.

Scabrities, roughness; which is composed of particles scarce visible to the naked eyet, that are scattered over the surface of the plant. This is distinguishable into,

- I. Scabrities GLANDULOSA, a glandulose roughness; when it consists of little glands, which are either,
  - 1. MILIARY, like grains of millet.
  - 2. Vesicular, composed of bladders.
  - 3. Lenticular, resembling lentils.
- 4. GLOBULAR, globe-shaped; as in Atriplex,...and Chenoro-
  - 5. Secretory, serving for secretion.
  - 6. CATENULATE, consisting of little chains; or,
- 7. UTRICULAR, like little bottles.
- II. Scabrities Setacea, a bristly roughness; when it consists of bristles, which are either,
  - 1. CYLINDRIC, like a cylinder.
- \* The term downiness is not to be taken here in too strict a sense, as the following explanations show. 'AUTHOR.
  - + Guettard was the first who carefully examined this kind of pubescence.

- 2. Conic, like a cone.
- 3. Hamose, hooked.
- 4. GLANDULIFEROUS, bearing glands.
- 5. Furcate, forked.
- 6. SECURIFORM, hatchet-shaped, as in HUMULUS.
- 7. AGGREGATE and starry, as in ALYSSUM...and HELICTERES; or
- 8. AGGREGATE and simple, as in HIPPOPHAE.
- III. Scabrities Articulata, a jointed roughness; when it is in joints, which are either,
  - 1. SIMPLICES, simple.
  - 2. Nodose, knotty.
  - 3. CAUDATE, tailed.
  - 4. RAMOSE, branching, as in VERBASCUM; or,
  - 5. Plumose, feathery.
- IV. Lana, wool, is a protection to many plants against the scorching heat, as in Sideritis Canariensis,... Salvia Canariensis,...the Salvia called Æthiopis,...Marrubium,...Verbascum,...Stachys,... the Carduus called Eriocephalus\*,... and Onopordum.
- V. Tomentum, down, is a defence for plants against winds; it has commonly a whitish, or hoary appearance, as in Tomex,...
  Medicago,...and Halimus.
  - VI. STRIGET, with their stiff bristles, are of use to prevent
- \* There is a genus entitled ERIOCEPHALUS, but the plant here meant is the CARDUUS ERIOPHORUS of Lin. Species Plant. page 823, which is the CARDUUS CAPITE ROTUNDO TOMENTOSO of Casp. Bauhine. It was formerly called CORONA FRAZRUM. AUTHOR.
- + Linnaus has omitted the definition of this term. It signifies properly a row, or ordinate disposition of things of any sort; and appears, by the instances here

plants from being bruised or destroyed by vermin, as in CAC-TUS,...MALPIGHIA,...HIBISCUS,...and RUBUS.

VII. HAMI, hooks, fasten themselves to animals as they pass by; these are either,

- 1. TRIGLOCHID, three-pointed, as in LAPPULA; or,
- 2. Incurvate, crooked, as in Arctium,...Markubium,...Xanthium,...and Petiveria.

VIII. STIMULI, stings, keep off naked animals by their venomous punctures, as in URTICA,... JATROPHA, ... ACALYPHA, ... and TRAGIA.

IX. Aculei, prickles, keep off particular animals, as in Volkameria,...Pisonia,...Cæsalpinia,...Mimosa,...Parkinsonia,... Capparis,...Erythryna,...Robinia,...Solanum,...Cleome,...Smilax,...Convolvulus,...Aralia,...Duranta,...Xylon,...Drypis,... Euphorbia,...Tragacantha,... and Tragopogon. In Hugonia the Aculei are spiral or cirrhose\*.

X. Furce, forks, are a defence against animals in general, as in Berberis, ... Ribes, ... Gleditsia, ... Mesembryanthemum,... Osteospermum,... Ballota,... Barleria,... Fagonia,... and Potemum.

XI. SPINE, thorns, serve to keep off cattle: these are either,

On the branches, as in Pyrus,...Prunus,...Citrus,...Hippophae,...Gmelina,...Rhamnus,...Lycium,...Catesbea,...Celastrus,...Ulex,...Asparagus,...Spartium,...Achyronia,...Ximenia,...Ononis,...Stachys,...Alyssum, and Cichorium.

On the leaves, as in Aloe,...Agave,...Yucca,... Ilex,... Hip-POMANE,...THEOPHRASTA,...CARLINA,... CYNARA,...ONOPORDUM,...

given, to be applied to thorns or prickles that come out in rows, or in some regular order. No English word occurs that is exactly expressive of the term in this sense. Author.

\* From Cirrhus, a clasper or tendril. EDITOR.

Morina,...Acanthus,...Gundelia,...Juniperus,...Salsola,...Po-LYGALA,...Ruscus,...Borbonia,...Statice,...Ovieda,...and Clif-Fortia.

On the calyx, as in Carduus,...CNICUS,...CENTAUREA,...Mo-LUCELLA,..., and GALEOPSIS; or,

On the fruit, as in Trapa,...Tribulus,...Murex,...Spinachia, ...,Agrimonia,...and Datura.

# CHAP. XIX.

#### OF GLANDULATION.

GLANDULATION respects the secretory vessels; which are either GLANDULES,...FOLLICLES,...or UTRICLES.

- I. GLANDULES\* are either,
- 1. Petiolar, when they are on the petioles, as in RICINUS,...

  JATROPHA,...PASSIFLORA,...CASSIA,...and MIMOSA.
- 2. Foliaceous, when they are produced from the leaves: and these are either from the serratures, as in Salix;... from the base, as in Amygdalus,...Cucurbita,...Eleocarpus,...Impatiens,...Padus,...and Opulus;...from the back, as in Urena,...Tamarix,...and Croton;...or from the surface, as in Pinguicula,...and Drosera.
- 3. Stipular, when they are produced from the stipulae, as in Bauhinia,...and Armeniaca.

\* See Chap. VIII.

- 4. Capillary, like hairs, as in RIBES,...ANTIRRHINUM QUADRI-FOLIUM,...SCROPHULARIA,...CERASTIUM,...and SILENE; or,
  - 5. Pores only, as in TAMARIX, ... and SILENE VISCARIA.
- II. FOLLICLES\*, are vessels distended with air, as in Utricularia, at the root of which there are roundish vessels that are inflate, and have two horns;...and in Aldrovanda also, at the leaves of which there are pot-shaped follicles that are semicircular.
- III. UTRICLES†, are vessels filled with a secreted liquor. Thus in Nepenthes, the extremity of the leaves terminate in a thread, and this thread terminates in a cylinder, the top of which is closed with a lid that opens on the edge;...in Sarracena also, the leaves are hooded almost like those of Nepenthes, but sessile at the root;... and in Margravia, from the centre of the umbel there are vessels produced, which resemble the ringent corolla of the Galeopsis, but without the under lip.

### CHAP. XX.

#### OF LACTESCENCE.

LACTESCENCE, milkiness, is when a copious juice flows out on any injury done to the plant. The colour of the liquor is either,

- 1. WHITE, as in Euphorbia,... Papaver,... Asclepias,... Apo-
  - \* The word signifies a little bladder filled with wind. EDITOR.
    - + The word signifies a bottle. EDITOR.

CYNUM,... CYNANCHUM, ... CAMPANULA, ... LOBELIA, ... JASIONE,... ACER,... SELINUM,... RHUS,... CACTUS MAMILLARIS,... and the semi-flosculose flowers of Tournefort\*.

- ... 2. YELLOW, as in CHELIDONIUM,...BOCCONIA,...SANGUINARIA,...
  - 3. RED, as in RUMEX SANGUINEA.

# CHAP. XXI.

#### OF INFLORESCENCE.

INFLORESCENCE, is the manner in which the flowers are fastened to the plant by the *peduncle*. Plants, in respect to *Inflorescence*, are distinguished into,

- 1. Verticillate, with the flowers in whorls, as in Marrubium.
- 2. Corymbiferous, bearing the flowers in corymbi, as in sili-quose plants+.
- 3. Spicate, with the flowers in spikes, as in Phytolacca,... Arum,...Phænix,...Piper, &c.
- 4. Paniculate, with the flowers in panicles, as in sundry of the grasses.
- \* SONCHUS—LACTUCA, &c. These make one of the classes of Tournefort's Inst. R. H. Author.
- † Myagrum—Anastatica, &c. The siliquose plants make an order in the Meth. Nat. Frag. See Phil. Bot. page 34, where the plants here meant are enumerated. Author.

- 5. Axillary flowers are such as come out from the wings of the leaves or branches, which is the most common case.
- 6. Oppositifolious, such as come out opposite to the leaves, as in Piper,... Saururus,... Phytolacca,... Dulcamara, ... Vitis,... Cissus,... Corchorus,... Geranium,... Ranunculus Aquatilis,... and the annual species of Cistus.
- 7. Interfoliaceous, such as come out between the opposite leaves, but are placed alternately, as in Asclepias.
- -S. Laterifolious, such as come out at the side of the base of the leaf, as in Claytonia,...Solanum,...and the Asperifoliæ\*,
- 9. Petiolar, when the peduncle is inserted in the petiole, as in Hibiscus,...and Turnera.
- 10. CIRRHIFEROUS, such as bear cirrhi, as in Cadiospermum, ... and Vitis.
- 11. Supra-Axillary, such as come out above the wings, as in the Asperifolie,...and in Potentilla Monspeliensis.

#### CHAP. XXII.

# OF SPECIFIC DISTINCTIONS.

WE have treated of generic differences in the last five Chapters of the Second Part of this work, we come now to treat of the specific ones. For this a foundation has been lain in the

<sup>\*</sup> Pentandria Monogynia, Distinction 1. AUTHOR.

preceding Chapters of this Third Part, by the explanation of those parts of the vegetable on which the difference of the species most commonly depends; but it is necessary to observe, that the fructification, which we treated of in the First Part, as preparatory to the distinctions of the classes and genera, has its influence likewise in many cases upon the species, as will appear in the course of this Chapter.

Generic differences we have shown to depend on the form of the fructification, and to be confined to that alone. Specific differences take their rise from any circumstance, wherein plants of the same genus are found to disagree; provided such circumstance is constant, and not liable to alteration by culture or other accidents. Hence Linnaus asserts, the species to be as many as there were different forms of vegetables produced at the creation; and considers all casual differences, as varieties of the same species.

Towards the end of the last century, the desire of increasing the number of plants had so seized the botanists of that time, that new species were established on too slight differences, to the great detriment of the science; and the same eagerness led them also to set down as new genera what should have been species only. This evil was in some measure unavoidable, whilst there were no fixed principles for the regulation of the science in this respect. A remedy to it was first attempted by Vaillant; afterwards by Jussieu, Haller, Royen, Gron ovius, and others; and lastly by Linnæus, whose aphorisms have brought this work much nearer to perfection. Something indeed seems still wanting to complete these doctrines; but perhaps more is not to be expected, till this branch of natural philosophy receives farther assistance from experiment.

We shall treat in this Chapter of those circumstances by which species are distinguished with certainty, reserving the varieties for the Chapter following.

The Root often affords a real specific difference\*, and is some-

<sup>\*</sup> In FUMARIA BULBOSA, the greater and less sorts with a hollow root, and the

times the chief distinction, as in Scilla, where the species are scarce to be distinguished, but by the bulbs being tunicate,...so-lid,...or squamose;...and in Orchis, where the species are known by the roots being fibrose,...round,...or testiculate; but as access cannot always be conveniently had to this part of the plant, it is better to fix, the specific distinction on some other circumstance, if the case will admit of it.

The Trunk often furnishes a sure mark of distinction. Thus in Hypericum\*,...Convallaria†,...and Hedysarum‡, there are many species distinguishable by the angles of the stem;...and in Lupinus, the species are not easy to be known, except by the same part being simple or compound. In Eriocaulon, the most remarkable difference is in the Culmus, which is quinquangular,...hexangular,...decangular, &c. In Pyrola, some species are distinguished by a triquetrous scapus. In Citrus, the aurantium is distinguished from its congeners by its petioles, which are winged, or increased by a membrane on each side;...and in Gomphrena, there is a species § distinguished by its peduncles, which are diphyllous, being furnished with two opposite folioles that are placed under the head of the flowers.

The Leaves exhibit most natural and also most elegant specific differences. These have been so amply treated of already, that it would be only repetition to particularise or exemplify the numerous cases that occur of such distinctions.

FULCRA are generally a good mark of distinction, and must be carefully attended to by the botanist, for the determination of the species; as we shall show by many examples, where the difference consists principally in those parts of the plant. Thus,

greater and less sorts with a root not hollow, appear by the whole habit of the plants to be varieties only, as will be observed in the next Chapter. Author.

- \* Hypericum Hirsutum (Lin. Spec. Plant. 786.) caule tereti— Hypericum Perforatum (Lin. Spec. Plant. 785.) caule ancipiti—Hypericum Quadrangulum (Lin. Spec. Plant. 785.) caule quadrangulo. Editor.
- † Convallaria Polygonatum (Lin. Spec. Plant. 315.) caule ancipiti—Convallaria Multiflora (Lin. Spec. Plant. 315.) caule tereti. Editor.
  - I HEDYSARUM TRIQUETRUM (Lin. Spec. Plant. 746.) caule triquetro. 'Editor.
  - § GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA (Lin. Spec. Plant. 224.) AUTHOR.

Aculei are remarkable in Rubus. Spines in Prunus.

Bracteæ in Fumaria,...Dracocephalon,...and the Indian species of Hedysarum; to which must be added the Coma, which is a bushy head, composed of bracteæ, that are of a large size, and terminate the stem in Corona Imperialis,... Lavandula,...and Salvia.

Glandules furnish the essential mark in Padus,...Urena,...Mrmosa,...Cassia, and many other genera, which it would be impossible to distinguish without being acquainted with this part.
They are found on the serratures, at the base of the leaves, in
Heliocarpus,...Salix,...and Amygdalus;...on the back of the
leaves in Padus,...Urena,...and Passiflora;...and on the acules
in Bauhinia Aculeata, where by the apex of the acules a liquor
is secreted. The Amygdalus is distinguished from Persica only
by the glandules of the serratures;...nor could the species of
Urena be ever fixed without examining the glandules of the
leaves. The Convolvulus with a tuberculate calyx, is so variable in the shape of its leaves, that it seems divisible into many
species, yet it is kept together by the glandules: and there is a
species of Monarda, distinguishable from its congeners, by the
glandules, that are sprinkled over the corolla.

STIPULE are of great consequence in many extensive genera, where the species are liable to confusion. Thus in one species of Melianthus the *stipula* are *solitary*;...in the other they are in pairs;...and the Cassia Auriculata is rendered distinct from all its congeners, by the shape of its *stipula*, which are reniform and barbate.

HYBERNACLES afford likewise a certain specific difference.

That gems or buds often differ greatly in the same genus, is proved by Rhamnus; in which the various species, viz. Cervispina.... Alaternus,... Paliurus,... and Frangula, have all a difference in their buds; and in that extensive and intricate gemus, the Salix, the species are, by the structure and foliation of the buds, distinguished with great certainty.

Bulbs also distinguish the species, as is proved by Sciela, where

they afford a real, and almost the only distinction; and by their-situation in the axillæ of the leaves, they determine Dentarium, ...Lilium,...Ornithogalum,...Saxifraga,...and Bistorta.

Inflorescence affords the truest, and in most genera the most elegant distinction. Thus in spiræa, the flowers are in some species duplicato-racemose;... in others corymbose;...and in others again, umbellate;...without which characters there would be no certainty of the species.

The peduncle, or flower-stalk, which is the foundation of the characters of inflorescence, varies as to the manner of its supporting the flowers; and is said to be,

- 1. Flaccip, wanting firmness; when it is so weak as to be bowed down by the weight of the flower itself.
- 2. Cernuus, nodding; when it is incurvate at the apex, so that the flower inclines to one side, or towards the ground, and cannot preserve an erect posture, by reason of the strict curvature of the peduncle, as in Carpesium,...Bidens Radiata,...Carduus Nutans,...Scabiosa Alpina,... Helianthus Annuus,... and Cnicus Sibiricus.
- 3. Bearing fastigiate flowers; when the pedicelli\*, or partial foot-stalks elevate the fructification into a fascicle, so that they are of an equal height at the top, as if they had been shorn off horizontally, as in Dianthus and Silene.
- 4. PATULUS, spreading; when it is branched out every way, so that the flowers stand remote from each other. This stands opposite to COARCTATE, close.
- 5. Bearing Conglomerate flowers; when it is branched, and bears the flowers in close compact heaps, and is therefore opposed to a diffuse pannicle.
- \* In this, and some other places, the Philosophia Botanica has petiole for pedicellus; but the latter is the proper term for the partial foot-stalk of a flower. See Chap. IV. AUTHOR.

- 6. ARTICULATE, jointed; when it is furnished with a joint, as in Oxalis,...Sida,...and Hibiscus.
- 7. Coming out in pairs, as in CAPRARIA, and OLDENLANDIA BIFLORA.
- 8. Tern, or three, from the same axilla, as in Impatiens Tri-
- 9. FLEXUOSE, bending divers ways, or Undulate, waved, as in Aira Flexuosa.
- 10. REMAINING on the plant after the fructification is fallen, as in Jambolifera,...Ochna,...and Justicia.
- . 11. Incrassate, thickened towards the flower, as in Cotula,... Tragopogon, and most cernuous flowers.

The parts of Fructification often furnish most certain and constant specific differences. Linnœus tells us he was once of a contrary opinion; and held, that as the flower was of short duration, and its parts commonly very minute, recourse should not be had to the fructification for specific differences, till all other ways had been tried and found ineffectual; but as the fructification contains more distinct parts than all the rest of the plant taken together, and certitude is found throughout nature to depend mostly on her minuter parts, he has since readily admitted this distinction.

In Gentiana, the species cannot any way be distinguished, if the flower is not admitted as a specific character; but they are easily distinguished by their corolla, which vary in being campaniform,...rotate,...infundibuliform,...quinquefid,...quadrifid,...octofid, &c.

In Hypericum, the species are distinguished by the flowers being trigynous\*, or pentagynous†.

In Geranium, the African species are distinguishable from their European congeners, by the corolla being irregular, and also by the connexion of their stamina.

<sup>\*</sup> With three, styles. EDITOR.

<sup>+</sup> With five styles. EDITOR.

In Lichen, the fructification is distinguishable into Tuberculum, a little knob, which is a fructification, consisting of rough points collected like a heap of dust;... Scutellum, a small buckler, which is a concave orbiculate fructification, the margin of which is elevated on every side;...or Pelta, a little shield, which is a plane fructification fastened for the most part to the margin of the leaf\*.

In Mosses, the Capitulum, or little head, is an Anthera.

In Grasses, Spicula, a little spike, is a partial one; the Arista is tortile, twisted, when it has a twisted joint in the middle. Articulus, a joint, is the part of the culmus that lies between two geniculi, or knots.

A radiate compound flower consists of disk and radius. The radius is composed of irregular corollulæ in the circumference; and the disk of smaller corullulæ, that are for the most part regular.

A decompound flower contains within the same calyx lesser calyces, that are each of them common to many flowers, as in Spheranthus.

The Corolla is said to be equal, when its parts are equal in figure, magnitude, and proportion; ... unequal, when the parts answer in proportion, though not in magnitude, so that the flower comes out to be regular; ... regular, when it is equal in respect to the figure, magnitude, and proportion of the parts; ... irregular, when the parts of the limb differ in figure, magnitude, or proportion. Rictus, a gaping, or grinning, is the gap or opening between the two lips of the corolla. Faux, the garge, or gullet, is the opening of the tube of the corolla. Palatum, the palate, is a gibbosity, or bunching out in the faux of the corolla. Calcar, a spur, is a nectarium extending in a cone in the hinder part of the corolla. The corolla is Urceolate, pitcher-shaped,

<sup>\*</sup> The terms explained here, and in the following paragraphs, respect such circumstances of the parts of fructification as concern rather the specific differences than the classic, or generic ones; and we have therefore followed Linnauis in subjoining them to this head, notwithstanding that some few of them have been already mentioned and explained in the First Part of this work. Author.

when it is inflate and gibbous on all sides, after the manner of that vessel;...Cyathiform, shaped like a drinking-glass, when it is cylindric, but widening a little towards the upper part;...Conniving, when there is a convergency of the points of the several lobes of the limb; or, LACERA, rent, when the limb is finely cut.

The Anthera is versatile\*,...and incumbent†, when it is fastened on at its side;...and erect, when it is fastened on at its base.

The Pericarpium is inflate, puffed, when it is hollow, like a bladder, and not filled up with seeds;...Prismatic, prism-shaped, when it is a linear polyedron, with plane sides;...Turbinate, top-shaped, when it tapers towards the base, as in Pyrus;...Contort, twisted, when it turns spirally, as in Ulmaria,...Helicteres,.... and Thalictrum; ... Acinaciform, falchion-shaped, when the fruit is compressed, like a blade, one of the longitudinal angles being obtuse, and the other acute;...Echinate, prickly, like an echinus; when it is beset on all sides with spines or aculei;...Toroses, brawny, when it is here and there gibbous, with brawny swellings or prominences, as in Lycopersicon,... and Phytolacca.

<sup>\*</sup> Easily turned about. EDITOR.

<sup>+</sup> Resting on. EDITOR.

<sup>#</sup> Hedge-hog. EDITOR.

<sup>§</sup> Torus signifies properly the rise or swelling out of the strong muscles of an arm. Editor.

# CHAP. XXIII.

#### OF VARIETIES.

THE collecting of Varieties under their proper species, is a work no less necessary than that of collecting the several species under their proper genus. We have observed in the last Chapter, that such differences as are only incidental to vegetables, and are not found constant and unchangeable in them, are to be considered as varieties only. These varieties are grounded chiefly on the following circumstances, viz. sex,...magnitude,...time of flowering,...colour,...scent,...taste,...virtues and uses;...duration,...multitude,...pubescence,...leaves,...and monstrous flowers. Of all which we shall treat in their order.

The Sex of plants in the class Diacia affords a variety of all others the most natural; for the male and female flowers in this class being upon different plants, these last are distinguished by the fructification, though the species is the same in both. But it must be observed, that this kind of variety holds only in the class Diacia; for in the genera that belong to any of the bisexual classes, the same circumstance, whenever it happens, becomes a specific distinction: thus in Rumex, which belongs to the class Hexandria, the Acetosa and Acetosella, being diacius plants; that is, having their male and female flowers on distincts roots, these species are thereby distinguished from the rest of the genus.

MAGNITUDE is no specific difference, but a variety, being liable to alteration from the soil or climate.

The Time of flowering is a treacherous mark of a distinct species; and unless supported by other distinctions, can only be considered as a variety.

Colour is found so changeable in the same species, that it must be considered as a variety only.

In Flowers the colour is most variable, as in Tulipa,...Hepa-TICA,...CYANUS,... CAMPANULA,... AQUILEGIA,... VIOLA,... GALEGA, ... Fumaria, and others, which it would be tedious to enumerate: ...the most usual change is from blue or red to white. The triffing distinctions which have been made by anthophili (florists), in some of the genera we have here instanced, from the colours of the corollæ, and to which they have given such pompous names\*, are most difficult to attain, and to be accomplished only by a long attention to the subject. Much fashion reigns here.

FRUITS are observed to change their colour as they ripen; the pericarpium, when it is a berry, changing from green to red, and from red to white; and in ripe fruits, the colour, whether white, red, or blue, admits of variation, as in Pyrus,...Prunus,...Cerasus, and otherst.

SEEDS rarely vary in their colour, though there are instances of it in Papaver,... Avena,... Phaseolus,... Pisum,... and Fabat.

\* Phæbus, Apollo, Astræa, Dædalus, Triumphus Floræ, Pompa Floræ, Splendor Asia, Corona Europæ, Gemma Hollandiæ.

AUTHOR.

Cupido, + Solanum Guineense fructu nigerrimo (B.)

SOLANUM ANNUUM baccis luteis (Dillen.) Solanum Judaicum baccis aurantiis (Dillen.)

RUBUS VULGARIS major fructu albo (Raj.) RIBES VULGARE acidum albus baccas ferens (J. B.) AUTHOR.

1. PAPAVER HORTENSE nigro semine (C. B.)

PAPAVER HORTENSE semine albo (C. B.)

AVENA VULGARIS et alba (C. B.)

AVENA NIGRA (C. B.)

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS fructu violaceo (Tourn.)

Phaseolus Vulgaris fructu ex rubro et nigro variegato (Tourn.)

Phaseolus fructu albo venis nigris et lituris distincto (Tourn.)

PISUM MAXIMUM fructu nigra linea maculato (H. R. P.)

PISUM HORTENSE flore fructuque variegato (C. B.)

FABA ex rubicundo colore purpurascente. Author.

Roots are also little subject to alteration in colour; yet a variation is observed in the roots of Daucus,...and Raphanus\*.

Leaves are rarely found to quit their green, but they are coloured in Amaranthus,...and frequently become spotted, as in Persicaria,... Ranunculus,... Orchis,... Hieracium, and Lactucat.

The whole plant is often found to vary in its colour, as in Eryngium,...Abrotanum,... Artemisia,... Atriplex,... Amaranthus,... Portulacca,... and Lactuca‡.

Scent in plants is, of all other circumstances, the least to be depended on; and therefore all species grounded on a distinction in the scent only, are to be rejected, and referred to varieties.

Taste in plants is a circumstance variable from soil or culture, and not to be depended on as a real difference. The distinctions of gardeners in fruit of the same species, is considered by Linnaus as a variety too minute even to enter the province of botany; and therefore the various names , which have been

\* DAUCUS SATIVUS radice alba (Tourn.)

DAUCUS SATIVUS radice lutea (Tourn.)

DAUCUS SATIVUS radice aurantii coloris (Tourn.)

DAUCUS SATIVUS radice atro-rubente (Tourn.)

RAPHANUS NIGER (C. B.) AUTHOR.

† Persicaria cum maculis ferrum equinum referentibus (Tourn.)
Ranunculus Hederaceus atra macula notatus.

ORCHIS PALMATA palustris maculata (C. B.)

HIERACIUM Alpinum maculatum (Tourn.)
LACTUCA maculosa (C. B.) AUTHOR.

‡ ERYNGIUM latifolium planum caule ex viridi pallescente flore allo (Tourn.)

ABROTANUM cauliculis albicantibus (Tourn.)
ARTEMISIA vulgaris major caule ex viridi albicante (Tourn.)

ATRIPLEX hortensis rubra (C. B.)

AMARANTHUS sylvestris maximus Novæ Angliæ spicis purpureis (Tourn.)

PORTULACCA sativa foliis flavis (Moris.)

LACTUCA capitata rubra B. AUTHOR.

§ Poma Paradisiaca, Prasomila,

Rubelliana, Borstorphiana,

Appiana,
Melimelas

Pyra Falerna,

Favonia,
Boni Christiana,

Crustamina, Picena,

Libraria.

AUTHOR.

given to these distinctions, cannot be taught in the science of botany, though, for the purposes of horticulture, they have their use.

The VIRTUES and USES of plants furnish no specific difference; and the distinctions, therefore, of physical writers are not always to be depended on.

The Duration of plants is no sure mark of distinct species, being often owing rather to the place, than to the nature of the plant. In warm regions, plants that are annual with us will become perennial,...or arborescent, as is found in Tropeolum,...Beta,...Majorana,...Malva Arborea, &c.; and on the contrary, cold regions will occasion perennial plants to become annual, as is observed in Ricinus,...Mirabilis\*, &c.

MULTITUDE, or quantity, is an accidental circumstance in plants, and cannot conclude any thing, whether the increase be of the plant itself, or of its roots, stems, leaves, or fructification.

PUBESCENCE is an uncertain mark, as by culture and change of soil, plants are subject to lose as well their spines as their hair or down.

Leaves, though they for the most part furnish most elegant specific differences, as has been observed in the last Chapter, are yet subject to luxuriation in the same species, which must be carefully distinguished. This may respect their opposition and composition, and also their being crisp (curled),...or bullate (bladdery).

In respect to Opposition, opposite leaves will sometimes become ternate,...quaternate,...or quinate, growing by threes, fours, or fives; and then the stem also from QUADRANGULAR, square, will become polygonous, of many sidest.

- \* RICINUS and MIRABILIS, are naturally perennial plants, and are only killed by frost in cold countries. Author.
  - † Lysimachia lutea major foliis ternis (Tourn.)
    Lysimachia lutea major foliis quaternis (Tourn.)

In respect to Composition, digitate leaves will frequently gain an addition of one or more folioles\*.

CRISP, curled leaves are a very frequent variety. In TANA-CETUM,... MENTHA,... OCYMUM,... and MATRICARIA, which are scented plants, there is this singularity observable, that when the leaves are curled, the scent is heightened by the crispature.

Bullate, bladdery leaves are generally produced from such as are Rugose, wrinkled; and this is owing to the increase of the substance of the leaf within its vessels, which occasions it to swell and rise. In the Saponaria Concava Anglicana, a bullate leaf is produced in a singular manner from the defect of wrinkles; for here the margin of the leaf contracting itself, the leaves become hollow, like a spoon.

Plants are sometimes found to vary from broad-leaved to narrow-leaved; but this variation is less frequents.

Monstrous flowers, such as the multiplicate, full, or proliferous,

LYSIMACHIA lutea major foliis quinis (Tourn.)

Anagallis cærulea foliis binis ternisive ex adverso nascentibus (Raj.)

Anagallis Phanicea foliis amplioribus ex adverso quaternis (Tourn.)
Salicaria trifolia caule Hexagono (Tourn). Author.

\* Trifolium quadrifolium hortense album (C.B.) Author.

+ MALVA crispa (J. B.)

MENTHA crispa Danica (Park.)

TANACETUM foliis crispis (C. B.)

MATRICARIA Crispa.

Ocymum latifolium maculatum vel crispum (C. B.)

‡ Ocymum foliis bullatis (C. B.)

Brassica undulata (Renealm.)

LACTUCA capitata foliis magis rugosis (B.)

LACTUCA capitata major foliis rugosis et contortis (B.)

LACTUCA capitata omnium maxima verrucosa (B.) AUTHOR.

& HERACLEUM hirsutum foliis angustioribus (C. B.)

Lycopus foliis in profundas lacinias incisis (Tourn.)

Brassica angusto apii folio (C. B.)

VERONICA Austriaca foliis tenuissime laciniatis (Tourn.)

Sambucus laciniato folio (C.B.)

Sonchus asper laciniatus (C. B.)

VALERIANA Sylvestris foliis tenuissime divisis (C. B.) AUTHOR.

derive their origin from natural ones, therefore are to be considered only as a variety from luxuriance.

Upon the whole, the change of soil is found to have a great effect on the nature of plants; and to this many of the varieties above mentioned must be imputed; as in Buxus,...Xanthium,... Acanthus,...Cinara,...Prunella,...Myosotis,...Crista Galli,... and Cerinthe\*; which would all return to their old conditions if the soil were changed again: and in like manner the improvements which are made by culture in the plants cultivated for sale, as in Vitis,...Malum,...Pyrus,...Amygdalus,...Persica,... Asparagus,...Cerasus; and in grain, pulse, and fruit of all kinds, are not to be esteemed as lasting: for all these, if left to themselves in a poor soil, would run off again, and resume the qualities they had when they grew wild.

The Soil has some effect also upon leaves; for though it is less common for the leaves to differ on the same plant, as they do in some species of Lepidium, ... Tithymalus, ... Rudbeckia, ... and Hibiscus†; yet it is observed, that wairy soils are apt to produce a division in the lower leaves of the plant, and even to render capillary such as are produced under the water, as in some species of Ranunculus and Sisymbrium‡; and also in Cicuta,... Sium,... Phellandrium... Œnanthe, &c.: and on the contrary, that

\* Buxus arborescens (C.B.) Buxus humilis (Dod.)

Xanthium (Dod.) Xanthium Canadense majus (Tourn.)

Acanthus mollis (C.B.) Acanthus aculeatus (C.B.)

Cinara aculeata (C.B.) Cinara non aculeata (C.B.)

Brunella (Dod.) Brunella cæruleo magno flore (C.B.)

Myosotis foliis hirsulis (H.C.) et foliis glabris (H.C.)

Crista Galli fæmina (J.B.) et mas. (J.B.)

Cerinthe flore ex rubro purpurascente (C.B.) et flavo flore asperior (C.B.)

Author.

† TITHYMALUS heterophyllus (Plum. Pluk. Alm. 112. f. 6.)

RUDBECKIA foliis inferioribus trilobis, superioribus indivisis (Hort. Upsal.)

HIBISCUS foliis inferioribus integris, superioribus trilobis (Hort. Cliff.)

LEPIDIUM foliis caulinis pinnato-multifidis, rameis cordatis amplexicaulilus integris (H. C.) AUTHOR.

RANUNCULUS aquaticus folio rotundo et capillaceo (C. B.)

SISYMBRIUM foliis simplicibus dentatis serratis (H. C.) AUTHOR.

mountainous plants usually have their upper leaves more divided, and their lower ones more entire, as in PIMPINELLA,...Petroselle NUM,...Anisum,...and Corlandrum.

Varieties may generally be explained and reduced under their proper species with ease, by conferring the variable marks of the variety with the natural plant: but there are some few which are attended with difficulty, and require judgement and experience; as in some species of Helleborus\*,...Gentiana†,...Fumaria†,...Valeriana §,...Scorpiurus ||,...and Medicago¶. In respect to the Fumaria in question, it is known to be one species only, by the minuteness of its perianthium, the scale of its bud, the structure of its leaves, the situation of the branch, the place of the bractea, the corolla, siliqua, seeds, and stigma; but it varies in the division of its bractea, and in the root being more or less hollow: and that the Valerians here spoken of are all of the same species, though they differ so greatly in the fruit, and often in having their leaves more cut, is also proved from their dichotomous stems and annual roots, and from the structure of their

- \* Helleborus aconiti folio, flore globoso croceo (Amm. ruth. 101.) Trollius humilis flore patula (Buxb. cent. 1. p. 15. l. 22.) Varietas Hellebori Trollii (Fl. Succ. 475.) Nectariis longitudine corollæ. Author.
- + Gentiana corolla hypocrateri formi Tubo villis clauso, calycis foliis alternis najoribus (Fl. Lap. 94.) Varietas gentianæ fauce barbata (Fl. Succ. 203.) flore quadrifido et calycinis laciniis alternis duplo latioribus. AUTHOR.
  - ‡ Fumaria bulbosa radice cava et non cava major et minor. Author.
  - § Valeriana arvensis præcox humilis, semine compresso (T.)
    Valeriana arvensis præcox humilis, foliis serratis (T.)
    Valeriana arvensis serotina ultior, semine turgidiore (Mor.)
    Valeriana semine umbilicato nudo rotundo (Mor.)
    Valerianella semine umbilicato hirsuto majore (Mor.)
    Valerianella semine umbilicato hirtuso minore (Mor.)
    Valerianella semine umbilicato hirtuso minore (Mor.)
    Valerianella Cretica, fructu vesicario (Tourn. Cor.)
    Valerianella semine stellato (C. B.) Author.
  - Scorpioides siliqua campoide hispida (J. B.)
    Scorpioides siliqua cochleata et striata Ulissiponensis (T.)
    Scorpioides Bupleuri folio siliquis levilus (Park.)
    Scorpioides siliqua crassa (Boëlii Ger.) Author.
  - ¶ Medicago leguminilus cochleatis, stipulis, dentatis, caule diffuso (H. C.)

    Author.

leaves, corollæ, and seeds. Nor should the species of Scorpiu-Rus and Medicago here instanced be either of them parted, although there is so remarkable a diversity in the fruit of the individuals. In the Medicago\* in particular, the forms of the real snails, which nature has imitated in these plants, are scarce more diversified than is the fruit of this mimic species; so that the botanist, who is studious of varieties, would hardly find any end to his labour, of pursuing nature through the various shapes which she has so sportively adopted.

The whole order of the Funci, to the scandal of the science, is still a chaos, the botanists not being yet able, in these, to decide with certainty what is a species, and what a variety+.

* Medicago scutellata,	Medicago	hirsuta,	
orbiculata,		lupulina,	
echinata,	- '	spinosa,	
turbinata,		rugosa,	
coronata,		polycarpos,	
doliata,		dicarpos,	
ciliaris,		Arabiaca,	
tornata		Crotica	Armwan

† Much, however, is expected in this department, from the ingenious labours of the President of the Linneau Society, Dr. Smith. EDITOR.

# TABLE VI.

# DEFINITIONS

OF

# THE BOTANIC TERMS,

# IN LATIN AND ENGLISH,

FROM THE TERMINI BOTANICI OF LINNÆUS.

Consisting of the various Kinds of Roots, Trunks, Branches, Leaves, and Fructification, &c. in their natural Arrangement\*.

# RADIX, THE ROOT,

An Organ by which a Plant receives its Nourishment.

# I. DURATION.

- 1 ANNUA, annual, that dies in one year.
- 2 BIENNIS, biennial, that dies in the space of two years.
- 3 Perennia, that regerminates several years successively.

#### II. FIGURE.

- 4 Fibrosa, fibrous, consisting entirely of filaments.
- 5 Ramosa, ramous, subdivided into branchy fibres.
- 6 Fusirormis, spindle-shaped, simple, and gradually lessening downward.
- \* The reader will find in Doctor Thornton's "Elementary Botanical Plates," a number of very excellent plates, explanatory of the definitions of the science, which may be consulted together with our plates.

- 7 PREMORSA, bitten, or gnawed.
- 3 Repens, creeping horizontally, and putting forth radicles downward, and shooting upwards.
- 9 ARTICULATA, jointed, divided into joints.
- 10 Dentata, toothed, having rows of knobs, like teeth.
- 11 GLOBOSA, round (158), roots springing from the sides of others.
- 12 Tuberosa, tuberous, consisting of fleshy bodies connected by slender fibres.
- 13 Fascicularis, bunched, fleshy roots sessile, connected at the base (150).
- 14 PALMATA, handed, fleshy lobate roots, like fingers (184).
- 15 Bulbosa, furnished with a bulb (655).
- 16 Granulata, granulated, round fleshy roots, like seeds.

# TRUNCUS, THE TRUNK OR STEM,

The Organ which supports the Branches, Leaves, and Fructification.

- I. KINDS.
- 17 Caulis, a stem, which elevates the fructification and leaves.
- 18 Culmus, a straw, properly the trunk of grasses.
- 19 Scapus, a stalk, elevating the fructification and not the leaves.
- 20 Stipes, a trunk, that expands itself into a leaf.
- II. DURATION.
- 21 Herbaceous, herb-like, that perishes every year; an annual stem, not woody.
- 22 Suffruticosus, suffruticous, half shrubby, the root permanent, and the branches sometimes withering.
- 23 Fruticosus, shrubby, with perennial stalks arising from the root, that are woody.
- 24 Arboreus, tree-like, with a single woody stem from the same root.
- 25 Solidus, solid, without internal pores.
- 26 Inanis, pithy, filled with a spongy substance.
- 27 Fistulosus, fistulous, hollow like a pipe.
- III. DIRECTION.
- 28 Erectus, erect, rising nearly to a perpendicular direction.
- 29 Strictus, straight, perpendicular without flexure.

- 30 RIGIDUS, hard, not easily bent.
- 31 Laxus, loose, easily bent.
- 32 Obliquus, awry, in a direction neither perpendicular nor horizontal.
- 33 Adscendens, rising upwards, with a curve like an arch.
- 34 Declinatus, declined, bending downwards archways.
- 35 INCURVATUS, incurvate, bending inwards.
- 36 NUTANS, nodding, the top or head bent downwards.
- 37 Diffusus, diffuse, with spreading branches.
- 38 PROCUMBENS, procumbent, lying on the ground.
- 39 STOLONIFERUS, producing shoots, or runners from the root.
- 40 SARMENTOSUS, thread-like, producing roots from the joints.
- 41 Repens, creeping, trailing on the ground, and here and there producing roots.
- 42 RADICANS, rooting, striking root laterally, and fixing to other bodies.
- 43 Geniculatus, jointed, divided by knots or round swellings.
- 44 FLEXUOSUS, waved, bent backwards and forwards from bud to bud.
- 45 Scandens, climbing, generally by the support of some other body.
- 46 Volubilis, twining, growing round some other body in a spiral ascending direction.
  - a. Dextrorsum, twining from the right to the left.
  - b. Sinistrorsum, twining from the left to the right,

#### IV. FIGURE.

- 47 TERES, round, cylinder-shaped without angles.
- 48 Semiteres, half round, semicylindrical.
- 49 COMPRESSUS, flattened, with two opposite sides flat.
- 50 Ancers, two-edged, flattened, with two opposite sides sharp.
- 51 Angulatus, angulated, having three or more angles formed by as many intermediate longitudinal cavities.
  - a. Acutangulus, sharp-angled.
  - b. OBTUSANGULUS, obtusely-angled.
- 52 TRIQUETER, three-sided, having three sides that are quite flat.

- 53 Triconus, Tetragonus, &c. three-cornered, four-cornered &c. having three, four, or more prominent angles lengthways.
- 54 Nudus, naked, without leaves or other covering.
- 55 APHYLLUS, without leaves.
- 56 FOLIATUS, leafy, furnished with leaves.
- 57 Vaginatus, sheathed, surrounded with a sheath, formed by the base of the leaf.
- 58 Squamous, squamous, covered with scales.
- 59 Imbricatus, imbricate, covered with leaves or scales, placed like tiles, or the scales of fishes.

#### V. SURFACE.

- 60 Suberosus, suberous, the outward bark soft, but elastic, like cork.
- 61 Rimosus, rimous, the outward bark full of cracks and fissures.
- 62 Tunicatus, tunicated, coated with skins or membranes.
- 63 Lævis, smooth, free from protuberances or inequalities.
- 64 STRIATUS, striate, marked with small lines.
- 65 Sulcatus, sulcate, furrowed with deep hollow lines.
- 66 GLABER, slippery, smooth and glossy, like glass.
- 67 Scaber, scabrous, covered with rough prominences.
- 68 Muricatus, muricated, covered with sharp points or prickles.
- 69 Tomentosus, tomentose, covered with down.
- 70 LANATUS, woolly.
- 71 VILLOSUS, villous, covered with soft hair.
- 72 Pilosus, pilose, covered with long hairs that are thinly placed.
- 73 Hispidus, hispid, covered with stiff hairs or bristles.
- 74 Aculeatus, aculeate, armed with prickles, 378.
- 75 Spinosus, spinous, armed with thorns, 384:
- 76 URENS, stinging, armed with stings, 391.
- 77 STIPULATUS, stipulate, having stipula, 291.
- 78 MEMBRANATUS, membranated, flat, like a thin pellucid leaf.
- 79 Bulbiferus, bearing bulbs, 655.

#### VI. COMPOSITION.

- 80 Enodis, without knots or joints, the thickness uniform.
- 81 SIMPLICISSIMUS, very simple, with few or no branches.

- 82 SIMPLEX, simple, that rises uniform and regular to the top.
- 83 INTEGER, entire, undivided.
- 84 ARTICULATUS, jointed.
- 85 Prolifer, proliferous, sending forth branches only from the apex.
- 86 DICHOTOMUS, branched always by two, forked.
- 87 Brachiatus, brachiate, branching opposite, the upper pair crossing the next below.
- 88 Subramosus, subramous, having few lateral branches.
- 89 Ramosus, ramous, having many lateral branches.
- 90 Ramosissimus, many branches, subdivided without order, in all directions.
- 91 VIRGATUS, virgated, with many slender twigs.
- 92 Paniculatus, paniculated, whose branches are variously subdivided.
- 93 Fastigiates, fastigiate, branches arising from a centre to an equal height.
- 94 PATENS, spreading, 134.
- 95 DIVARICATUS, divaricate, branches forming an obtuse angle from the trunk, 105.

# RAMI PARTES CAULIS,

The Branches Parts of the Stem.

- 96 ALTERNI, alternate, when they come out single, and follow in gradual order, 115.
- 97 Distichi, distichous, in two rows.
- 98 Sparsi, sparsed, scattered without order, 118.
- 99 Conferti, crowded, 119.
- 100 Oppositi, opposite, 126.
- 101 Verticillati, verticillate, branches surrounding the stem, or at the joints, like the rays of a vessel.
- 102 Erecti, erect, upright, perpendicular.
- 103 Coarctati, close together, almost touching towards the top:
- 104 DIVERGENTES, divergent, branches growing from the trunk at right angles, like rays from a centre.
- 105 DIVARICATI, divaricate, branches shooting from the trunk, so as to make an obtuse angle.
- 106 Deflexi, deflex, bending downwards archwise.

- 107 Reflexi, reflex, bending back towards the trunk.
- 108 Retroflex, retroflex, bending backward and forward towards the trunk.
- 109 FULCRATI, fulcrate, having props or supports.

### THE LEAVES,

The Organs by which Plants are put in Motion.

- I. THEIR PLACE.
- 110 RADICALE, radical, springing from the root.
- 111 CAULINUM, cauline, springing from the stem.
- 112 RAMEUM, rameous, growing on the branches.
- 113 AXILLARE, axillary, placed at the insertion of the branch.
  - 114 FLORALE, floral, placed near the flower, and are commonly smaller.
  - II. SITUATION.
  - 115 ALTERNA, alternate, when they come out single, and follow in a gradual order.
  - 116 Disticha, distichous, disposed in two opposite rows, though inserted on all sides.
  - 117 BIFARIA, bifarious, inserted only on two opposite sides of a branch or middle rib.
  - 118 Sparsa, sparsed, scattered in no certain order.
  - 119 CONFERTA, confert, crowded together.
  - 120 Imbricata, imbricate, lying over one another like scales of fishes.
  - 121 FASCICULATA, fasciculate, growing in bunches from one point.
  - 122 Gemina, Trina, &c. two, three, or more together from the same point.
  - 123 Confluentia, confluent, growing together or running into one another at the base.
  - 124 Approximata, approximate, mutually approaching each other.
  - 125 Remota, remote, placed at some distance from each other.
  - 126 Opposite, opposite, growing opposite, but in such a manner that each pair crosses the other above and below.

- 127 Decussata, decussated, where the pairs cross each other in a regular manner.
- 128 Verticillata, verticillate, whorled, where three or more leaves surround the stem.
- 129 Ternata, Quaterna, &c. three or four together, &c. according to the number of leaves surrounding each joint.
- III. DIRECTION.
- 130 ERECTUM, erect, upright, perpendicular.
- 131 STRICTUM, straight, quite perpendicular, without flexure or bending.
- 132 RIGIDUM, rigid, stiff, not easily bent.
- 133 Addressum, adpress, the disk of the leaf pressed towards the stem.
- 134 PATENS, patent, spreading, making an acute angle with the stem.
- 135 Horizontale, horizontal, growing from the stem at right angles.
- 136 Assurgens, assurgent, bending upwards, 33.
- 137 INFLEXUM, inflex, bending inwards towards the stem.
- 138 Reclinatum, reclinate, bending downwards archwise, the apex ascending.
- 139 Recurvatum, recurvate, bent backwards, in the form of an arch, the convex side upwards.
- 140 Revolutum, revolute, rolled back, in form of a scroll.
- 141 DEPENDENS, dependent, hanging with the point downwards.
- 142 Oblique, the base looking upwards, the apex to the horizon.
- 143 Verticale, vertical, leaves so situated that the base is perpendicular to the apex.
- 144 Resupinatum, resupinate, when the lower disk of the leaf looks upwards.
- 145 Submersum, submersed, sunk under the surface of the water.
- 146 NATANS, natant, floating on the surface of the water:
- 147 RADICANS, radicant, striking root.

- IV. INSERTION.
- 148 Petiolatum, petiolate, having a petiole or footstalk, 290.
- 149 Peltatum, peltate, having the foot-stalk inserted into the disk of the leaf.
- 150 Sessile, sessile, sitting immediately on the stem, without a foot-stalk.
- 1,51 Adnatum, adnate, the upper disk of the leaf adhering to the stem by an attachment of its base.
- 152 COADUNATA, coadunate, several growing together at their base.
- 153 Decurrent, where the base of a sessile leaf is elongated, and runs down the stem.
- 154 Amplexicaule, amplexicaul, embracing the stem with its base.
- 155 Perfoliatum, perfoliate, where the base of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem, or when the stalk grows through the centre of the leaf.
- 156 Connata, connate, where two opposite leaves grow together at their bases.
- 157 Vaginans, vaginant, where the base of the leaf forms a tubular sheath that surrounds the stem.

#### V. FIGURE.

- 158 Subrotundum, subrotund, almost round, nearly circular.
- 159 Orbiculatum, orbiculate, of a circular figure.
- 160 OVATUM, ovate, egg-shaped.
- 161 Ovale, oval, the shape of an egg, when both ends are equal.
- 162 Oblongum, oblong, twice the length of its breadth.
- 163 PARABOLICUM, parabolic, like the smaller end of an egg.
- 164 Cuneiforme, cuneiform, wedge-shaped, tapering from the apex to the base.
- 165 SPATULATUM, spatulate, rounded at the apex, and narrower and linear at the base.
- 166 ROTUNDATUM, rotundate, rounded, or with angles in a circle.
- 167 Lanceolatum, lanceolate, oblong, and tapering towards both extremities.
- 168 ELLIPTICUM, elliptical, an oval whose ends are equal.
- 169 LINEARE, linear, every where of the same breadth.

- 170 Acerosum, acerose, linear, and permanent, like chaff, or the leaves of pines.
- VI. ANGLES.
- 171 INTEGRUM, entire, undivided, without divisions.
- 172 TRIANGULARE, triangular, &c. three-angled, &c.
- 173 Deltoideum, deltoid, a leaf whose angles are formed like the Greek delta.
- 174 Rhombeum, rombus-shaped, an irregular four-sided figure, resembling the ace of diamonds.
- VII. SINUSES.
- 175 TRAPEZIFORME, trapeziform, a figure of four unequal sides.
- 176 CORDATUM, cordate, heart-shaped.
- 177 RENIFORME, reniform, kidney-shaped.
- 178 Lunatum, lunate, shaped like a half moon.
- 179 ŚAGITTATUM, sagittate, arrow-shaped.
- 180 HASTATUM, hastate, spear-shaped.
- 181 Runcinatum, runcinate, like the teeth of a great saw, whose serratures are bent downwards
- 182 PANDURIFORME, panduriform, fiddle-shaped.
- 183 Fissum, slit, divided into linear partitions.
- 184 LOBATUM, lobate, divided into lobes.
- 185 BILOBUM, TRILOBUM, &c. two and three-lobed, &c. according to the number of lobes.
- 186 Partitum, partite, divided almost to the base; the number of divisions are expressed by the terms Bipartite, Tripartite, &c.
- 187 PALMATUM, palmate, divided like a hand.
- 188 Lyratum, lyrate, lyre-shaped, with transverse divisions broadest at the apex, the lower ones gradually less and more distant.
- 189 PINNATIFIDUM, pinnatifid, deeply divided into transverse, lateral, oblong segments.
- 190 Sinuatum, sinuate, divided into lateral hollows.
- 191 LACINIATUM, laciniate, divided into segments.
- 192 Squarrosum, squarrose, divided into elevated segments, not plane or parallel, as in the calyx of some syngenesious plants.

### VIII. MARGIN.

- 193 Integerrimum, very entire, without any incision.
- 194 CRENATUM, crenate, where the margin is notched at right angles to the centre without inclining to either extremity.
- 195 Serratum, serrate, sawed, notches like the teeth of a saw, inclining all the same way, either towards the point or base.
- 196 CILIATUM, ciliate, where bristles are arranged in a parallel order on the margin of the leaf, like eye-lashes.
- 197 Dentatum, dentate, toothed, points like teeth protruding from the margin of the leaf, at some distance from each other.
- 198 Spinosum, spinose, where the margin is armed with sharp spines.
- 199 CARTILAGINEUM, cartilaginous, where the margin is hard and tough.
- 200 REPANDUM, repand, where the margin is waved.
- 201 LACERUM, lacerate, where the margin is variously divided, as if torn.
- 202 Erosum, erose, where the margin is sinuate, as if gnawed with teeth.
- 203 Membranaceum, membranaceous, where the margin is thin and pellucid.
- 204 Dædaleum, dedalous, where the margin has many various windings and turnings.
- IX. APEX.
- 205 OBTUSUM, obtuse, where the point is rounded.
- 206 EMARGINATUM, emarginate, where the apex is notched.
- 207 Retusum, retuse, terminating in an obtuse hollow.
- 208 PREMORSUM, premorse, where the termination appears as if bitten off.
- 209 Truncatum, truncate, terminating in a line, as if cut off.
- 210 Acutum, acute, terminating in a sharp angle.
- 211 Acuminatum, acuminate, terminating in a sharp point.
- 212 Cuspidatum, cuspidate, terminating in a point, like a spear.

- 213 Mucronatum, mucronate, terminating in a small prickle.
- 214 CIRRHOSUM, cirrhose, terminating in a clasper or tendril, 292.
- X. SURFACE.
- 215 Nudum, naked, without hairs or excrescences.
- 216 GLABRUM, smooth, slippery.
- 217 NITIDUM, glossy, smooth and shining.
- 218 Lucidum, lucid, bright, reflecting light.
- 219 COLORATUM, coloured, of a colour different from green.
- 220 Nervosum, nervous, with nerves extended from the base to the apex.
- 221 TRINERVE, where three nerves join at the base and apex.
- 222 TRIPLINERVE, where three nerves are each divided into three more above the base.
- 223 TRINERVATUM, where three nerves run into each other at the base.
- 224 Enerve, without nerves, opposite to nervous.
- 225 LINEATUM, lined, with depressed nerves or hollow lines.
- 226 Sulcatum, furrowed, with deep lines.
- 227 Venosum, veined, with veins many ways.
- 228 Rugosum, rugose, wrinkled, shrivelled, rough.
- 229 Bullatum, studded, bladdery, alternately convex and concave.
- 230 Lacunosum, where the disk of the leaf is depressed into deep cavities between the veins that run parallel from the disk to the margin.
- 231 AVENE, without veins.
- 232 Punctatum, punctate, with hollow scattered punctures.
- 233 Papillosum, papillose, covered with fleshy punctures.
- 234 PAPULOSUM, papulose, covered with vascular punctures.
- 235 Viscidum, viscid, covered with a viscid humour.
- 236 VILLOSUM, villous, covered with soft hairs.
- 237 Tomentosum, downy, covered with downy hairs.
- 238 Sericeum, silky, covered with soft silky hairs.
- 239 Lanatum, woolly, covered with woolly hairs.
- 240 BARBATUM, bearded, hairs growing in tufts.
- 241 Pilosum, pilous, covered with long hairs that appear distinctly.

- 242 Scabrum, rough, covered with rigid punctures raised above the surface.
- 243 Hispidum, hispid, covered with hard bristles.
- 244 Aculeatum, prickly, covered with sharp prickles, 378:
- 245 Strigosum, strigous, armed with lance-shaped prickles, 167.
- XI. EXPANSION.
- 246 Planum, plane, with a flat equal surface.
- 247 Canaliculatum, channelled, a deep channel or furrow, running lengthways.
- 248 Concavum, concave, when the disk is arched from the margin, and forms a hollow.
- 249 Convexum, convex, opposite to concave: these two terms arise from the same cause, the margin being too tight for the expansion of the disk; therefore if a leaf is concave on one side, it is convex on the other.
- 250 Cucullatum, hollowed, when the sides of a leaf press together at the base, and expand towards the apex.
- 251 PLICATUM, plaited, folded in sharp flexures from the disk to the margin.
- 252 Undatum, waved, the flexures or folds being obtuse from the disk to the margin.
- 253 Crispum, curled, where the margin is plaited, but the folds do not reach to the middle rib of the disk.
- XII. SUBSTANCE.
- 254 Membranaceum, skinny, pellucid, without any fleshy substance.
- 255 Scarlosum, of a dry parched substance, that sounds when touched.
- 256 Gibbum, gouty, when both sides of a leaf is bunched out by a copious quantity of pulp.
- 257 Teres, cylindrical, or pillar-shaped.
- 258 Depressum, more pulpy in the disk, and flatted towards the sides.
- 259 Compressum, more flatted in the disk, and pulpy towards the sides.

- 260 Carinatum, carinate, the lower part of the disk prominent lengthwise.
- 261 Compactum, compact, of a solid substance.
- 262 Tubulosum; tubulous, the inside hollow, without pith.
- 263 Pulposum, pulpous, of a fleshy pulpy substance.
- 264 CARNOSUM, fleshy, the inside of a solid pulp.
- 265 TRIQUETRUM, triquetrous, three-cornered lengthwise.
- 266 Ancers, two-angled, or edged lengthwise.
- 267 Lingulatum, tongue-shaped, linear, fleshy, the lower side convex.
- 268 Ensirorme, sword-shaped, doubled-edged, gradually lessening from the base to the point.
- 269 Subulatum, subulate, linear at the base, and smaller towards the point.
- 270 Acinaciforme, scymitar-shaped, fleshy, and compressed, one side convex sharp, the other straight and thicker.
- 271 Dolabriforme, hatchet-shaped, compressed and half-round, gibbous outward, the edge sharp, the lower part rounded.

### XIII. DURATION.

- 272 Deciduous, deciduous, finished, and falling off in one summer.
- 273 CADUCUM, cadent, falling off, short duration, not abiding through the summer.
- 274 Persistens, persisting, abiding, lasting or remaining more than one summer.
- 275 PERENNE, perennial, continuing green many years.
- 276 SEMPERVIRENS, evergreen, green at all times of the year.

# XIV. Composition.

- 277 ARTICULATUM, articulate, a leaf having a little leaf growing out of its point.
- 278 Conjugatem, conjugate, winged, the little leaves or wings coming by pairs.
- 279 DIGITATUM, digitate, a single foot-stalk connecting the little leaves at its top.

- 280 BINATUM, TERNATUM, QUINATUM, &c. terminating by two, three, or five little leaves or folioles.
- 281 Pedatum, pedate, like the toes of the feet, the foot-stalk dividing sideways obliquely, and connecting many folioles.
- 282 Pinnatum, pinnate, winged, a simple foot-stalk, connecting many little leaves sidewise.
- 283 BIJUGUM (thus TRIJUGA, QUADRIJUGA, QUINQUEJUGA, SEJUGA, &c.) winged, but the little leaves coming by pairs, and are four, six, eight, ten, twelve, &c.
  - Cum Impari, winged, not terminating in pairs, but with an odd foliole.
  - ABRUPTE PINNATUM, abruptly winged, terminating without a tendril, or an odd foliole.
  - Cirrosum, cirrhous, terminating in a tendril or clasper, 292.
  - Foliolis Oppositis (126), the little leaves growing opposite.
  - FOLIOLIS ALTERNIS (115), the little leaves growing alternate.
  - RUPTIS, the little leaves alternately smaller, broken.

    Decursivis, the foot-stalks of the little leaves run-
- XV. DECOMPOSITION.
- 284 BIGEMINUM, the foot-stalk forked by twos (86), connecting many little leaves.

ning down the middle rib, or rachi, 153.

- 285 BITERNATUM, doubled by threes, 280.
  - 286 BIPINNATUM, double winged, 282,
  - XVI. TRIPLE COMPOSITION.
  - 287 TERGEMINUM, triple budded.
  - 288 TRITERNATUM, three times three.
  - 289 TRIPINNATUM, three ways winged.

# FULCRA, PROPS,

Supports for the better sustaining the different Parts of Plants.

- 290 Petiolus, a foot-stalk that sustains the leaf.
- 291 STIPULA, a scale at the base of the foot-stalk which it supports.

- 292 Cirrhus, clasper or tendril, growing like threads, in a spiral form, which takes hold of plants, or any other body near it.
- 293 Pubes, downy hairs in all plants.
- 294 Arma, armed with points, to keep off animals from hurting them.
- 295 Bractea, floral leaves, the face and texture different from other leaves.
- 296 PEDUNCULUS, the foot-stalk, or prop that sustains the fructification.

### PETIOLUS, FOOT-STALK OF THE LEAF.

#### I. FIGURE.

- 297 LINEARIS (169), linear, every where the same breadth.
- 298 ALATUS, winged, spread out at the sides.
- 299 CLAVATUS, clubbed, thickened towards the point.
- 300 Membranaceus, flat, thin, and generally pellucid.
- 301 Teres (257), rounded like a cylinder, pillar-shaped.
- 302 Semiteres (48), half-rounded, like a split column.
- 303 TRIQUETER (52), three-sided.

#### II. MAGNITUDE.

- 304 Brevissimus, very short, when the length of the foot-stalk is not equal to the length of the leaf.
- 305 Brevis, short, not quite so long as the leaf.
- 306 MEDIOCRIS, of the length of the leaf.
- 307 Longus, longer than the leaf.
- 308 Longissimus, something longer than the leaf.

#### III. INSERTION.

- 309 Insertus, inserted, joined.
- 310 Adnatus (151), adhering to.
- 311 DECURRENS (153), running down the branch.
- 312 AMPLEXICAULIS (154), embracing the stalk with its base.
- 313 Appendiculatus, a leafy appendage adhering to the base of a leaf.

- IV. DIRECTION.
- 314 ERECTUS (130), upright.
- 315 PATENS (134), spreading.
- 316 Assurgens (136), bending upwards in a kind of arch.
- 317 RECURVATUS (139), bent backwards.

#### V. SURFACE.

- 318 GLABER (216), smooth.
- 319 Aculeatus (244), prickly.
- 320 Nubus (215), naked.
- 321 ARTICULATUS (84), jointed.
- 322 Spinescens, hard, and sharp.

### STIPULÆ, APPENDAGES TO THE LEAF.

- 323 GEMINE, two and two, by pairs.
- 324 Solitaria, single scattered.
- 325 LATERALES, inserted in the sides.
- 326 Extrafoliace, on the outside, below the base of the petiole.
- 327 Intrafoliaceæ, on the inside, above the base of the petiole.
- 328 Oppositifoliaceæ, opposite, placed on the sides at the base of the leaf.
- 329 CADUCE (273), falling off, withering before the leaf.
- 330 Deciduæ (272), falling annually.
- 331 Persistentes, abiding after the leaf falls off.
- 332 Spinescentes (322), hard and sharp, like a spine or prickle.
- 333 Sessiles (150), squat, having no foot-stalk.
- 334 Adnatæ (151), adhering to the branch by an attachment of its upper surface.
- 335 DECURRENTES (153), running down the branch.
- 336 Vaginantes (157), surrounding the stem like a sheath.
- 337 Subulatæ (269), awl-shaped.
- 338 LANCEOLATE (167), lance-shaped.
- 339 Sağıttatæ (179), arrow-shaped.
- 340 Lunatæ (178), moon-shaped,
- 341 ERECTÆ (130), upright,

- 342 Patentes (134), spreading.
- 343 INTEGRÆ (193), entire.
- 344 SERRATE (195), sawed.
- 345 CILIATE (196), lashed, like the eye.
- 346 DENTATE (197), toothed.
- 347 Fissæ (183), split,

# CIRRHUS, A TENDRIL OR CLASPER.

- 348 Axillaris (113), at the insertion of the branch.
- 349 FOLIARIS, sitting on a leaf.
- 350 Petiolaris, growing on the foot-stalk of the leaf, 290.
- 351 PEDUNCULARIS (296), growing on the foot-stalk of the flower.
- 352 SIMPLEX, undivided.
- 353 TRIFIDUS, divided in three parts.
- 354 Multifidus, divided in many parts.
- 355 Convolutus, twisting in the same direction as the sun, in rings.
- 356 Revolutus, revolute, rolled back in half spiral rings.

# PUBES, DOWN OR PUBESCENCE.

- 357 Pili, excretory ducts, long distinct hairs.
- 358 Lana, wool, curled hairs and thick.
- 359 BARBA, bearded tufts of parallel hairs.
- 360 Tomentum, down, hairs scarcely conspicuous;
- 361 STRIGE, strong hard flat hairs.
  - 362 Setz, bristles, rigid round hairs.
  - 363 SIMPLICES, single, not divided.
  - 364 Hamosæ, hooked, by which they easily adhere to animals.
  - 365 RAMOSE, s. Furcate, subdivided into little branches, or forked.
- 366 Plumosæ, feathery, composed of fine down, or hairs.
- 367 STELLATE, starry, disposed crosswise.
- 368 HAMI, hooks, prickles with recurved points.
- 369 GLOCHIDES, prickles, with the points turned back, having many teeth.

- 370 GLANDULA, glands, little glands for throwing out the excrementitious humour of plants; these are either sessiles, squat; stipulata, having a foot-stalk; or, porus, having a pore, often perforating a leaf.
- 371 Utriculus, little vessels, replete with secretory liquor.
- 372 Foliacei, inserted in the leaves.
- 373 Petiolares (350), inserted in the foot-stalk of the leaf.
- 374 PEDUNCULARES (351), inserted in the foot-stalk of the flower.
- 375 STIPULARES (291), inserted in the stipula.
- 376 Viscositas, a humour of a clammy quality.
- 377 GLUTINOSITAS, a humour whose quality is of a lubricating slippery nature.

### ARMA, ARMS.

- 378 Aculei, sharp prickles fixed in the bark of plants.
- 379 RECTI, straight, without bending.
- 380 INCURVI, bent inwards.
- 381 RECURVI, bent. outwards.
- 382 Furce, prickles divided into many forks.
- 383 BIFIDE and TRIFIDE, by two and three, or according to the number of divisions.
- 384 Spina, a spine, a prickle fixed in the wood of the trunk or branch.
- 385 TERMINALIS, terminating the branch.
- 386 Axillaris (113), growing from the insertion of the branch.
- 387 CALYCINA, growing on the cup.
- 388 Foliaris (349), growing on the leaf.
- 389 SIMPLEX (363), single.
- 390 Divisa, divided at the point.
- 391 Stimuli, stings, that make inflammatory punctures, which go off with an itching.

# BRACTÆ, FLORAL LEAVES.

- 392 Coloratæ (219), coloured.
- 393 CADUCE (273), falling off with the flower.

- \$94 DECIDUE (272), falling off.
- 395 Persistentes (274), abiding.
- 396 Coma, a bracta, terminating the stalk above the flower, distinguished by its magnitude or colour.

### PEDUNCULUS, FOOT-STALK OF A FLOWER.

- 397 Partialis, in some flowers growing from the common foot-stalk.
  - 398 Communis, a foot-stalk common to many flowers.
  - 399 Pedicellus, a little foot-stalk, proper to flowers that have a common foot-stalk, 398.
  - 400 Scapus, a peduncle, rising from the root, resembling a stalk.

### I. PLACE.

- 401 RADICALIS (110), springing from the root.
- 402 CAULINUS (111), springing from the stem.
- 403 RAMEUS (112), growing from the branch.
- 404 Petiolaris (350), growing from the petiole.
- 405 CIRRHIFERUS (292), growing from the tendril or clasper.
- 406 TERMINALIS (385), terminating the branch.
- 407 AXILLARIS (113), at the insertion of the branch or leaf.
- 408 Oppositifolius (328), having opposite leaves.
- 409 LATERIFLORUS (325), flowering at the sides.
- 410 Intrafoliaceus (327), within the leaves.
- 411 Extrafoliaceus (326), on the outside of the leaves.

### II. SITUATION.

- 412 ALTERNI (115), alternate.
- 413 Sparsi (118), scattered.
- 414 Oppositi (126), opposite.
- 415 VERTICILLATI (128), in circles round the stem.

### III. NUMBER.

- 416 Solitarius (324), single.
- \$17 GEMINATUS (323), by twos.
- \$18 Umbellula Sessilis, many peduncles from the same centre, produced of the same height.

- IV. DIRECTION.
- 419 Addressus (133), pressed towards the stem.
- 420 Erectus (130), upright.
- 421 Patens (134), spreading.
- 422 CERNUUS, the point looking downwards.
- 423 RESUPINATUS (144), looking upwards.
- 424 DECLINATUS (34), bent downwards archwise.
- 425 NUTANS (36), nodding, hanging downward.
- 426 Flaccious, slender, weak, when the weight of a proper flower makes it hang downwards.
- 427 Ascendens (33), rising upwards archwise.
- 428 Pendulus, hanging loose.
- 429 Strictus (29), straight.
- 430 Flexuosus, bending from one flower to another.
- 431 Retrofractus, bent backward and forward, as if broken.
- 432 Uniflorus, Biflorus, Triflorus, &c. Multiflorus, one flower, two flowers, three flowers, &c. many flowers, according to the number of flowers growing on the foot-stalk.

### V. STRUCTURE.

- 433 Teres (47), round, like a cylinder.
- 434 TRIQUETER (52), three-sided.
- 435 Tetragonus (53), four-angled.
- 436 FILIFORMIS, thread-shaped, every where of equal thickness.
- 437 Attenuatus, lessening gradually in thickness towards the point.
- 438 CLAVATUS, clubbed, thick towards the point, 299.
- 439 Incrassatus, gradually thickening upwards.
- 440 Nunus (215), naked.
- 441 Squamosus (58), scaly.
- 442 Foliatus (56), leafy,
- 443 Bracteatus (295), furnished with floral leaves.
- 444 GENICULATUS (43), jointed.
- 445 ARTICULATUS (84), knotted.

### INFLORESCENTIA, INFLORESCENCE,

Is the manner by which Flowers are joined to the Plant by the Peduncle or Foot-stalk.

- 446 Verticillus, whorled, many flowers growing round the stalk in a circle.
- 447 Sessiles, squat, without any manifest foot-stalk.
- 448 PEDUNCULATUS, a peduncle, elevating the flowers.
- 449 Nubus (450, 451), opposite to the following.
- 450 Involucratus (520), furnished with an involucrum.
- 451 Bracteatus (443), having floral leaves.
- 452 Confertus, foot-stalks crowded together.
- 453 DISTANS, the foot-stalks distant.
- 454 CAPITULUM, a head, flowers collected into a globe or head.
- 455 Subrotundum (456), nearly of a globular figure, almost round.
- 456 GLOBOSUM, globular, perfectly round.
- 457 DIMIDIATUM, halved, like a globe cut into two parts.
- 458-Foliosum, leafy, leaves intermixed with the flowers.
- 459 NUDUM, naked, without leaves or bristles.
- 460 FASCICULUS, bunched, a flower growing in bunches.
- 461 Spica, sessile flowers, growing alternate on a common peduncle.
- 462 SIMPLEX, a single spike, undivided.
- 463 Composita, many little spikes growing from the common peduncle.
- 464 GLOMERATA, many little spikes crowded together.
- 465 Ovata (160), egg-shaped.
- 466 VENTRICOSA (256), swoln, gouty.
- 467 CYLINDRICA, pillar-shaped.
- 468 Interrupta, spikes alternately smaller.
- 469 IMBRICATA (120), scaled.
- 470 ARTICULATA (84), knotted, jointed.
- 471 RAMOSA, branching variously.
- 472 LINEARIS (169), linear, of equal width, lengthwise.

- 473 CILIATA (196), lashed.
- 474 FOLIACEA, leafy.
- 475 Comosa, terminating in little leaves.
- 476 CORYMBUS (461), a kind of spike, whose flowers are furnished with foot-stalks, so proportioned to their situation, as to elevate all the flowers of the spike to the same height.
- 477 THYRSUS (489), a kind of crowded panicle, of an ovate form.
- 478 RACEMUS, a bunch of flowers, the peduncles coming at the sides.
- 479 SIMPLEX, undivided.
- 480 Compositus, divided into many.
- 481 UNILATERALIS, all the flowers growing on one side.
- 482 Secundus, the flowers all bending to one side.
- 483 PEDATUS (281), the foot-stalk coming on one side, like the toes of the feet.
- .484 Conjugatus (278), joined by twos.
- 485 ERECTUS (130), upright.
- 486 Laxus (31), loose, not closely connected.
- 487 Nunus (459), naked.
- 488 FOLIATUS (56), leafy.
- 489 Panicula, flowers scattered on peduncles that are divided in different forms.
- 490 SIMPLEX, always few flowers.
- 491 Composita, many florets coming together.

# FRUCTIFICATIO, FRUCTIFICATION.

Temporary Parts of Vegetables, called the Generation.

- 492 Calyx, a flower cup, is the termination of the outer bark of the plant, present in the fructification.
- 493 Perianthium, a flower cup, whose station is close to the fructification.
- 494 FRUCTIFICATIONIS, when it includes the stamina and germen.
- 495 Floris, containing the stamina without the germen.
- 496 Fructus, containing the germen without the stamina.

- 497 PROPRIUM, without respect to the flower.
- 498 Monophyllum, consisting of one leaf.
- 499 Polyphyllum, consisting of many leaves.
- 500 2-5 Fidum (183), divided into two, three, four, or five divisions.
- 501 2-5 Partitum (186), divided almost to the base, from two to five.
- 502 INTEGRUM, entire (171), undivided.
- 503 Tubulosum (262), tube-shaped.
- 504 PATENS (134), spreading.
- 505 Reflexum, the parts bent backwards.
- 506 Inflatum, puffed out like a bladder.
- 507 ABBREVIATUM, shorter than the tube of the corolla.
- 508 OBTUSUM (205), the divisions rounded.
- 509 Acutum (210), the divisions sharp.
- 510 Spinosum (75), bearing spines.
- 511 Aculeatum (244), bearing prickles.
- 512 Superum, when the germen is below the receptacle.
- 513 INFERUM, when the germen is above the receptacle.
- 514 Commune, a common calyx, containing many florets, as in compound flowers.
- ,515 Imbricatum, scaled, various scales lying over one another.
- 516 Squarrosum, with scales pointing many ways.
- 517 Scariosum, having scales; their margins are membranaceous, hard, dry, and sounding when touched.
- 518 Turbinatum, top-shaped, like an obverse cone.
- 519 CALYCULATUM, when a lesser calyx is added, and encircles the base of the larger one.
- 520 Involuceum, a kind of calyx, standing remote from the flower.
- 521 Universale, in umbelliferous plants, standing under the universal umbel.
- 522 PARTIALE, an involucrum, standing under the partial umbel.
- 523 Proprium, always under the flower.
- 524 Gluma, a husk, a cup belonging to the grasses, whose flowers it embraces, with the valves folded over.

- 525 Uniflora, one-flowered, when it embraces one flower.
- 526 MULTIFLORA, many-flowered, when it includes many flowers.
- 527 Univalvis, one-valved, when there is constantly but one scale.
- 528 BIVALVIS, two-valved, when there are two valves.
- 529 Multivalvis, many-valved, when there are many scales, or more than two.
- 530 COLORATA (219), coloured.
- 531 GLABRA (216), smooth.
- 532 HISPIDA (243), hispid, covered with hard hairs.
- 533 Mutica, blunt, without point, or arista.
- 534 Arista, a beard, growing on the husk.
- 535 TERMINALIS, terminal, fixed to the top of the husk.
- 536 Dorsalis, dorsal, fixed on the outside of the husk.
- 537 Recta, straight, growing perpendicular.
- 538 TORTILIS, twisted.
- 539 GENICULATA (43), jointed.
- 540 RECURVATA (139), recurved.
- 541 AMENTUM (635), a catkin, or ament, proceeding from a common receptacle, resembling the chaff of corn.
- 542 Spatha, a sheath, a kind of cup bursting out lengthwise.
- 543 Univalvis, of one valve, opening on one side.
- 544 DIMIDIATA, dimidiate, halved, the inner one covering the fructification on one side, and the outer one on the other.
- 545 CALYPTRA, a veil, or hood, covering the antheræ, in mosses.
- 546 Recta, straight, every where equal.
- 547 Oblique, bent on one side.
- 548 Volva, a membranaceous calyx belonging to the fungi.
- 549 Approximata, approximate, close to the head.
- 550 Remota, remote, at some distance from the head.
- 551 COROLLA, the termination of the inner bark, present in the flower.
- 552 Petalum, a petal, a part of the corolla when divided into many.
- 553 Tubus, a tube, the lower part of a flower, with one petal.
- 554 Unguis, a claw, the lower part of a polypetalous flower, by which it is fixed to the receptacle.
- 555 Limbus, limb, the upper part of a monopetalous corolla.

- 556 Lamina, the upper spreading part of a polypetalous flower.

  Monopetala, vel Polypetala, &c. monopetalous or polypetalous, from one to many petals, or according to number.
- 557 Regularis, regular, of an equal figure, the size of all the parts proportioned to one another.
- 558 IRREGULARIS, irregular, when the limb and other parts are disproportionate.
- 559 INEQUALIS, unequal, when the different sizes of the parts do not correspond in proportion to one another.
- 560 GLOBOSA, globose, globe-shaped.
- 561 CAMPANULATA, campanulate, bell-shaped.
- 562 Infundibuliformis, funnel-shaped.
- 563 ROTATA, rotate, wheel-shaped.
- 564 Hypocrateriformis, salver-shaped.
- 565 Ringens, ringent, gaping, irregular, with two lips.
  Galea, helmet, the upper lip gaping.
  Labium, lip.
- 566 FAUX, the jaws gaping between the divisions of the corollæ, where the tube terminates.
- 567 Personata (565), personate, gaping, but shut between the lips, with a palate.
- 568 CRUCIATA, cruciform, cross-shaped, having four equal spreading petals.
- 569 CONCAVA (248), hollow.
- 570 PATENS (134), patent, spreading.
- 571 Papilionacea, papilionaceous, butterfly shaped, irregular.

  Carina, the keel, the lower petal often in form of a boat.

  Vexillum, the standard, or upper petal ascending. Ala, the wings, standing single on each side.
- 572 Composita, compound flowers, having many florets in a common perianthium, above the common receptacle.
- 573 Ligulate, tongue-shaped, florets whose limb is plane, and expanded outward.
- 574 Tubulosa, tubular, florets that are all tubular and equal.
- 575 Radiata, radiate, when the florets are tubular in the disk, and radiate and ligulate in the margin.
- 576 Nectarium, nectary, honey-cell, that part of the flower bearing honey.

- 577 Proprium, proper, so called, as a distinct part from the petal.
- 578 Petalinum, when inserted into the petal.
- 579 STAMEN, the male organ of generation furnished with a viscus, designed for the preparation of the pollen.
- 580 FILAMENTUM, filament, threads, the part that elevates, and is connected to the antheræ.
- 581 ÆQUALIA, equal, when they are all of an equal length.
- 582 INEQUALIA, unequal, when some are long, and others short.
- 583 Connata, connate, when joined in one body, but their number, figure, and insertion is expressed.
- 584 Anthera, anther, that part of the flower big with the pollen, which it throws forth when come to maturity.
- 585 DISTINCTE, not cohering.
- 586 CONNATE, jointed by the sides into one body.
- 587 Pollen, powder of the antheræ, destined for the impregnation of the germen, and bursting in a viscous humour, into fine atoms, is, by a prolific breeze, scattered on the stigma.
- 588 PISTILLUM, a viscous humour adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, and the female organ of generation.
- 589 Germen, the immature rudiment of the fruit within the flower.
- 590 Superum, above, when included in the corollæ.
- 591 INFERUM, beneath, when below the corollæ.
- 592 Stylus, style, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germen.
- 593 STYGMA, the top of the pistil, furnished with a moist humour
- 594 Pericarpium; pericarp, the germen of the plant big with the seeds, which it emits when mature.
- 595 Capsula, capsule, a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or opens in some determinate manner.
- 596 VALVULA, valve, an opening, a part of a capsule or outer cover to the fruit.

- 597 LOCULAMENTUM, a kind of arched cell, for the lodgement of the seeds.
- 598 DISSEPIMENTUM, partitions of the fruit, which divide the pericarpium into cells.
- 599 BICAPSULARIS, two capsules; Tricapsularis, &c. three capsules, or according to the number.
- 600 BILOCULARIS, &c. two cells, &c. according to the number.
- 601 TRICOCCA, a capsule with three protuberant knobs, which divide into three cells.
- 602 Didyma, a capsule with two gibbous knobs, which divide into two cells.
- 603 SILIQUA, a pericarpium of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to the opposite sutures.
- 604 Compressa, flatted, the opposite sides coming nearly together.
- 605 Torulosa, brawny protuberances, when the pericarpium is bunched out by the seeds.
- 606 ARTICULATA, interrupted by arched joints.
- 607 PARALLELUM DISSEPIMENTUM, the same width or diameter of the dissepiment to which the valves adhere.
- 608 Transversum Dissepimentum, dissepiments running crosswise.
- 609 Legumen, a pericarpium of two valves, the seeds fixed to one suture only.
- 610 Isthmus Interceptum, pods with various cross-divisions, forming distinct cells.
- on one side, without the seeds being fixed to the suture.
- 612 Drupa, a pulpy pericarpium, without valves, containing a stone or nut, 633.
- 613 Succulenta, containing a pulpy humour.
- 614 Sicca, opposite the foregoing, dry.
- 615 Pomum, an apple, a fleshy pericarpium without valves, containing a capsule.
- 616 Bacca, a berry, a pulpy pericarpium without valves, containing naked seeds.
- \$17 NIDULANTIA, seeds nestling in the pulp of a berry. .

- 618 Strobilus, a pericarpium formed from an amentum, with hard scales lying over each other, as in the pine tree.
- 619 Semen, seed, the rudiment of a new plant; are known according to the number, figure, superficies, and consistence.
- 620 Hillum, the eye, an external scar of the seed, where it has been fixed to the fruit or receptacle.
- 621 Corculum, the essence of a new plant within the seed.
- 622 PLUMULA, part of the corculum, the ascending scaly part of the plant.
- 623 Rostellum, the descending part of the corculum that forms the root.
- 624 Cotyledon, the side lobes of the seed of a porous substance, and perishing.
- 625 CORONA, a crown, a little cup adhering to the top of the seed, by which it flies.
- 626 Pappus, a downy feathered cup, adhering to the top of the seed, by which it flies.
- 627 Stipitatus, a kind of thread-like trunk, elevating the down, and connecting it with the seeds.
- 628 CAPILLARIS, hairs undivided.
- 629 Plumosus, having feathery hairs.
- 630 CAUDA, a thread terminating the seed.
- 631 Hamus, a hooked seed adhering to animals.
- 632 Ala, a membranaceous wing, fixed to the seed.
- 633 Nux, a nut, a seed covered with a bony epidermis, having one, two, or more cells.
- 634 Arillus, the proper exterior coat of a seed that falls off spontaneously, and is either cartilaginous or succulent.
- 635 RECEPTACULUM, the base, by which the parts of fructification are connected.
- 636 COMMUNE, containing many flowers and fruit.
- 637 Punctatum, a receptacle marked with hollow punctures.
- 638 Pilosum (241), hairy.
- 639 PALEACEUM, chaffy scales which distinguish the florets.
- 640 PLANUM (246), plain, a flat surface.

- 641 Convexum (249), the disk elevated.
- 642 Conicum, cone-shaped, rounded and lessening towards the point.
- 643 Subulatum (269), awl-shaped.
- 644 Compositus-flos, a compound flower, with the receptacle spread out and entire, the florets sessile.
- 645 Aggregatus-flos, an aggregate flower, the receptacle enlarged, and the florets on little peduncles.
- 646 Umbella, an umbel, a receptacle which, from a common centre, runs out into thread-shaped foot-stalks of proportionate lengths.
- 647 SIMPLEX, when the foot-stalks proceed from one and the same centre of the receptacle.
- 648 Composita, when every foot-stalk of the general umbel produces a partial umbel.
- 649 Universalis, composed of many simple umbels.
- 650 Partialis, a little umbel, a part supported by the universal umbel.
- 651 PROLIFERA, an umbel more than decompound.
- 652 Cyma, a receptacle producing many foot-stalks from the same centre, that are of unequal lengths, the partial ones irregular on long fastigiate peduncles.
- 653 Rachis, a thread-shaped receptacle, the flowers adhering to it lengthwise, and forming a spike.
- 654 Spadix, a receptacle of a palm, produced within a spatha or sheath, divided into branches that bear the fruit.
- 655 Bulbus, is an hybernacle placed on the descending caudex, and contains the rudiment of the plant and leaf that perishes.
- 656 Solidus, a solid fleshy bulb, without any internal divisions.
- 657 Tunicatus, bulbs having coats lying over each other, like the onion.
- 658 SQUAMATUS, bulbs consisting of imbricated scales, as in the lily.
- 659 CAULINUS, bulbs growing on the stalk of the plant.
- GGO GEMMA, a bud, is a hybernacle of the future plant with its leaves.

- 661 Petiolaris, enclosing the rudiment of the leaves.
- 662 STIPULARIS, enclosing the stipula.
- 663 Corticalis, consisting of cortical squamæ.
- 664 Foliaris, containing the leaf, and not the flowers.
- 665 FLORALIS, containing the flowers, and not the leaf.
- 666 COMMUNIS, containing both the leaf and the flowers.
- 667 VERNATIO, the position of the leaf within the bud.
- 668 CONDUPLICATA, when the parallel sides of a leaf approach.
- 669 CONVOLUTA, rolled together in a spiral form.
- 670 Involuta, rolled inwards spirally from the lateral margins.
- 671 Revoluta, rolled spirally backwards from the lateral margins.
- 672 Obvoluta, rolled together, one margin embracing the other alternately.
- 673 Equitantia, when the sides of the leaves lie parallel, the outward one embracing the inner one.
- 674 Imbricata, a parallel straight surface, lying over each other.
- 675 PLICATA, plaited, when their complication is in plaits lengthwise.
- 676 RECLINATA, reclined, reflexed downwards towards the petiole.
- 677 Spiralia, spiral, twisted in transverse plaits, so that the apex becomes the centre.
- 678 Æstivatio, the complication of the corolla, before the unfolding of the flower.
- 679 CONVOLUTA, rolled together, 669.
- 680 Imbricata (674), imbricate.
- 681 CONDUPLICATA (668), when the parallel sides of the leaf approach.
- 682 VALVATA, having valves.
- 683 INEQUIVALVIS, with unequal valves.
- 684 Somnus, sleep, the change that leaves of plants undergo in the night.
- 685 Connivens, when the upper disk of two opposite leaves or folioles are pressed together so as to appear one leaf.

- 686 Includens, when the leaves are alternate, and in the night press against the stalk, so as to include it.
- 687 CIRCUMSEPIENS, when leaves growing in a horizontal position, erect themselves in the night, by clasping together in the form of a funnel.
- 688 MUNIENS, when the leaves have foot-stalks spreading horizontally, become dependent, in form of a hollow arch.
- 689 Condurticans, doubling, when the folioles lightly approach each other with their upper disk, so that both are covered.
- 690 Involvens, when the points of the upright folioles are pressed together, and form a cavity between.
- 691 DIVERGENS, when the base of the folioles approach, and the points are spreading.
- 692 DEPENDENS, when the folioles hang downwards.
- 693 Invertens, when the folioles hang down, and are at the same time inverted.
- 694 IMBRICANS, the folioles imbricated, 120.

# MENSURA, THEIR MEASURE.

- 695 LINEARIS, linear, the twelfth part of an inch.
- 696 Unguicularis, the length of a nail.
- 697 Policanis, the length of the outward joint of the thumb.
- 698 PALMARIS, the width of the hand.
- 699 Spithamæus, a span, the length between the point of the thumb and fore finger.
- 700 Dodrantalis, nine inches, the space between the point of the thumb and little finger, when extended.
- 701 PEDALIS, a foot, the space from the bending of the elbow to the base of the thumb.
- 702 Orgyialis, a fathom, or six feet, the height of a man, or the space between the extreme points of the fingers, when the arms are extended.

# TABLE VII.

#### 4

# BOTANICAL DICTIONARY\*.

### À

ABBREVIATUM PERIANTHIUM, shortened, when the cup is shorter than the tube of the flower.

ABORTIENS FLOS, barren flowers, such as produce no fruit.

ABRUPTUM FOLIUM PINNATUM, winged leaves, ending without either foliole or cirrhus.

ACAULIS, without stalk or stem.

Acerosum Folium, chaffy leaves, when they are linear and abiding, as in Pinus, Abies, and Juniperus.

Acicularis, needle-shaped, as in Scirpus Acicularis.

Acinaciforme, falchion or scimitar-shaped, as in Mesembryanthemum Acinaciforme.

Acini, the small berries which compose the fruit of a mulberry or bramble.

Acotyledones, plants whose seeds have no cotyledons, or seminal leaves.

Acules, prickles fixed in the rind or surface of the bark.

<sup>\*</sup> The reader who may wish for fuller information on this part of the science, should consult Dr. Colin Milne's Bottonical Dictionary, third edition, lately published.

Aculeatus Caulis, a stalk or stem furnished with prickles.

ACUMINATUM FOLIUM, a leaf ending in a point.

Acutum Folium, leaves terminating in an acute angle.

Adnatum Folium, the disk of the leaf pressing close to the stem of the plant.

Adpressa Folia, the disk of the leaf pressed towards the stem.

Adscendens Caulis, a stalk or branch inclining upwards.

Adversum Folium, when the sides of the leaf are turned towards the south.

AGGREGATUS FLOS, an assemblage of flowers coming in clusters.

AGGREGATE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

Ala, a wing, the side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or a membrane added to a seed, stalk, &c.

Alatus Petiolus, when the foot-stalk of a leaf is winged with membranes.

ALBURNUM, the white substance that lies between the inner bark and the wood of trees.

ALGE, flags, one of the seven families of plants.

ALTERNI RAMI FOLIA, when they come out singly, and follow in gradual order.

AMENTACEÆ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus, bearing catkins.

AMENTUM, a catkin.

Amplexicaule Folium, embracing the stalk when the base of the leaf embraces the stem sideways.

Ancers Caulis, double-edged, when a stalk is compressed, and forms two opposite acute angles.

Androgyna, plants bearing male and female flowers on the same root.

Angulatus Caulis, angulated stalks.

Angustifolia, narrow-leaved.

Angiospermia, the second order in the class Didynamia of Linnæus; containing plants whose seeds are covered with a capsule.

Annua Radix, an annual root; that which lives but one year.

ANTHERA, the summit of the stamina bearing the pollen, and is a part of the principal male organ of generation.

APERTURA, an aperture, opening in some species of anthera.

APETALUS FLOS, having no petals or corolla.

APEX, the top, or summit.

APHYLLUS CAULIS, destitute of leaves.

Apophysis, an excrescence from the receptacle of the musci.

Appendiculatus Petiolus, a little appendage hanging from the extremity of the foot-stalk.

APROXIMATA FOLIA, leaves growing near each other.

Arbor, a tree.

Arbustiva, a copse of shrubs or trees, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

ARCUATUM LEGUMEN, arched, a pod that is curved or bent.

Arillus, the proper exterior coat of a seed that falls off spontaneously.

ARISTA, the beard of corn or grasses.

Arma, arms, weapons, one of the seven kinds of fulcra of plants.

ARTICULATUS CAULIS, culmus, having knots or joints.

Articulus Culmi, the straight part of the stalk between the two joints.

Asperifolia, rough-leaved plants, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Assurgentia Folia, first bent down, but rising erect towards the apex.

ATTENUATUS PEDUNCULUS, when the foot-stalk grows smaller towards the flower.

Auctus Calyx, augmented, having a series of distinct leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its base.

Avenia Folia, leaves which have no visible veins.

Auriculatum Folium, an ear-shaped leaf, when the leaf towards the base has a lobe on each side.

Axillaria Folia, growing out of the angles formed by the branches and the stem.

B

BACCA, a berry, or a pulpy pericarpium without valves, in which the seeds are naked.

Barba, a beard, a species of pubescence, sometimes on the leaves of plants, as on the Mesembryanthemum Barbatum.

BARBATUM FOLIUM, when a bunch of strong hairs terminate the leaves.

BICORNES, plants whose antheræ have the appearance of two horns.

Likewise an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi

Naturalis of Limæus.

BIENNIS RADIX, a root which continues to vegetate two years.

BIFARIA FOLIA, a leaf pointing two ways.

BIFERÆ PLANTÆ, flowering twice a year.

BIFIDUM FOLIUM, divided or cloven into two parts.

BIFLORUS PEDUNCULUS, bearing two flowers on a foot-stalk.

BIGEMINUM FOLIUM, a forked foot-stalk, with two little leaves on the apex of each division.

BIJUGUM FOLIUM, a winged leaf, bearing two pair of foliola.

BILABIATA COROLLA, a corolla with two lips.

BILOBUM FOLIUM, a leaf consisting of two lobes.

BINATA FOLIA, a digitate leaf, consisting of two foliola.

BIPARTITUM FOLIUM, a leaf divided into two segments.

BIPINNATUM FOLIUM, doubly winged, when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are pinnate.

BITERNATUM FOLIUM, when there are three folioles on a petiole, and each foliole is ternate, as in Epimedium.

BIVALVE PERICARPIUM, consisting of two valves, as in the SILIQUA and LEGUMEN.

Brachiatus Caulis, branching in pairs; each pair standing at right angles with those above and below.

Brachium, the arm, tenth degree in the Linnwan Scale for measuring plants, being twenty-four Parisian inches.

Bractea, a floral leaf, these are generally of a different shape and colour from the other leaves of the plant, and are always seated near the fructification.

Bracteatus, having a bractea growing out of it.

- Bulbifferus Caulis, a stalk-bearing bulb, as in a species called Lilium Bulbifferum.
- Bulbosa Radix, a bulbous root, and is either squamosa, scaly, as in Lilium; tunicata, coated, as in Cepæ; duplicata, double; as in Fritillaria; or solida, as in Tulipa.
- Bullatum Folium, when the surface of the leaf rises above veins, so as to appear like blisters.

#### $\mathbf{C}$

- CADUCUS CALYX, to full off; a term signifying the shortest time of duration, falling off at the first opening of the flower.
- CALAMARIE, a reed, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.
- CALCARIATUM NECTARIUM, a kind of nectarium resembling a spur, as in the Delphinium
- CALICULATUS CALYX, a little calyx added to a larger one, as in the Coreopsis, Leontice, &c.
- CALYCANTHEMI, a calyx, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.
- CALYPTRA, a veil, in mosses, where it is placed over the antheræ.
- CALYX, a flower cup, of which there are the following kinds, viz.

  Perianthium, ... Involuceum, ... Amentum, ... Spatha, ...
  Gluma, ... Calyptra, ... and Volva.
- CAMPANACEI, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of *Linnœus*.
- CAMPANULATA COROLLA, bell-shaped flowers.
- CANALICULATUM FOLIUM, leaves having a deep channel running from the base to the apex.
- CANDELARES, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.
- Capillaceum Folium, capillary, exemplified in the Ranunculus Aquatilis.
- CAPILLARIS PAPPUS, hairy down, as in HIERACIUM and SONCHUS.
- Capillus, hair, the first degree of the Linnaan Scale for measuring plants, the diameter of a hair, and the twelfth part of a line.

CAPITATI FLORES, flowers collected into heads, as in MENTHA AQUA-TICA and THYMUS SERPYLLUM.

Capitulum, a little head, a species of Inflorescentia, in which the flowers are connected into close heads on the tops of the peduncles, as in Gomphrena.

CAPREOLUS, a tendril, see CIRRHUS.

Capsula, a capsule, a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner, and consists of Valvula,...Dissepimentum,...Columella,... and Loculamentum.

Carina, the keel of a boat or ship, the lower petal of the papilionaceous corolla.

CARINATUM FOLIUM, when the back of a leaf resembles the keel of a ship.

CARIOPHYLLEUS FLOS, clove-tree, or flowers growing in the manner of carnations.

CARNOSUM FOLIUM, a fleshy leaf, as in SEDUM DASYPHILLUM.

Cartilagineum Folium, a leaf, whose brim is furnished with a margin of different substance from the disk.

CARYOPHYLLEI, carnations or pinks, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

CATENULATA SCABRITIES, species of glandular roughness, hardly visible to the naked eye, resembling little chains on the surface of some plants.

CAUDEX, the stem of a tree.

CAULESCENS, having a stalk or stem.

CAULINA FOLIA, leaves growing immediately on the stem.

CAULIS, a stem, a species of Truncus.

CERNUUS, nodding, or hanging down its head.

CESPITOSA, plants which produce many stems from one root, and form a surface of turf or sod.

CILIATUM, whose margin is guarded by parallel bristles, formed like the eye-lash.

CIRCINALEA FOLIA, a hoop or ring, a term of foliation, expressive of the leaves within the gemma, being rolled spirally downward.

- CIRCUMSCISSA CAPSULA, cut transversely, as in ANAGALLIS.
- CIRRHIFERUS PEDUNCULUS, a peduncle bearing a tendril, as in VITIS.
- CIRRHOSUM FOLIUM, a leaf that terminates in a tendril, as in GLORIOSA.
- CIRRHUS, a clasper, or tendril, one of the fulcra of plants.
- Classis, a class, is defined by Linnaus, to be an agreement of several genera in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature distinguished by art.
- CLAVATUS PETIOLUS, PEDUNCULUS, when the foot-stalk of the leaf or flower is club-shaped, tapering from the base to its apex.
- CLAVICULA, a little key, a tendril.
- CLAUSA COROLLA, when the neck of the corolla is close shut in with valves.
- COADUNATE, to gather together, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.
- COARCTATI RAMI, close together, opposed to DIVARICATUS.
- Cochleatum Legumen, a pod like the shell of a snail, as in Medicago.
- COLORATUM FOLIUM, coloured, when leaves which are generally green, are of a different colour.
- COLUMELLA, a little column, the substance that passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds.
- COLUMNIFERI, pillar-shaped, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.
- Coma, a bush, or head of hair, a species of Fulcra, composed of large bractea, which terminates the stalk, as in Lavan-Dula, Salvia, &c.
- Communis Gemma, regards the contents of the gemma, containing both flower and fruit.
- Communis Calyx, when a cup contains both receptacle and flower.
- Comosæ, a head of hair, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.
- Comosa Radix, the fibres which put forth at the base of a bulbous root, resembling a head of hair.

- COMPACTUM FOLIUM, when the leaf is of a compact and solid substance.
- COMPLETUS FLOS, having a perianthium and corolla.
- Compositus Caulis, a compound stem, diminishing as they ascend.
- Compositum Folium, when the petiole bears more than one leaf, of which are the following species, viz. Articulatum,...Di-GITATUM,...CONJUGATUM,...PEDATUM,...PINNATUM,...DE-COMPOSITUM,...SUPRA-DECOMPOSITUM.
- Compositi, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.
- Compressus Caulis, Folium, a leaf resembling a cylinder compressed on the opposite sides.
- Concavum Folium, hollowed, the margin forms an arch with the disk.
- Conceptaculum, conceptacle or receiver, a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on the side lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.
- CONDUPLICATUM FOLIUM, doubled together, when the sides of the leaf are parallel, and approach each other.
- CONFERTI RAMI, branches crowded together.
- Confertus Verticillus, Flos, et Folia, when flowers and leaves are formed into whorls round the stalk, and crowded together.
- CONFLUENTIA FOLIA, to flow together, as in the pinnated leaf, when the pinnæ run into one another.
- Conglobatus Flos, when flowers are collected into globular heads.

  Congloberatus Flos, flowers irregularly crowded together.
  - Congesta Umbella, flowers collected into a spherical shape, as in the Allium.
  - CONICA SCABRITIES, a species of setaceous scabrities, scarce visible to the naked eye, on the surface of plants, formed like cones.
  - CONIFERE, plants bearing cones, such as Pinus,...Cupressus, &c. an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.
  - Conjugatum, to join or couple together, a species of pinnate leaf, where the folioles come by pairs.

Connatum, to grow together, when two opposite leaves unite at their base, so as to have the appearance of one leaf.

Connivens Corolla, when the apices of the petals converge, so as to close the flower, as in Trollius Europæus.

CONNIVENTES ANTHERE, approaching or inclining together.

CONTINUATUM FOLIUM, continued, when the leaf appears to be a continuation of the substance of the stalk.

CONTORTI, to twist, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

CONTRARIÆ VALVULÆ, valves are termed contraria, when the dissepimentum is placed transversely between them.

Convexum Folium, a leaf rising from the margin to the centre of the leaf.

Convolutus Cerrhus, a tendril twining with the same direction with the sun's motion.

Convolutum Folium, a term in foliation, when the leaf is rolled up like a scroll of paper.

Conus. See Strobilus.

CORCULUM, the heart and essence of the seed.

CORDATUM FOLIUM, the heart-shaped leaf.

CORDIFORMUS, shaped like a heart.

COROLLA, a wreath or crown, one of the seven parts of fructification.

COROLLULA, a little corolla.

CORONA SEMINIS, a crown adhering to many kinds of seeds serving them as wings, which enables them to disperse.

CORONARIE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus,

CORONULA, a little crown.

CORTEX, the outer rind or bark of vegetables.

Corydales, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

CORYMBUS is a kind of spike, the flowers of which have each its proper pedicellus, or partial foot-stalk, raised to a propertional height, as in Spirea Opulifolia.

- Cotyledon, a side-lobe of the seed, of a porous substance, and perishable, or seminal leaves.
- CRENATUM FOLIUM, a notched leaf, when the margin is cut into angles that point towards neither of the extremities, obtusely crenate, when the angles are rounded, or acutely crenate, when the angles are pointed.
- Chispum Folium, a curved leaf, when the circumference becomes larger than the disk admits of.
- CRISTATUS FLOS, when the flower has a tufted crest, as in Poly-
- CRUCIFORMES FLORES, cross-shaped flowers, consisting of four petals, disposed in the form of a cross, as in the class Tetradynamia of Linnaus.
- CRYPTOGAMIA; hidden marriages, the twenty-fourth class of the Linnaan System.
- CUBITUS, a cubit, the ninth degree of the Linnaun Scale for measuring plants, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.
- CUCULLATUM FOLIUM, leaves rolled up lengthways, in form of a cone, as in Geranium Cucullatum, &c.
- Cucurbitacem, gourds, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.
- Culminiæ, the top or crown of any thing, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.
- Culmus, a reed or straw, the proper stem or trunk of a grass.
- Cuspidatum Folium, a leaf, whose apex resembles the point of a spear or lance.
- CUNEIFORME FOLIUM, a wedge-shaped leaf.
- CYATHIFORMIS COROLLA, flowers of the form of a cup.
- CYLINDRACEA SPICA, a spike of flowers in form of a cylinder.
- CYMA, that runs into long fastigiate peduncles, proceeding from the same universal centre, but with irregular partial ones.
- CYMOSUS FLOS. See CYMA.
- CYMOSE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

## D

DEDALEUM FOLIUM, a leaf whose texture is remarkably beautiful, and exquisitely wrought.

Debilis Caulis, a weak, feeble stalk.

DECAGYNIA, ten females, the fifth order in the tenth class: flowers that have ten styli.

DECANDRIA, ten males, the tenth class of Linnaus.

DECAPHYLLUS CALYX, a calyx consisting of ten leaves.

DECIDUUM FOLIUM, leaves that fall of in winter.

DECLINATUS CAULIS, a stalk bending towards the earth.

DECOMPOSITA FOLIA, when a petiole, once divided, connects many folioles.

DECUMBENS, to lie down.

Decurrens Folium, running down, when the base of a sessile leaf extends itself downwards along the stem, beyond the proper base or termination of the leaf.

DECURSIVE, FOLIUM PINNATUM, when the bases of the foliole are continued along the sides of the petiolus.

Decussata Folia, to divide, when leaves grow in pairs, and opposite, each pair being opposite alternately.

DEFLEXUS RAMUS, a branch bent a little downwards.

DEFLORATA STAMINA, having shed or discharged the farina fecundans.

DEFOLIATIO, the time in Autumn when plants shed their leaves.

Deltoides Folium, a leaf formed like the Greek delta, as in Mesembryanthemum Deltoides.

Demensum Folium, in aquatic plants, leaves sunk below the surface of the water.

DENTROIDES SURCULUS, shrub-like, a subdivision of the surculus in the genus Hypnum.

Dentatum Folium, leaves having horizontal points of the same consistence of the leaf, and standing at a little distance from each other.

Denudate, stripped naked, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

Dependent Folium, hanging down, leaves pointing towards the ground.

Depressum Folium, pressed down, when the sides rise higher than the disk.

DIADELPHIA, two brotherhoods, the seventeeth class in the Sexual System.

DIANDRIA, two males, the second class in the Sexual System.

DICHOTOMUS CAULIS, forked stalks, when the divisions come by two and two.

DICOTYLEDONES, when the seeds have two cotyledons that are the placenta of the embryo plant, and afterwards the seed leaves.

DIDYMA ANTHERA, twins, when anthera come by twos on each filament.

DIDYNAMIA, the superiority of two, the fourteenth class in the Sexual System.

DIFFORMIA FOLIA, different forms, when leaves on the same plant come of different forms.

Diffusus Caulis, when the branches of the stalk spread different ways.

DIGITATUM FOLIUM, fingered, when the apex of a petiole connects many folioles.

DIGYNIA, two females, the second order in each of the first thirteen classes, except the ninth.

DIMIDIATUM, halved.

DIECIA, the twenty-second class in the Sexual System.

DIPETALA COROLLA, flowers consisting of two petals, as in CIR-CÆA, and COMMELINA.

DIPHYLLUS CALYX, a calyx consisting of two leaves, as in the PAPAVER and FUMARIA.

Discus, a disk, the middle part of a radiate compound flower.

DISPERMA, plants producing their seeds by twos, as in the umbellatæ.

Dissectum Folium, leaves cut into lacinia, or divisions.

DISSEPIMENTUM, partitions of the fruit, which divide the pericarpium into cells. DISSILIENS SILIQUA, pods that burst with elasticity.

DISTANS VERTICILLUS, when the whorls of flowers, in verticillate plants, stand at a great distance from one another.

Disticha Folia, in two rows, when leaves all respect two sides of the branches only.

DIVARICATI RAMI, branches standing wide from each other, in different directions.

DIVERGENTES RAMI, widening gradually.

Dodecandria, twelve males, the eleventh class in the Sexual System.

Dodrans, the seventh degree in the Linnæan Scale for measuring the parts of plants, or nine inches.

DODRANTALIS, nine inches.

Dolabriforme Folium, a leaf resembling an axe, as in Mesembry-Anthemum Dolabriforme.

Dorsalis Arista, an awne or beard, fixed to the back or external part of the gluma.

Drupa, a pulpy pericarpium, without valves, containing a stone, as in the plum and peach.

DRUPACEE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Dumosæ, a bush, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

DUPLICATA RADIX, a double root, a species of bulbous root, consisting of two solid bulbs, as in some species of Orchis.

DUPLICATO-SERRATUM FOLIUM, sawed double, with lesser teeth within the greater,

### E

EBRACTEATUS RACEMUS, without a bractea or floral leaf.

ECAUDATA COROLLA, without a tail or spur, as in Antirrhinum, ... Cymbalaria.

ECHINATUM PERICARPIUM, pods beset with prickles, like a hedge-hog.

Efflorescentia, the precise time when a plant shows its first flowers.

EMARGINATUM FOLIUM, when the apex of a leaf terminates in a notch: the same may be applied to Petala and Stigma.

ENERVIUM FOLIUM, leaves having no apparent nerves.

Enneandria, nine males, the ninth class in the Sexual System.

Enneapetala Corolla, a flower consisting of nine petals.

Enodis Caulis, Culmus, stalks and straws, having no knots or joints.

Ensate, plants having sword-shaped leaves, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

Ensironme Folium, leaves shaped like a two-edged sword, tapering towards the point.

Equitantia Folia, riding, when the sides of the leaves approach in such a manner as the outer embrace the inner.

ERECTUS CAULIS, RAMUS, FOLIUM, upright, perpendicular.

Erosum Folium, gnawed, when the leaf is sinuate, and the margin appears as if it were gnawed or bitten.

EXSERTA STAMINA, standing forth, when the stamina appear above the corolla.

EXSTIPULATUS, without stipulæ.

Exsuccum Folium, when the substance of the leaf is dry.

EXTRAFOLIACE STIPULE, stipula growing on the outside of the leaves.

#### F

FARCTUM FOLIUM, stuffed, opposed to Tubulosum.

FASCICULATA, bundled, leaves growing in bunches.

FASCICULARIS RADIX, bundled, tuberous roots growing in bundles.

FASCIATA PLANTA, when many stalks grow together, like a fagget or bundle.

FASTIGIATI PEDUNCULI, pedunculi pointed at the apex.

FAUCES, the jaws or chops.

FEMINA PLANTA, a plant bearing female flowers on the same root only.

FIBROSA RADIX, a fibrous root.

FILAMENTUM, a thread, applied to the thread-like part of the stamina.

FILICES, ferns, one of the seven divisions of the vegetable kingdom, and an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

FILIFORM FILAMENTUM, thread-shaped stamina.

FIMBRIATA PETALA, a fringed petal, as in MENYANTHUS.

Fissum Folium, a leaf split or cloven half way down.

FISTULOSUS CAULIS, a piped or hollow stem.

FLABELLATUM FOLIUM, a fan-shaped leaf.

FLACCIDUS PEDUNCULUS, the foot-stalk of a flower that is feeble and slender.

FLAGELLUM, a twig or shoot like a whip or thong.

FLEXUOSUS CAULIS, a stalk, having many turnings or bendings, taking a different direction at every joint.

FLORALIA FOLIA, floral leaves that immediately attend the flower.

FLORALIS GEMMA, flower-buds.

FLos, a flower.

FLOSCULUS, a little flower.

FOLIACEÆ GLANDULÆ, glands growing on the leaves.

FOLIARIS CIRRHUS, a tendril growing from a leaf.

Foliaris Gemmatio, leaf-buds.

FOLIATIO PLANTE, the complication of the leaves, whilst folded within the gemma, or bud,

FOLIATUS CAULIS, a leafy stalk.

Folifera Gemma, a bud producing leaves.

FOLIOLUM, a little leaf, one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.

Foliosum Capitulum, covered with leaves amongst the flowers or tops of the plant.

FOLIUM, a leaf.

FORNICATUM PETALUM, vaulted or arched, as in the upper lip of the flowers in the class Didynamia.

Frequent Planta, plants growing frequently, or commonly, every where.

FRONDESCENTIA, the season of the year when the leaves of plants are unfolded.

FRONDOSUS CORDEX, a species of trunk composed of a branch and a leaf blended together, as is frequently united with the fructification.

FRUCTESCENTIA, the time of the year when a plant scatters its ripe seeds.

FRUCTIFICATIO, the temporary part of a vegetable appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable, and beginning the new.

FRUSTRANEA POLYGAMIA, to no purpose, the third order of the class Syngnesia.

FRUTEX, a shrub.

FRUTICOSUS CAULIS, a shrubby stalk.

FUGACISSIMA PETALA, petals that are fleeting, and of short duration.

FULCRATUS CAULIS, branches having props. See FULCRUM.

Fulcrum, a prop, or support.

Funci, a kind of mushroom, one of the seven families of plants, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

FURCATA, forked.

FUSIFORM RADIX, a spindle-shaped root.

### G

GALEA, a helmet, applied to the corolla of the class Gynandria, as in Orchis.

GALEATUM LABIUM, the lip of a flower shaped like a helmet.

GEMINÆ STIPULÆ, stipula growing in pairs.

GEMINATUS PEDUNCULUS, double foot-stalks growing from the same point.

Gemma, a bud, an hybernaculum on the ascending caudex.

GEMNATIO, a young bud.

GEMNIPARUS, bearing buds.

GENERA PLANTARUM, genera of plants, the second subdivision in the Linnaan System; it comprehends an assemblage of species, similar in their parts of fructification, under the same class and order.

GENICULATUS CAULIS, CULMUS, PEDUNCULUS, a jointed stalk, straw, or foot stalk of a flower.

GENICULA, little joints.

GERMEN, a sprout or bud, the base of the pistillum, the rudiment of the fruit yet in embryo.

GIBBUM FOLIUM, bunching-out, or gouty.

GLABER, smooth, having an even surface.

GLADIATA SILIQUA, a sword-shaped pod.

GLANDULE, a gland, or secretory vessel.

GLANDULIFERA SCABRITIES, a kind of bristly roughness on the surface of some plants, on which there are minute glands at the extremity of each bristle.

GLAREOSIS LOCIS, gravelly places, where plants delight in gravel.

GLAUCOPHYLLUS, a blueish or azure-coloured leaf.

GLOBOSA RADIX, a round root.

GLOBULARIS SCABRITIES, a species of glandular roughness, scarce visible to the naked eye, the small grains of which are exactly globular.

GLOCHOIDES, the small points of the pubes of plants. Linnaus applies this term only to the Hami Triclochoids, with three hooked points.

GLOMERATA SPICA, flowers crowded together in a globular form.

GLUMA, a husk or chaff, a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses.

GLUTINOSITAS, like glue or paste.

Gramina, grasses, one of the seven families of the vegetable king-dom.

Granulata Radix, roots consisting of many little knobs, like seeds of grain, attached to one another by small strings, as in Saxifraga Granulata.

Gymnosperma, naked seeded, the first order of the class Didynamia,

Gynandria, when the male and female parts are joined together; the twentieth class in the Linnaan System.

### H

HABITUALIS CHARACTER, the character or description of a plant, taken from its habit, which consists in the Placentatio, Radicatio, Ramificatio, Foliatio, Stipulatio, Pubescentia, Inflorescentia.

HABITUS, the external appearance: Linnaus defines it, the conformity or affinity that the congeners of vegetables have to one another, in placentation, radification, &c.

HAMOSA SETA, hooked bristles.

HASTATUM FOLIUM, leaves resembling the head of a spear or halbert.

HEMISPHERICUS CALYX, half round, or half a sphere.

HEPTANDRIA, seven males, the seventh class of the Sexual System.

HERBA, an herb: according to Linnaus, it is the part of the vegetable which arises from the root; it is terminated by the fructification, and comprehends the stem, leaf, props, and hybernacula.

HEREACEÆ PLANTÆ, are perennial plants, which annually perish down to the root.

HERBACEUS CAULIS, stalks that dry annually.

HERMAPHRODITUS FLos, flowers that contain both sexes, as anthera and stigma.

HESPERIDE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

HEXAGONUS CAULIS, a stalk with six angles.

HEXANDRIA, the sixth class, in the Sexual System, which produce hermaphrodite flowers, with six stamina of equal length.

HEXAGYNIA, an order of plants that produce six styles.

HEXAPETALA COROLLA, flowers consisting of six petals.

HEXAPHYLLIS CALYX, a flower-cup, consisting of six leaves.

HIANS COROLLA, a monopetalous flower that is gaping.

HIRSUTUS, rough, hairy.

HISPIDUS CAULIS, a stalk covered with strong fragile bristles.

HOLERACE, pot herbs, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

HORIZONTALIS FLOS, flowers growing with their disk parallel to the horizon.

Hybernaculum, winter-lodge, the part of a plant that encloses and secures the embryo from external injuries.

Hybrida, a bastard, a monstrous production of two plants of different species, like the mule in the animal creation. Hypocrateriformis Corolla, a monopetalous flower, shaped like a cup or salver.

### Ι

ICOSANDRIA, the twelfth class in the Sexual System.

IMBERBIS COROLLA, a flower without a beard.

IMBRICATES, tiled, when the scales of a stalk, or flower-cup, lie over one another in the manner of tiles upon a house.

IMMUTATE, unaltered.

IMPAR, odd, applied to a pinnated leaf terminating in an odd lobe.

INEQUALIS COROLLA, an unequal flower.

Inanis Caulis, hollow or empty stalks.

INCANUM FOLIUM, leaves covered with whitish down.

Incisum Folium, leaves cut into irregular segments.

INCOMPLETUS FLOS, imperfect flowers without petals.

Increase at thickness as they approach the flowers.

INCUMBENS ANTHERA, anthera which are affixed to the filament sideways.

INCURVATUS CAULIS, a stalk bowed towards the earth.

Indivisum Folium, an entire undivided leaf.

INERME FOLIUM, unarmed, a leaf without bristles or prickles.

Inferus Flos, flowers whose receptacle are situated below the germen.

INFLATUM PERIANTHIUM, a calyx puffed out like a bladder.

INFLEXA FOLIA, to bend inwards towards the stem.

INFLORESCENTIA, inflorescence, signifies the various modes in which flowers are joined to the plant by the pedunculus.

Infundibuliformis Corolla, a monopetalous flower, shaped like a funnel.

INSERTUS PETIOLUS, a foot-stalk inserted into the stem.

INTEGRUM FOLIUM, an entire or undivided leaf.

INTEGERRIMUM FOLIUM, an entire leaf, whose margin is destitute of incisions or serratures.

Interfoliaceus Pedunculus, flower-stalks arising from between opposite leaves.

INTERRUPTUM FOLIUM PINNATUM, when the large folioles of a winged leaf are interrupted alternately by pairs of smaller ones.

INTERRUPTA SPICA, a spike of flowers, interrupted or broken by small clusters of flowers between the larger ones.

Intersio, writhing or twisting.

INTRAFOLIACEE STIPULE, stipulæ growing on the inside of the leaves of the plant.

INUNDATA LOCA, this term is applied by Linnaus to such places that are overflowed only in winter.

Involucellum, a partial involucrum.

Involuceum, a cover, the calyx of the umbelliferous plants standing at a distance from the flower.

INVOLUTA FOLIA, rolled in leaves, when their lateral margins are rolled spirally inwards on both sides.

IRREGULARIS FLOS, irregular flowers of deformed shapes.

JUBA, a crest of feathers.

Julus, a catkin.

## L

LABIATUS FLOS, a lipped flower.

LACERUM FOLIUM, a cleft or fissure; leaves whose margin is cut into segments, as if rent or torn.

LACINIA, segments or incisions.

LACINIATUM FOLIUM, a leaf cut into irregular incisions.

LACTESCENTIA, milky; those plants are called milky, whose juices are white, yellow, or red.

LACUNOSUM FOLIUM, leaves that are deeply furrowed, by the veins being sunk below the surface.

LACUSTRIS PLANTA, plants which grow in lakes of water.

Lamina, a thin plate, the upper expanded part of a polypetalous flower.

LANA, wool, a species of pubescence, which covers the surface of plants.

LANATUM FOLIUM, a woolly leaf.

LANCEOLATUM FOLIUM, a lance-shaped leaf.

LATERALES FLORES, flowers coming from the sides.

LAXUS CAULIS, loose, weak, slender.

LEGUMEN, pulse, a pericarpium of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed along one suture only.

LENTICULARIS SCABRITIES, a species of glandular scabrities, in the form of lentils.

LEPROSUS, spotted as a leper, exemplified in LICHEN.

LEVIS CAULIS, smooth, having an even surface.

LIBER, the inner rind or bark of a plant.

LIGNOSUS CAULIS, a woody stem.

LIGNUM, wood.

LIGULATUS FLOS, when the petals, tubulated at the base, are plane linear towards the middle, and widest at the extremity, in form of a bandage.

LILIACEE, like a lily, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Limbus, a border, the upper expanded part of a monopetalous flower.

Linea, a line, the second degree in the Linnæan Scale for measuring plants, the twelfth part of an inch.

LINEARE FOLIUM, a narrow leaf, whose opposite margins are almost parallel, as in Pinus.

LINEATUM FOLIUM, leaves whose superficies are marked with parallel lines, running lengthways.

LINGULATUM FOLIUM, a leaf shaped like a tongue.

LOBATUM FOLIUM, when leaves are divided to the middle into parts that stand wide from each other, and have their margins convex.

LOCULAMENTUM, a cell, the divisions of that species or pericarpium, called a Capsula.

Locus Foliorum, the particular part of the plant to which the leaf is affixed.

LOMENTACEE, bean meal, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Longiusculus, longish.

LONGUM PERIANTHIUM, when the tube of the calyx is equal in length to that of the corollæ.

LUCIDUM FOLIUM, clear, shining.

LUNATUM FOLIUM, moon-shaped leaves, when they are round and hollowed at the base like a half moon.

LUNULATE, shaped like a crescent.

LURIDÆ, pale, wan, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

LUXURIANS FLOS, a luxuriant flower.

LYRATUM FOLIUM, leaves shaped like a harp or lyre.

### M

MARCESCENS COROLLA, flowers withering on the plant.

Margo Folii, the margin or edge of the leaf.

Mas, male. See class Diœcia.

Masculus Flos, male flowers, containing antheræ, but no stigma.

MEDULLA, marrow, the pith or heart of a plant.

MEMBRANACEUM FOLIUM, when leaves have no distinguishable pulp between their surfaces.

MEMBRANATUS CAULIS, a stalk covered with thick membranes.

Monadelphia, one brother, the sixteenth class in the Sexual System.

Monandria, one male, the first class in the Sexual System.

Monocotyledones, a term in placentation, applied to plants whose seed have a single cotyledon.

Monogynia, one house, the twenty-first class in the Sexual System. Monogynia, one female, the first order of the first thirteen classes in the Linnæan System.

Monopetala Corolla, a flower having one petal.

Monophyllum Involuceum, consisting of one leaf.

Monosperma, having one seed.

MILIARIS SCABRITIES, a species of glandular roughness appearing on the surface of some plants like grains of millet.

MUCRONATUM FOLIUM, a leaf terminating in a sharp point.

MULTIFIDUM FOLIUM, a leaf divided into many linear segments or divisions.

MULTIFLORUS PEDUNCULUS, a foot-stalk bearing many flowers.
MULTIPARTITUM FOLIUM, a leaf divided into many parts.

Multiplicatus Flos, a luxuriant flower whose corolla is multiplied so as to exclude some of the stamina.

Multisilique, many pods, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

MURICATUS CAULIS, a stalk, whose surface is covered with sharp points, like the murex shell.

MURICATE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

Musci, mosses, one of the seven families in the vegetable kingdom, and an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

MUTICA GLUMA, when the arista is wanting. MUTILATUS FLOS, a mutilated flower.

## N

NATANS FOLIUM, a leaf which swims on the surface of water.

NAVICULARIS VALVULA, when the valve of a seed vessel resembles a ship.

NECESSARIA POLYGAMIE, necessary marriages, the fourth order of the nineteenth class in the Sexual System.

NECTABIUM, that part of the corolla that contains the honey juice.

Nervosum Folium, leaves whose surface is full of nerves or strings.

NIDULANTIA SEMINA BACCARUM, seeds nestling in the pulp of a berry.

NITIDUM FOLIUM, a bright shining glossy leaf.

NUCAMENTACEE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Nucleus, a kernel.

Nubus Caulis, a naked stalk.

NUTANS CAULIS, a nodding stalk.

Nux, a nut.

# 0

OBCORDATUM PETALUM, a heart-shaped petal, with its apex downwards.

Obliquely towards the horizon.

OBLONGUM FOLIUM, an oblong leaf.

OBSOLETE LOBATUM FOLIUM, leaves having lobes scarce discernible.

OBTUSUM FOLIUM, leaves blunt or rounded at the apex.

Obvolution Folium, rolled against each other, when their respective margins alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

OCTANDRIA, eight males, the eighth class in the Sexual System.

Officinalis, plants used in medicine, and kept in the apothecaries' shops.

OPERCULUM, a cover, as in the mosses.

Opposite each other.

Orbiculatum Folium, round leaves.

ORCHIDEÆ ORCHIS, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Onpo, order.

ORGYA, a fathom, or six Parisian feet.

OVALE FOLIUM, an oval leaf.

OVALIUM, the germen.

OVATUM FOLIUM, an oval, or egg-shaped leaf.

# P

PAGINA FOLIT, the surface of a leaf.

PALEA, chaff, a thin membrane rising from a common receptacle, which separates the flosculi.

PALEACEUS PAPPUS, chaffy down.

PALME, palms, one of the seven families of the vegetable king-dom.

PALMATA RADIX, a handed root, as in Orchis.

PALMATUM FOLIUM, a leaf shaped like an open hand.

PALUSTRIS, marshy or fenny.

PANDURIFORME FOLIUM, shaped like a guitur, a musical instrument so called.

Panteula, a panicle, or loose spike of grass.

PAPILIONACEUS, butterfly-shaped flower, as in the class Diadelphia of Linnaus.

PAPILIONACEE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linneus.

Papilosum Folium, a nipple, a leaf covered with dots or points, like nipples.

Pappus, down.

PAPULOSUM FOLIUM, a leaf whose surface is covered with pimples.

PARABOLICUM FOLIUM, a leaf in form of a parabola.

PARALLELUM DISSEPIMENTUM, when the dissepiments are parallel to the sides of the pericarpium.

PARASITICA PLANTA, plants that grow only out of other plants, as the Viscum.

Partialis Umbella, a partial umbel.

PARTIALE INVOLUCEUM, when at the base of the partial umbel.

Partitum Folium, a divided leaf.

PARVUM PERIANTHIUM, a little flower-cup, or comparatively small, opposed to Magnum.

PATENS CAULIS, RAMUS, &c. spreading stalks and branches.

PATULUS CALYX, a spreading cup.

PAUCIFLORIS, having few flowers.

PEDALIS CAULIS, a stalk a foot in height.

PEDATUM FOLIUM, a species of compound leaf, whose divisions resemble the toes of a foot, as in HELLEBORUS FETIDA.

PEDICELLUS, a little foot-stalk.

PEDUNCULARIS CIRRHUS, a tendril proceeding from the foot-stalk of a flower.

PEDUNCULATI FLORES, flowers growing on foot-stalks.

PEDUNCULUS, the foot-stalk of a flower.

Peltatum Folium, when the foot-stalk is inserted into the disk of the leaf, and not into its base.

Penicilliformia Stigmata, a stigma in form of a painter's pencil.

PENTAGONUS CAULIS, a five-angled stalk.

PENTAGYNIA, five females, the fifth order of a class.

Pentandria, five males, the fifth class in the Sex. Syst. of Linnaus.

PENTAPETALA COROLLA, a flower consisting of five petals.

Pentaphyllus Calyx, a calyx consisting of five leaves.

PERENNIS RADIX, a perennial root, continuing for many years.

Perfectus Flos, flowers having petals, the perfect flowers of Ray, Tournefort, and other botanists. Perfoliation Folium, when the base of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem, or when the stalk grows through the centre of the leaf, as in Crassula Perfoliata.

Perforati Cotyledones, pierced through, a species of the Monocotyledones, exemplified in the Germina; also an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Perianthium, a kind of calyx so called when contiguous to the fructification.

Pericarpium, a species of pod that contains the seed.

Perichætium, a modification in the receptaculum in the Musci and Algæ.

PERPENDICULARIS RADIX, a perpendicular, or downright root.

Personate, masked, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

PES, a foot.

Petaliformia Stigmata, a stigma resembling the shape of a petal.

PETALODES FLOS, a flower having petals.

PETALUM, the corollaceous teguments of a flower.

Petiolaris Cirrhus, a tendril proceeding from the foot-stalk of a leaf.

PETIOLATUM FOLIUM, a leaf growing on a foot-stalk.

PETIOLUS, à little foot-stalk.

PILEUS, a hat or bonnet, the orbicular expansion of a mushroom, which covers the fructification.

Pili, hairs.

Pilosum Folium, leaves whose surface is covered with long distinct hairs.

PINNATIFIDUM FOLIUM (a winged leaf), applied to simple leaves whose laciniæ are transverse to the rachiæ.

PINNATUM FOLIUM, a winged leaf.

PIPERITÆ, pepper, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

PISTILLUM, or female organ of generation, whose office is to rereceive the farina fecundans.

PIXIDATUM FOLIUM, a kind of foliage, where one leaf is let into another by a joint, as in Equiserum.

PLACENTATIO, Cotyledons, of the seed:

PLANIPETALUS FLOS, a flower with plain flat petals.

PLANTE, plants, one of the seven families of vegetables, comprehending all which are not included in the other six tribes.

PLANUM FOLIUM, plain flat leaves.

PLENUS FLOS, a full or double flower.

PLICATUM FOLIUM, a plaited leaf.

PLUMATA SETA, a feathered hair or bristle.

PLUMOSUS PAPPUS, a kind of soft down.

PLUMULA, the ascending scaly part of the corculum.

Pollen, meal, the prolific powder contained in the anthera,

Pollex, a thumb, the length of the first joint of the thumb, or a Parisian inch.

Polyadelphia, many brotherhoods, the eighteenth class in the Sexual System.

POLYANDRIA, many males, the thirteenth class in the Sexual System of Linnwus.

Polycotyledones, many cotyledons.

Polygamia, many marriages, the twenty-third class in the Sexual System.

POLYGYNIA, many females, an order of some of the classes in the Sexual System.

POLYPETALA COROLLA, a flower consisting of many petals.

POLYPHILLUM INVOLUCRUM, an involucrum of many leaves.

Polystachius Culmus, a stalk of grass having many spikes.

Pomaceæ, Pomum, an apple, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Pomum, an apple.

Pori, pores.

PREMORSA RADIX, a bitten root, when it ends abruptly, as in Scabiosa.

PRECIE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

PRISMATICUS CALYX, a triangular flower-cup.

PROCUMBENS CAULIS, lying on the ground.

PROLIFER FLOS, flowers growing through, or out of one another, either from the centre or side.

PROMINULUM DISSEPIMENTUM, jetting out beyond the valves.

PRONUM DISCUM FOLII, leaves having their face downwards.

Propago, a shoot, the seed of mosses.

Proprium Involuceum, an involuceum when at the base of an umbellated flower.

Pseudo, a bastard.

Pubes, down, or hair, one of the seven kinds of fulcra.

Pulposum Folium, a leaf having a pulpy or fleshy substance.

PULVERATUM FOLIUM, a leaf powdered with a kind of dust like meal, as in PRIMULA FARINOSA,

PUNCTATUM FOLIUM, a leaf sprinkled with hollow dots or points.

PUTAMINEE, like a shell, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

### Q

QUADRANGULARE FOLIUM, a quadrangular leaf, having four prominent angles in the circumscription of its disk.

QUADRIFIDUM FOLIUM, a leaf divided into four parts.

QUADRIJUGUM FOLIUM, a leaf having four pair of folioles.

QUADRILOBUM FOLIUM, a leaf consisting of four lobes.

QUADRIPARTITUM FOLIUM, a leaf consisting of four divisions down to the base.

QUINA FOLIA, verticillate leaves, coming by fives.

QUATERNA FOLIA, when verticillate leaves come by fours, having four in each whorl.

QUINATUM FOLIUM, when a digitate leaf has five folioles.

QUINQUANGULARE FOLIUM, a leaf having five prominent angles in the circumscription of the disk.

QUINQUEJUGUM FOLIUM, when a pinnated leaf has five pair of folioles.

QUINQUELOBUM FOLIUM, a leaf having five lobes.

QUINQUEFIDUM FOLIUM, a leaf consisting of five divisions, with linear sinuses, and straight margins.

QUINQUEPARTITUM FOLIUM, consisting of five divisions down to the base:

- RACEMUS, a bunch of grapes or currants, or any other bunch of berries that bears that resemblance.
- RACHIS, the back bone, a species of receptaculum, as in the PA-NICUM.
- RACHIS FOLII PINNATI, the middle rib of a winged leaf, to which the folioles are affixed.
- RADIATUS FLOS, a species of compound flowers, in which the florets of the disk are tubular, and those of the radius ligulate, as in the class Syngenesia.
- RADICALIA FOLIA, leaves proceeding immediately from the root.

  RADICANS CAULIS, a stalk bending to the ground, and taking root where it touches the earth.
- RADICATUM FOLIUM, leaves shooting out roots.
- RADICULA, a little root.
- RADIUS, a ray, the ligulate margin of the disk of a compound flower.
- RADIX, a root:
- RAMEA FOLIA, regards leaves that grow only on the branches, and not on the trunk.
- Ramosissimus Caulis, stalks abounding with branches irregularly disposed.
- RAMUS, a branch of a tree.
- RAMOSUS CAULIS, a stalk having many branches.
- RECEPTACULUM, a receptacle, the basis on which the parts of fructification are connected.
- RECLINATUM FOLIUM, a leaf reclined or bending downward.
- RECURVATUM FOLIUM, a leaf bent backwards.
- REFLEXUS RAMUS, a branch bent back towards the trunk,
- REGULARIS COROLLA, a flower whose parts are regular in its figure and magnitude.
- Remotus Verticillus, when the whorls of flowers and leaves stand at a distance from one another.
- RENIFORME FOLIUM, a kidney shaped leaf.
- Refandum Folium, a leaf having a bending or waved margin, without any angles.

REPENS RADIX, a creeping root extending horizontally.

REPENS CAULIS, a creeping stalk either running along the ground, on trees, or rocks, and striking roots at certain distances.

REPTANS FLAGELLUM, creeping along the ground, as in FRAGARIA.
RESTANTES PEDUNCULI, foot-stalks remaining on, after the fruc-

'tification has fallen off.

RESUPINATIO FLORUM, when the upper lip of the flower faces the ground, and the lower lip is turned upwards.

RESUPINATUM FOLIUM, when the lower disk of the leaf looks upward.

RETROFLEXUS RAMUS, a branch bent in different directions.

RETROFRACTUS PEDUNCULUS, bent backwards towards its insertion, as if it were broken.

RETUSUM FOLIUM, when the apex of the leaf is blunt,

REVOLUTUM FOLIUM, a leaf rolled back.

Rheades, the red poppy, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

Rhombeum Folium, a leaf whose shape nearly resembles a rhombus.

Rhomboideum Folium, a leaf of a geometrical figure, whose sides and angles are unequal.

RIGIDUS CAULIS FOLIA, stiff, hard, rigid.

RIMOSUS CAULIS, abounding with clefts and chinks.

RINGENS, grinning and gaping.

Rosaceus Flos, a flower whose petals are placed in a circle, in form like those of a rose.

ROSTELLUM, a little beak, the descending plain part of the corculum of the seed,

ROTACEE, a wheel, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

ROTATUS LIMBUS, COROLLA, a wheel-shaped flower, expanded horizontally, having a tubular basis.

ROTUNDATUM FOLIUM, a roundish leaf.

RUBRA LACTESCENTIA, red milkiness in plants.

RUDERATA Loca, Tubbishy places.

Rugosum Folium, a rough or wrinkled leaf.

SAGITTATUM FOLIUM, an arrow-shaped leaf.

SARMENTACEE, a twig or shoot of a vine, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

SARMENTOSUS CAULIS, the shoot of a vine, naked between each joint, and producing leaves at the joints.

Scaber Caulis, et Folium, scabby and rough, having tubercles. Scabride, rough, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Scabrities, a species of pubescens, composed of particles scarce visible to the naked eye, sprinkled on the surface of plants.

Scandens Caulis, a climbing stalk.

Scarus, a species of stalk which elevates the fructification, and not the leaves, as in Narcissus.

Scariosum Folium, leaves dry on the margin that sound when touched.

Scitaminia, fair, beautiful, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

Scorpioides Flos, a flower resembling the tail of a scorpion.

Scutellum, a species of fructification which is orbicular, concave, and elevated in the margin, as in some species of Lichen.

Scyphir, cup-bearing, a subdivision of the genus Lichen.

Secretoria Scabrities, a species of glandular roughness on the surface of some plants.

SECUNDA SPICA, a spike of grass with the flowers turned all towards one side.

Securiformis Pubescentia, a species of pubes on the surface of some plants, the bristles resembling an axe or hatchet.

SEMEN, seed.

SEMINALE FOLIUM, seed leaves.

SEMPERVIRENS FOLIUM, an ever-green leaf.

Semiteres Caulis, half a cylinder, flat on one side, and round on the other.

SENA FOLIA, leaves growing in sixes, as in GALIUM SPURIUM.

Senticose, a briar or bramble, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnœus. Sepiarie, a hedge, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

Sericeum Folium, a leaf whose surface is of a soft silky texture.

SERRATUM FOLIUM, a sawed leaf.

Sessile Folium, a leaf growing immediately to the stem, without any foot-stalk.

Setz, a bristle, a species of pubescens, covering the surface of some plants.

Setaceum Folium, leaves shaped like bristles.

Sexus Plantarum, plants are distinguished by the sex of their flowers, which are either male, female, or bisexual.

Silicula, a little pod, a bivalve pericarpium. See class Tetradynamia.

Siliqua, a pod, a pericarpium consisting of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each suture.

SILIQUOSA, the second order in the class Tetradynamia.

Siliquosæ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

SIMPLEX CAULIS, a simple or single stem.

SIMPLICISSIMUS CAULIS, the most simple stalk.

SINUATUM FOLIUM, a leaf whose sides are hollowed or scolloped.

Situs Foliorum, the disposition of leaves on the stem and branches, which are either starry, by threes, opposite, alternate, scattered, or crowded.

Solidus Caulis, a solid stalk or stem.

Solitablus Pedunculus, when only one flower-stalk proceeds from the same part.

SOLUTE STIPULE, loose, opposed to adnate.

Spadix, the receptaculum of a palm, a pedunculus which proceeds from a spatha.

SPARSI RAMI, PEDUNCULI FOLIA, scattered without order.

Spatha, a species of calyx resembling a sheath.

Spathacez, like a sheath, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

SPATULATUM FOLIUM, a leaf in form of a spatula, an instrument used to spread salve.

Species Plantarum, the third subdivision in the Linnæan System, Spica, a spike, a species of inflorescence resembling an ear of corn.

SPICA SECUNDA, when the flowers all turn towards one side.

Spica Disticua, when the flowers are in two rows, and look two ways.

Spicula, a little spike.

SPINE, thorns or rigid prickles.

Spinosus Caulis, strong prickles, whose roots proceed from the wood of the stem, and not from the surface of the bark.

Spirales Cotyledones, seminal leaves twisted spirally.

SPITHAMA, a span, or seven Parisian inches.

SPLENDENTIA FOLIA, a shining leaf.

SQUAMOSA RADIX, a scaly root.

Squarrosum, rough, scaly, or scurfy.

STAMEN, the filaments that sustain the anthera.

STAMINEUS FLOS, flowers having stamina, and no corolla.

STATUMINATE, a prop. an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

STELLATA FOLIA, leaves surrounding the stem, like the rays of a circle.

STELLATÆ SETA, a species of pubescens called bristles, when they arise from a centre in form of a star, as in the MESEMBRY-ANTHEMUM BARBATUM.

STELLATA PLANTA, one of Mr. Ray's classes, the Tetrandria Monogynia of Linnæus.

STELLATE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

STERILIS FLOS, a barren flower, masculus of Linnaus.

STIGMA, apex of the pistillum.

STIMULI, stings.

STIPITATUS PAPPUS, a kind of trunk that elevates the down, and connects it with the seed.

STIPULA, one of the kinds of fulcra of plants, generally growing on each side of the base of the foot-stalks of leaves or flowers, and are either by twos, single, deciduous, abiding, adhering, loose, on the inside of the foot-stalks or on the outside.

STIPULARES GLANDULE, glands produced from stipula.

Stolo, a shoot, which running on the surface of the ground strikes root at every joint, as in Fragaria and others.

STRIATUS CAULIS, CULMUS, &c. channelled streaks, running lengthwise in parallel lines.

STRICTUS CAULIS, straight stiff shoots.

STRIGE, ridges, rows.

Strobilus, a species of pericarpium, formed from an amentum, as the cone of the pine-tree.

STYLUS, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germen.

Submersum Folium, when aquatic plants have their leaves sunk under the surface of the water.

SUBRAMOSUS CAULIS, a stalk having few branches.

Subrotundum Folium, a leaf almost round.

SUBULATUM FOLIUM, an awl-shaped leaf.

Succulenta, juicy, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

SUFFRUTEX, an under shrub.

SULCATUS CAULIS, CULMUS, a stalk deeply furrowed lengthways.

Superflua Polygamia, superfluous, the second order in the class Syngenesia.

Superus Flos, when the receptacle of the flower stands above the germen.

Supra-Axillaris Pedunculus, the foot-stalk of a flower, whose insertion is above the angle formed by the branch.

Supra-Decomposita Folia, are composite leaves which have little leaves growing on a subdivided foot-stalk.

Supra-Foliaceus, Pedunculus, the foot-stalk of a flower inserted into the stem immediately above the leaf.

Surculus, a twig, the stalks or branches of mosses.

SYNGENESIA, to generate together, the nineteenth class in the Sexual System.

## Y the same of the same T

TERES CAULIS FOLIUM, a cylindrical stalk or leaf.

Tergeminum Folium Composition, a leaf three times double, when a dichotomus petiolus is subdivided, having two foliola on the extremity of each division.

TERMINALIS FLOS, flowers terminating a branch.

TERNA FOLIA, leaves in whorls by threes.

TERNATUM FOLIUM, a chequered leaf, whose squares are of different colours.

TESSELLATUM FOLIUM, a chequered leaf, whose squares are of different colours.

Tetradynamia, the superiority or power of four, the fifteenth class in the Sexual System.

Tetragonus Caulis, a four-cornered or square stalk.

Tetragynia, four females, the fourth order of some of the classes in the Sexual System.

TETRANDRIA, four males, the fourth class in the Sexual System.

Tetrapetala Corolla, a flower consisting of four petals.

TETRAPHYLLUS CALYX, a flower cup consisting of four leaves.

TETRASPERMA PLANTA, producing four seeds.

THALAMUS, a bed, the receptacle.

THECA, a sheath.

THYRSUS, a spike like a pine-cone.

Tomentosus Caulis Folia, a stalk and leaf covered with a whitish down like wool.

Tomentum, a species of pubescence, covering the surface of some plants of woolly or downy substance.

Torosum Pericarpium, brawny protuberances, like the swelling of the veins when a pericarpium is bunched out by the enclosed seeds.

TORTA COROLLA, when the petals of a flower are twisted, as in Nerium.

TORTILIS ARISTA, awns or beards of corn twisted like a screw.

Transversum Dissepimentum, when the dissepiments are at right angles with the sides of the pericarpium.

TRAPEZIFORME FOLIUM, a leaf having four prominent angles, whose sides are neither equal nor opposite.

TRIANDRIA, three males, the third class in the Sexual System.

TRIANGULARE FOLIUM, a triangular leaf.

TRICOCCA CAPSULA, a capsule with three cells; and a single seed in each cell.

TRICOCCE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnœus.

TRICUSPIDATA, three-pointed:

TRIFIDUM FOLIUM, a leaf divided into three linear segments, having straight margins.

TRIFLORUS PEDUNCULUS, a foot-stalk bearing three flowers.

TRIGONUS CAULIS, a three-sided stalk.

TRIGYNIA, three females, the third order in some of the classes.

TRIHLLATE, a seed having three eyes.

TRIJUGUM FOLIUM, a winged leaf, with three pair of foliola.

TRILOBUM FOLIUM, a leaf having three lobes.

Trinervum Folium, a leaf having three strong nerves running from the base to the apex.

TRICCIA, three houses, the third order in the class Polygamia in the Sexual System.

TRIPARTITUM FOLIUM, a leaf divided into three parts down to the base.

TRIPETALA COROLLA, a flower consisting of three petals.

TRIPETALOIDEÆ, three-petaled, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

TRIPHYLLUS CALYX, a cup consisting of three leaves.

TRIPINNATUM FOLIUM, COMPOSITUM, a leaf having a triple series of pinna, or wings.

TRIPLINERVE FOLIUM, a leaf having three nerves running from the base to the apex.

TRIQUETRUM FOLIUM, CAULIS, leaves and stalks having three plain sides.

TRISPERMA, three-seeded, as in EUPHORBIA.

TRITERNATUM FOLIUM, COMPOSITUM, a compound leaf when the divisions of a triple petiolus are subdivided into threes.

TRIVALVE PERICARPIUM, a pod consisting of three valves.

TRUNCATUM FOLIUM, a leaf having its apex as it were cut off.
TRUNCUS, the body or stem of a tree.

Tuberculatus, having pimples or tubercles.

TUBERCULUM, a little pimple.

TUBEROSA RADIX, a tuberous or knobbed root.

TUBULATUM PERIANTHIUM, tubular flowers, as in the class Didynamia.

Tubulosi Flosculi, tubular florets nearly equal, one of the three divisions of compound flowers.

Tubus, a tube, the lower and narrow part of a monopetalous flower.

TUNICATUS RADIX, a species of bulbous root, having coats lying one over another from the centre to the surface, as in the Onion, Tulip, &c.

TURBINATUM PERICARPIUM, a kind of pod shaped like a top, narrow at the base and broad at the apex.

Turgidum Legumen, swollen, puffed out, as in Ononis.

Turio, the young buds or shoots of pines.

### V

VAGINALES, sheathed, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

Vaginans Folium, a leaf like a sheath, whose base infolds the stem.

VALVULA, a valve, a partition of the external cover of that sort of pericarpium called capsula.

VEGETABILIA, one of the three kingdoms of nature.

VENOSUM FOLIUM, the veins which run over the whole surface of a leaf.

VENTRICOSA SPICA, a spike narrowing at each extremity, and bellying out in the middle.

VENTRICULOSUS CALYX, a flower-cup bellying out in the middle, but not in so great a degree as Ventricosus.

VERRECULE, a briar or bramble, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnæus.

WERRUCOSA CAPSULA, a capsule having little knobs or warts on its surface.

VERSATILIS ANTHERA, when the anthera is fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass.

VERTICALIA FOLIA. Leaves so situated that their base is perpendicular above the apex.

VERTICILLATI RAMI, FLORES, FOLIA, branches, flowers, or leaves surrounding the stem like the rays of a wheel.

VERTICILLATE, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis of Linnaus.

VERTICILLUS, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers grow in whorls, as in Mentha.

VESICULA, a little bladder.

Vesicularis Scabrities, a kind of glandular roughness, resembling Vesiculæ.

VEXILLUM, a standard, the upright petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VILLOSUS, CAULIS, FOLIUM, a stalk or leaf covered with soft hairs. VIRGATUS CAULIS, stalks shooting out; slender, straight branches

or rods.

VISCIDUM FOLIUM, a leaf whose surface is clammy.

VISCOSITAS, glewy, clammy.

Uliginosa Loca, boggy places.

Umbella, an umbel or umbrella.

UMBELLATUS FLOS, an umbellated flower, as in Pentandria Di-

Umbellula, a little umbel.

Umbilicatum Folium, a peltate leaf, shaped like a navel, at the insertion of the foot-stalk.

Uncinatum Stigma, a hooked stigma.

Undatum Folium, a waved leaf, whose surface rises and falls in waves towards the margin.

UNDULATA COROLLA, a flower whose petals are waved.

Unguis, a nail or claw, that part of a petal that is joined to the receptacle.

Unicus Flos, one flower.

UNICUS RADÍX, a single root,

Uniflorus Pedunculus, one flower on a foot-stalk.

Unilateralis Racemus, a bunch of flowers growing on one side.

Universalis Umbella, an universal umbel.

Volva, the membranaceous calyx of the fungi.

VOLUBILIS CAULIS, a twining stalk.

URCEOLATA, COROLLA, a pitcher-shaped flower.

URENS CAULIS, FOLIUM, a leaf or stalk, burning, stinging, as NETTLES.

Utriculi, a species of glandular secretory vessels, on the surface of various plants.

VULCARIS, common, the trivial name of many plants in the books of old botanists.

# TABLE VIII.

# DERIVATIONS

OF

# THE BOTANIC TERMS.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

## A

ABRUPTUM Folium pinnatum; from abrumpor, to be broken.

Acaulis Herba; from  $\alpha$  priv. and caulis.

Acerosum Folium; from acus, chaff.

Acicularis; from acicula, a pin, or small needle.

Acinaciforme; from acinaces, a Persian scymitar.

Acotyledones; from à priv. and Cotyledon.

Aculei; from 'Azis, cuspis, a point.

Aculeatus Caulis, Folium; from aculeus, a sting.

Acuminatum Folium; from acuo, to sharpen.

Acute Serratum Folium; from acuo, to sharpen, and serra a saw.

Acutum Folium; from acuo, to whet.

Adnatum Folium; from ad, to, and nascor, to be born, to grow, growing close to the stem.

Adpressa Folia; from ad, to, and pressus, pressed.

ÆSTIVATIO; from æstas, summer.

AGGREGATUS Flos; from aggrego, to assemble.

ALARIS Pedunculus; from ala.

ALATUS Petiolus; from ala, a wing.

ALBURNUM; from albus, white.

AMENTACEÆ; from amentum, a thong.

AMENTUM; from appa, vinculum, a bond or thong.

AMPLEXICAULE Folium; from amplector, to embrace, and caulis, a stem.

Androgyna Planta; from ανης, vir, a man, and γυνη, mulier, a woman.

Angustifolia; from angustus, narrow, and folium, a leaf,

Angyospermia; from aylos, vas, a vessel.

Annua Radix; from annus, a year.

Annulatus Stipes; from annulus, a small ring.

Anomalæ Gemmæ; from à priv. and oualos, æqualis.

Anthera; from avbos, flos, a flower.

APETALUS Flos; from à priv. and petalum.

APEX Folii; from apiendo, i. e. ligando.

Aphyllus Caulis; from  $\alpha$ , and  $\varphi$ ullow, folium, a leaf.

Apophysis; from απο, and φυο, nascor, to grow from.

Appendiculatus Petiolus; from appendicula, dim. from appendix, a little appendage.

Arborescens; from arbor, a tree.

Arboreus Caulis; from arbor, a tree.

Arbustiva; from arbustum, a copse of shrubs, or trees; an orchard, a vineyard.

Arcuatum Legumen; from arcus, the curvature of an arch, or of a bow-stick.

Arillata Semina; from arillus.

ARISTA; from areo, to be dry or parched.

Aristata Gluma; from arista.

ARTICULUS Culmi; from artus, a joint or limb.

ASCYROYDEE; from Askupov, Pliny's name for the Hypericum.

ASPERIFOLIE; from asper, rough, and folium, a leaf.

Assurgentia Folia; from assurgo, to rise up.

ATTENUATUS Pedunculus; from attenuor, to be wasted, worn.

Auctus Calyx; from augeor, to be increased.

AVENIA Folia; from à, not, and vena, a vein.

Auriculatum Foliolum; from auricula, a little ear, dim. from auris, the ear.

Auriformis; from auris, an ear.

AXILLARIA Folia; from axilla, the arm-pit.

### $\mathbf{B}$

BACCATUM Receptaculum seminum; from bacca.

BARBATUM Folium; from barba, a beard.

BICORNES; from bis, and cornu, a horn.

BIENNIS Radix; from bis, twice, and annus, a year.

BIFARIA Folia; from bis, and fari, to speak.

BIFERE Plantæ; from bis, and fero, to bear.

BIFIDUM Folium; from bis, twice, and fissum, cloven.

BIFLORUS Pedunculus; from bis, and flos, a flower.

BIGEMINUM Folium compositum; from bis, twice, and geminus, double.

BIJUGUM Folium; from bis, and jugo, to yoke.

BILABIATUS Corolla; from bis, and labium, a lip.

BILOBUM Folium; from bis, twice, and Aogos, the tip of the ear.

BILAMELLATUM Stigma; from bis, and lamella, a thin plate.

BILOCULARIS Capsula; from bis, and loculus, a small place.

BINATA Folia; from binus, two and two.

BIPARTITUM Folium; from bis, and partitus, divided.

BIPINNATUM Folium compositum; from bis, and pinnatum, winged.

BITERNATUM Folium compositum; from bis, twice, and ternus, threefold.

BIVALVE Pericarpium; from bis, and valvæ, doors or valves.

BLATTARIE; from blatta, a moth, or little worm.

Brachiatus Caulis; from brachium, an arm.

Bracteatus Pedunculus; from bractea, a floral leaf.

Bulbiferus Caulis; from bulbus, a round root.

Bulbosa Radix; from bulbus, a species of onion.

BULLATUM Folium; from bulla, a bubble.

C

CADUCUM Folium; from cado, to fall.

CALAMARIÆ; from calamus, a reed.

CALCARATUM Nectarium; from calcar, a spur.

CALICULATUS Calyx; from calicula, dim. from calyx.

CALYCANTHEMI; from calyx.

CALYCIFIBRE; from calyx, and fibra, a fibre.

CALYCIFLORE; from calyx, and flos.

CALYPTRA; from καλυπίω, tego, to cover.

Calvx; from καλμπίω, tego, to cover.

CAMPANACEI; from campana, a bell.

CAMPANIFORMIS Corolla; from campana, a bell.

CAMPANULATA Corolla; from campanula, a little bell.

CANALICULATUM Folium; from canalicula, dim. from canalis, a channel.

CANCELLATUS Pilus; from cancelli, cross bars or trellis.

CANDELARIS; from candela, a candle.

CAPILLARIS Pappus; from capillus, hair.

CAPILLUS (quasi capitis pilus), hair.

CAPITULUM; dim. from caput, a head.

CAPREOLUS; dim. from caprea, a branch that produces tendrils.

CARINATUM Folium; from carina, the keel or bottom of a ship.

Cariophyllæus Flos; from caryophyllus, the clove-tree.

CARNOSUM Folium; from caro, flesh.

CARTILAGINEUM Folium; from cartilago, a cartilage.

CARYOPHYLLEI; from caryophyllus, a pink or gillyflower.

CATENULATA Scabrities; from catena, a chain.

CAUDEX; from cauda, a tail.

CAULESCENS Planta; from caulis.

CAULINA Folia; from cáulis, a stem.

CAULIS; from καυλος, a stalk.

CERNUUS Pedunculus, Flos; from cerno, to discern, quod terram cernat.

CESPITOSA Planta; from cespes, turf or sod.

CILIATUM Folium; from cilium, the eye-lash.

CIRCINALIA Folia; from circes, a hoop or ring.

2 N 2

CIRCUMSCISSA Capsula; from circum, about, and cado, to cut.

CIRRHIFERUS Pedunculus; from cirrhus, and fero.

CIRRHOSUM Folium; from cirrhus, a tuft or lock of hair.

Cirrhus, rather cirrus; from negas, cornu, a horn, quod cirrhi cornuum figuram referant.

CLAVÆFORMIS; from clava, a club.

CLAVATUS Petiolus, Pedunculus; from clavis, a nail, or clava, a club.

CLAVICULA; dim. from clavis, a key.

COADUNATE; from coaduno, to join or gather together.

COARCTATI Rami; from coarcto, to straiten or press together.

COCHLEATUM Legumen; from cochlea, the shell of a snail.

COLORATUM Folium; from color, colour.

COLUMNIFERI; from columna, a pillar, and fero, to bear.

Coma; from κομη, a bush or head of hair.

Comosæ; from coma, a head of hair.

COMPACTUM Folium; from compingo, to put together.

CONDUPLICATUM Folium; from con, and duplicor, to be doubled.

CONFERTI Rami; from confercio, to fill, to stuff.

CONFLUENTIA Folia; from confluo, to flow together.

Conglobatus Flos; from con, and globus, a ball.

CLONGLOMORATI Flores; from con, and glomus, a clew.

Congesta umbella; from congeror, to be heaped.

Conica Scabrities; from navos, conus, a cone.

Coniferæ; from xwvo5, a cone, and fero, to bear.

CONJUGATUM Folium; from con, together, and jugo, to couple.

Connatum Folium; from con, and nascor, to be born, to grow together.

CONNIVENS Corolla; from connivo, to wink.

CONTORTI; from contorqueo, to twist.

Convolutus cirrus; from convolvo, to wrap round.

CORCULUM; dim. from cor, the heart.

CORDATUM Folium; from cor, the heart:

CORIACEOUS Calyt; from corium, leather.

COROLLA; dim. from corona, a crown.

COROLLULA; dim. from corolla.

CORONARIÆ; from corona, a crown.

CORONULA; dim. from corona.

CORTEX; from corium, a hide, and tego, to cover.

Corticalis Gemmatio; from cortex, rind or bark.

CORTICATUM Semen; from cortex.

Corydales; from nopus, galea, cassis, galerita, a helmet.

Cotyledon; from ποθυλη, cavitas, a cavity.

CRENATUM Folium; from crena, a notch.

CRINITUS; from crinis, hair.

CRISTATUS Flos; from crista, a tuft or crest.

CRUCIFORMES Flores; from crux, a cross, and forma, form.

CRYPTANTHERE; from κρυτίω, occulto, to hide, and ανθος, flos, a flower.

CRYPTOGAMIA; from κουπτος, occultus, concealed, and γαμος, nuptiae, nuptials.

Cubitus; from cubando, lying down, quod ad sumendos cibos in ipso cubamus.

CUCULLATUM Folium; from cucullus, a coronet of paper in which grocers put their spices.

CUCURBITACEE; from cucurbita, a gourd.

CULMINIE; from culmen, the top or crown of any thing.

Culmus; from xalayos, calamus, a reed or straw.

Cuneiforme Folium; from cuneus, a wedge.

Cuspidatum Folium; from cuspis, the point of a spear,

Cyathiformis Corolla, Calyx; from cyathus, a cup.

Cylindracea Spica; from cylindrus, a roller, a cylinder.

CYLINDRICA Scabrities; from cylindrus.

CYMA; from xuma, fatus.

Cymosus Flos; from cyma, a sprout.

Cytiniformis Calyx; from cytinus, the flower of the pomegranate.

# D

DEDALEUM Folium; from δαιδαλος, dædalus, ingenious.

Debilis, Caulis; from de and habilis.

Decagynia; from δεκα, decem, ten, and γυνη, mulier, a woman.

DECANDRIA; from δεκα, decem, ten, and ανης, maritus, a husband,

DECAPHYLLUS Calyx; from δεκα, decem, ten, and φυλλον, folium, a leaf.

DECIDUUM Folium; from decido, to fall down, to die,

DECUMBENS Flos; from decumbo, to lie down."

DECURRENS Folium; from decurro, to run along.

DECURSIVE Folium pinnatum; from decurro, to run along.

DECUSSATA Folia; from decusso, to divide.

Deflexus Ramus; from deflecto, to bow or bend.

DEFLORATA; from de, and flos.

Dehiscens Siliqua; from dehisco, to open, to gape.

Deltoides Folium; from A, delta, the Greek D.

DEMERSUM Folium; from demergo, to dive.

Dendroidis Surculus; from δενδρον, arbustum, a shrub.

DENTATUM Folium; from dens, a tooth.

DENTICULATA Semina; from denticulus, a little tooth.

DENUDATE; from denudor, to be stripped naked.

DEPENDENS Folium; from dependeo, to hang down.

Diadelphia; from δις, bis, two, and αδελφος, frater, a brother.

DIANDRIA; from δις, bis, two, and ανηρ, maritus, a husband.

Diangie; from dis, and aylos, vas, a vessel, or loculamentum.

Dichotomus Caulis; from διχοτομος, dissectus, divided.

DICOTYLEDONES; from  $\delta\iota\varsigma$ , and cotyledon.

DICOCCUM Pericarpium; from dis, and nonnos, granum, a grain.

DIDYMA Anthera; from διδυμος, geminus, twins.

DIDYNAMIA; from dis, bis, two, and durauis, potentia, power.

DIFFORMIA Folia; from dis, and forma, form, shape.

DIGITATUM Folium; from digitus, a finger.

DIGYNIA; from dis, and youn, mulier, a woman.

DIMIDIATUM Capitulum; from dimidius, half.

DIECIA, ôis, bis, and oixos, domus, a house.

DIPETALA Corolla; δις, and πεταλον, petalum.

DIPHYLLUS Calyx; from dis, and quakov, folium, a leaf.

DIPLOSANTHERE; from διπλοος, duplex, double, and anthera.

DISPERMA; from  $\delta\iota_5$ , and sperma, a seed.

Dissiliens Siliqua; from dissilio, to break, to shiver.

DISTICHA Folia, Rami; from δις, and στιχος, ordo, rank.

DIVARICATI Rami; from divarico, to stride.

Dodecandria; from δωδεκα, duodecim, twelve, and aνηρ, maritus, a husband.

DODRANTALIS Caulis; from dodrans, nine inches.

DOLABRIFORME Folium; from dolabra, an axe.

Dorsalis Arista, probably for dorsualis; from dorsum, the back.

DRUPA; from δρυς, arbor, and πιπίω, cado, to fall; ripe fruit.

DRUPACEÆ; from drupa.

Dumosæ; from dumus, a bush.

DUPLICATA Radix; from duplex, double.

## E

EBRACTEATUS Racemus; from è priv. and bractea, a bracteal or floral leaf.

ECALCARATA Corolla; from è priv. and calcar, a spur.

Ecaudata Corolla; from è priv. and cauda, a tail.

Echinatum Pericarpium; from εχίνος, crinaceus, a hedgehog.

Efflorescentia; from effloresco, to blow, to bloom.

EMARGINATUM Folium; from è, and margo, the margin.

Enervium, or enerve Folium; from è, and nervus, a nerve, or string.

Enneandria; from εννεα, novem, nine, and ανης, maritus, a husband.

Enneapetala Corolla; from εννεα, novem, nine, and πεταλον, petalum.

Enodis Caulis, Culmus; from è, and nodus.

Ensatæ; from ensis, a sword.

Ensiforme Folium: from ensis, a sword.

EQUITANTIA Folia; from equitans, riding.

Erosum Folium; from erodor, to be gnawed.

Excedens; from excedo.

Exserta Stamina; from exsero, to put forth.

Exstipulatus; from ex, and stipula, stubble or straw.

Exsuccum Folium; from ex, and succus, juice.

EXTRAFOLIACEE Stipulæ; from extra, and folium.

## $\mathbf{F}$

FARCTUM Folium; from farcio, to stuff, to cram.

FASCICULATA Folia; from fasciculus, a little bundle.

FASCICULARIS Radix; from fascis, a bundle.

FASCICULUS; dim. from fascis, a bundle.

FASCIATA Planta; from fascis, a bundle.

FASTIGIATI Pedunculi; from fastigium, the apex, or top of a pyramid.

FIBROSA Radix; from fibra, a fibre.

FILAMENTOSA Radix; from filum, a thread.

FILAMENTUM; from filum, a thread.

FILICES; from filum, a thread.

FILIFORMIS Filamensum, Stylus, Receptaculum; from filum, a thread, and forma, form or shape.

FIMBRICATA Petala; from fimbria, a border or fringe.

Fissum Folium; from findor, to be cloven.

FISTULOSUS Caulis; from fistula, a pipe.

FLABELLIFOLIE; from flabellum, a fan.

FLAGELLUM; from flagrum, a whip or thong.

FLORALIA Folia; from flos, a flower.

FLORALIS Gemma; from flos.

FLORIFERE Gemma; from flos, and fero, to bear.

FLUVIATILIS; from fluvius, a river.

Foliaris Cirrus; from folium, a leaf.

FOLIATIO Planta; from folium.

FOLIFERE Gemmæ; from folium, and fero to bear.

FOLIOLUM; dim. of folium, a green leaf.

FOLIOSUM Capitulum; from folium.

Folliculus; dim. from follis, a bag.

FORNICATUM Petalum; from fornix, an arch or vault.

FRONDESCENTIA; from frons, a leaf.

FRONDOSUS Caudex; from frons.

FRUCTESCENTIA; from fructus, fruit.

FRUCTIFICATIO; from fructus, fruit.

FRUCTIFLORE; from fructus, fruit, and flos, a flower.

FRUSTRANEA Polygamia; from frustra, to no purpose.

FRUTESCENS Caulis; from frutex, a shrub.

Fruticosus Caulis; from frutex, a shrub.

FUGACISSIMA Petala; from fugax, fleeting.

FULCRATUS Caulis, Ramus; from fulcio, to prop.

Fungi; from σφογγος, fungus.

FURCATA Frons; from furca, a fork.

Fusiformis Radix; from fusus, a spindle.

 $\mathbf{G}$ 

GALEA; from γαλη.

GALEATUM Labium; from galea, a helmet.

GEMINATUS Pedunculus; from geminus, double.

GEMMA; from geno, i. e. gigno, or from γεμω, plenus sum.

GEMMATIO; from gemma, a young bud.

GEMMIPARUS; from gemma, a bud, and pario, to bear.

Geniculatus Caulis, Culmus, Pedunculus; from genu, the knee.

GENICULUM; from genu, the knee.

GIBBUM Folium; from gibba, a hump on the back.

GLADIATA Siliqua; from gladius, a sword or knife.

GLANDULATIO; from glans, an acorn, a gland.

GLAREOSIS, locis understood; from glareo, gravel.

GLAUCOPHYLLUS; from γλαυκος, glaucus, blue, and φυλλον, folium, a leaf.

GLOBOSA Radix; from globus, a globe.

GLOBULARIS Scabrities; dim. from globus, a round ball or globe.

GLOCHIDES; from γλωχις, cuspis, a point.

GLOMERATA Spica; from glomus, a clue of yarn or thread.

GLUMA; from glubo, to strip the bark from a tree.

GLUMOSUS; from gluma.

GLUTINOSITAS; from gluten, glue, paste.

GRANULATA Radix; from granum, a grain.

Gymnospermia; from γυμνος, nadus, naked, and σπερμα, seed.

GYNANDRIA; from γυνη, mulier, a woman, and ανηθ, vir, a man.

## $\mathbf{H}$

HABITUALIS Character; from habitus.

Hamosa Seta; from άμη, falx, a hook, asking Mr. Ainsworth's pardon.

Hastatum Folium; from hasta, a spear.

HEDERIFOLIA; from hedera, the ivy.

Hemisphericus Calyx; from  $\tilde{\eta} \omega$ , semis, half, and  $\sigma \varphi \alpha_i \varphi \alpha$ , sphæra, a sphere.

HEPATICA; from hepar, the liver.

HEFTANDRIA; from ἐπία, septem, seven, and ανης, maritus, a husband.

HERBA; de etym. parum constat.

HERBACEÆ Planta; from herba, an herb.

HERMAPHRODITUS Flos; from Ερμης Mercury, and Αφροδικη, Vernus.

HESPERIDE; from Hesperides, whose orchards produced golden fruit.

Hexandria; from έξ, sex, six, and ανης, vir, a man.

Hexagynia; from έξ, sex, six, and γυνη, mulier, a woman.

HEXAPETALA Corolla; from έξ, sex, and πεταλον, petalum.

HEXAPHYLLUS Calyx; from φυλλον, folium, a leaf. -

Holeraceæ; from olus, pot-herbs, or herbs for food.

Horizontalis Flos; from horizon.

ΗΥΒRIDA Planta-; from ύξοις, injuria, injury, dishonour.

Hypocrateriformis Corolla; from ύπο, αb, and κρατηρ, a cup.

#### T

Icosandria; from εικοσι, viginti, and avng, maritus, a husband.

IMBRICATUS, Caulis, Culmus, Calyx; from imbrex, a tile.

Inanis Caulis; from inania, cobwebs.

INCLUDENS Calyx; from include, to include, or shut up.

INCLUSA Stamina; from in, and claudo, to shut in.

INCRASSATUS Pedunculus; from incrasso, to make thick, to fatten.

INCUMBENS Anthera; from incumbo, to lean against.

INERME Folium; from in priv. and arma.

INFERUS Flos; from infra beneath.

INFLATUM Perianthium; from in, and flatus, a puff, a blast.

INFLEXA Folia; from inflecto, to bend inward.

Infundibuliformis Corolla, nectarium; from infundibulum, a funnel.

Insertus Petiolus; from inseror, to be put in.

Insidens; from insido, to rest or sit upon.

Integerrimum Folium; from integer, entire.

Interfoliaceus Pedunculus; from inter, between, and folium, a leaf.

Intersio; from in, and torsio, writhing.

INTRAFOLIACEÆ Stipulæ; from intra, within, and folium, a leaf,

INUNDATA loca; from in, and unda, a wave, or water.

Involucellum; from involucrum.
Involucratus Verticillus; from involucrum.
Involucrum; from in, and volvo, to roll or wrap.
Involuta Folia; from in, and volvo, to roll.
Juncifolius; from juncus, a rush, and folium.

#### L

LABIATUS Flos; from labium, a lip.

LACERUM Folium; from Aanos, fissura, a cleft or fissure.

LACINIE; from lacino, to make holes.

LACINIATUM Folium; from lacinia, a fringe or jag.

LACTESCENTIA; from lac, milk.

LACUNOSUM Folium; from lacuna, a ditch, a trench.

LACUSTRIS Plantæ; from lacus, a lake.

LAMELLE; from lamella, a small thin plate.

Lanatum Folium; from lana, wool.

LANCEOLATUM Folium; from lanceola, a little lance.

LATERALES Flores; from latus, a side.

LATERIFOLIUS Pedunculus; from latus, a side, and folium, a leaf.

LENTICULARIS Scabrities; dim. from lens, a lentil.

Leprosus; from lepra, leprosy.

Levis Caulis; rather lævis, smooth.

LIGNOSUS Caulis; from lignum, wood.

LIGULATUS Flos; from ligula, a strap.

LILIACEÆ; from lilium, the lily.

LINEA; propriè est funiculus ex lino, a line.

LINEARE Folium, Pitiolus; from linea,

LINEATUM Folium; from linea.

LINGULATUM Folium; from lingua, a tongue.

Lithophyta; from λιθος, lapis, a stone, and φυτον, planta, a plant

LOBATUM Folium; from holos, lobus, the lobe or tip of the ear.

Loculus; dim. from locus, a place.

LOMENTACEE; from lomentum, bean-meal.

Longiusculus; dim. from comp. longior.

LUCIDUM Folium; from lux, light.

Lumbriciformis; from lumbricus, an earth-worm.

LUNATUM Folium; from luna, the moon.

LUNULATA Carina; from lunula dim. a half-moon.

LURIDE; from luridus, pale, wan.

LUTEA Lactescentia; from luteum, the yolk of an egg.

LYRATUM Folium; from lyra, a harp or lyre.

#### M

MARCESCENS Corolla; from marceo, to wither.

Margo Folii; from margo, margin.

Mas Planta; etym. incertum.

Masculus Flos; from mas.

MEDULLA; from μυελος, marrow.

MEMBRANACEUM Folium; from membrana, a membrane.

METEORICI Flores solares; from μετεωρος.

MINIATUS; from minium, red lead.

Monadelphia; from μονος, unicus, one only, and αδελφος, frater brother.

Monandria; from μονος, unicus, one, and ανης, maritus, a husband.

Monangie; from μονος, unicus, and αγίος, vas, a vessel, or locu-

Monocotyledones; from moves, unicus, one, and cotyledon.

Monæcia; from μονος, unicus, one, and οικος, domus, a house

Monogamia; from μονος, unicus, and γαμος, nuptiae, nuptials.

Monogynia; from μονος, unicus, and γυνη, mulier, a woman.

Monopetala Corolla; from μονος, and πεταλον, petalum.

Monophyllum Involucrum; from μονος, unicus, one, and φυλλον, folium, a leaf.

Monosperma; from  $\mu$ 0005, and sperma, seed.

MILIARIS Scabrities; from milium, a small grain called millet.

MUCRONATUM Folium; from μακίρος, longus, long.

MULTIFIDUM Folium; from multus, many, and findo, to cleave, or divide.

MULTIFLORUS Pedunculus; from multus, many, and flos, a flower. MULTIPARTITUM Folium; from multus, many, and partitus, divided.

MULTIPLEX Corolla; from multus, many, and plicare, to fold. MULTILOCULARIS Drupa; from multus, and loculus, a little cell. MULTISILIQUE; from multus, many, and siliqua, a pod.

MURICATUS Caulis; from murex, a fish, whose shell is covered with sharp points, or prickles.

Muscarious; from musca, a fly.

Musci; from 4207 yos, vitulus; properly any thing young, new, or fresh.

MUTICA Gluma; from mutilus, broken off.

#### N

NATANS Folium; from nato, to swim.

NAVICULARIS Valvula; dim. from navis, a ship.

NECTARIUM; from nectar, honey.

NERVOSUM Folium; from nervus, a nerve, or string.

NIDULANTIA semina, Bacca; from nidus, a nest.

NUCAMENTACEE; from nucamentum, a cat's tail, or long excrescence hanging down from the pine, fir, &c.

#### 0

Obconicum Nectarium; from ob, and conus, a cone, a geometrical figure, like a sugar-loaf.

OBCORDATUM Petalum; from ob, and cordatum, heart-shaped.

Obliquem Folium; from ob liques, transverse.

OBOVATUM Folium; from ob, and ovum, an egg.

OBTUSUM Folium; from obtundor, to be blunted at the point.

OBVOLUTUM Folium; from ob, and volvo, to roll.

OCTANDRIA; from outw, octo, eight, and avno maritus, a husband.

Officinalis; from officina, a shop.

OLIGANTHERE; from olivos, exiguus, small, few, and anthera.

OPERCULATA Anthera; from operculum, a cover.

Oppositive Pedunculus; from oppositum, opposite, and folium, a leaf.

Orbiculatum Folium; from orbis, an orb, or circle.

ORCHIDEE; from orchis, the first genus in the class Gynandria.

ORGYA; from ogyvia, orgyia, six foot.

ORGYTALIS Caulis; from ogyvia, idem.

OVARIUM; from ovum.

OVATUM Folium; from ovum, an egg.

#### P

PAGINA Folii; from pagina, the page of a book.

PALEACEUS Pappus; from palea, short straw, or chaff.

PALMÆ; from παλάμη, the palm of the hand.

PALMARIS Caulis; from palmus.

PALMATA Radix; from palma, a hand.

PALMUS; from palma, the palm of the hand.

PALUSTRIS; from palus, a fen or marsh.

PANDURIFORME Folium; from pandura, a musical instrument.

Panicula; from panus, a woof about the quill in the shuttle.

Papilionaceus; from papilio, a butterfly.

Papillosum Folium; from papilla, the nipple.

PAPULOSUM Folium; from papula, a pimple.

PARASITICUS Caulis; from parasitus, a parasite.

PAUCIFLORIS; from pauci, few, and flos, a flower.

PEDATUM Folium; from pes, a foot.

Pedicellus; from pediculus, a little foot.

PEDICULUS; dim. from pes, a foot.

PEDUNCULARIS Cirrus; from pedunculus.

PEDUNCULATI Flores; from pedunculus.

PEDUNCULUS; from pedo, one who is splay-footed.

PELTATUM Folium; from pelta, a target.

Pennatifoliæ; from penna, a large feather, and folium, a leaf.

PENDULA Radix; from pendeo, to hang.

Penicillatum Stigma; from penicillus, a pencil.

Pentagynia; from πενίε, quinque, five, and γυνη, mulier, a wo-man.

Pentandria; from πενίε, quinque, five, and ανης, maritus, a husband.

Pentangiæ; from πενίε, five, and αγίος, vas, a vessel, or loculamentum.

Pentapetala Corolla; from verle, quinque, and veralor, petalum.

Pentaphyllus Calyx; from πεντε, quinque, and φυλλον, folium, a a leaf.

PERENNIS Radix, folium; from per, by, and annus, a year.

PERFOLIATUM Folium; from per and folium.

PRRFORATE Cotyledones; from perforor, to be pierced through.

Perianthium; from περι, circum, about, and ανθος, flos, a flower.

Pericarpium; from περι, circum, and καρπος, semen, seed.

Perichætium; from περι, and χαιτη, juba.

Persistens Folium; from persisto, to abide.

Personatæ; i. e. personam gerens, masked.

PETALIFORMIA Stigmata; from petalum.

PETALODES Flos; from petalum.

Petalum; from  $\pi \varepsilon \tau \alpha \omega$ , pando, to expand.

PETIOLARIS Cirrus; from petiolus.

Petiolatum Folium; from petiolus, a foot-stalk.

Petiolus; dim. from pede, quasi pediolus, a little foot, or from petilus, slender.

PILEUS Fungi; from Tilos, lana coacta.

PILOSUM, Folium; from Tixos, pilus, a hair.

PINNATIFIDUM Folium; from mivva, a wing.

PINNATUM Folium; from pinna, the large feathers of a wing.

PIPERATUS; from piper, pepper.

PIPERITÆ; from piper, pepper.

PIXIDATUM Folium; from pixis, a box.

PLACENTATIO; from placenta.

PLANIPETALUS Flos; from planus, plane, flat, and petalum, a petal.

Planum Folium; from απλανες, planus.

PLICATUM Folium; from plico, to fold.

PLUMATA Seta; from pluma, a soft feather.

Plumosus Pappus; from pluma, a small soft feather.

Pollen; from \( \pi \alpha \lambda \eta , \) fine meal, or flour.

Pollicaris Caulis; from pollex, a thumb.

Polyadelphia; from πολυς, multus, many, and αδελφος, frater, a brother.

Polyandria; from πολυς, multus, many, and ανηρ, maritus, a husband.

Polyangie; from πολυς many, and αγίος, vas, a vessel, or loculamentum.

Polycotyledones; from Todus, and cotyledon.

Polygamia; from πολυς, multus, many, and γαμος, nuptiæ, nuptials.

Polygynia; from πολυς, multus, many, and γυνη, mulier, a woman.

Polymorpha; from πολυς, multus, and μορφη, forma, shape.

Polypetala Corolla; from πολύς, multus, and πεταλον, petalum.

Polyphyllum Involucrum; from πολυς, multus, many, and φυλλον, folium, a leaf.

Polystachius Culmus; from πολυς, and σταχυς, spica.

Pomaceæ; from pomum, an apple, pear, &c.

Pori; from  $\pi \varepsilon i \rho \omega$ , transadigo, to pierce through.

Posticus Angulus; from post, ut anticus ab ante.

PRATENSIS; from pratum, a meadow.

PRECOX; from præ et coquo, to cook.

PREMORSA Radix; from præmordeo, to bite.

PRECIÆ, from precius, early.

PRISMATICUS Calyx; from prisma, a prism.

PROLIFER Flos; from proles, offspring.

PROMINULUM Dissepimentum; from promineo, to jet or stand out.

PRONUM discum folii; from προνος, antiq. having the face down-wards.

Pseuno; from ψευδω, fallo, to deceive.

Pulposum Folium, from pulpa, the pulp, or fleshy part of meat.

Pulveratum, or pulverulentum, folium; from pulvis, powder, dust.

Pulvinarus Pileus; from pulvinar, a pillow or cushion.

Pumilia; from pumilus, or rather pumilio, a dwarf.

Punctatum Folium; from punctum, a point.

PUTAMINEA; from putamen, a shell,

#### $\mathbf{Q}$

QUADRIDENTATUS Pappus; from quatuor, four, and dens, a tooth.

QUADRIFIDUM Folium; in quatuor partes fissus, four-cleft.

QUADRIJUGUM Folium; from quatuor, and jugo, to yoke.

QUADRILOBUM Folium; from quatuor, and  $\lambda o \cos$ , the tip of the ear.

QUADRILOCULARIS Bacca; from quatuor, and loculus, a little place.

QUADRIPARTITUM Folium; from quatuor, and partitus, divided.

QUINATUM Folium; from quinus, five.

Quinquecoccus fructus; from quinque, and nonnos, granum, a grain.

QUINQUEJUGUM Folium; from quinque, and jugo, to yoke.

QUINQUELOBUM Folium; from quinque, five, and locos, the tip of the ear.

QUINQUEPARTITUM Folium; from quinque, and partitus, divided. QUINQUEFIDUM Folium; in quinque partes fissum, five-cleft.

## $\mathbf{R}$

RACEMUS; from ramus, or from radendo.

RACHIS; from ραχις, dorsum, the back; or rather, spina dorsi, the back-bone.

RADIATUS Flos; from radius.

RADICALIA Folia; from radix, a root.

RADICANS Caulis; from radicor, to take root.

RADICATUM Folium; from radix.

RADICULA; dim. from radix.

RAMEA Folia; from ramus, a branch.

Ramosissimus Caulis; from ramus, a branch.

RAMOSUS Caulis; from ramus, a branch.

Ramus; from δραμνος, a small branch.

RECLINATUM Folium; from reclino, to bend.

RECURVATUM Folium Petiolus; from recurvo, to bend back.

REFLEXUS Ramus; from reflecto, to bend back.

REMOTUS Verticillus; from removeo, to remove.

RENIFORME Folium; from ren, a kidney.

REPANDUM Folium; from re, and pando, to bend.

REPENS Radix; from repo, to creep.

REPTANS Flagellum; from repto, to creep.

RESUPINATUM Foljum; from resupino, to turn upwards.

RETICULATA Petala; from rete, a net.

RETROFLEXUS Ramus; from retro, backward, and flexus, bent.

Retrofractus *Pedunculus*; from *retro*, backwards, and *frangor*, to be broken.

RETUSUM Folium; from retundor, to be blunted.

REVOLUTUM Folium; from revolvo, to roll back.

RHÆADES; from rhæas, the red poppy.

RHOMBEUM Folium; from rhombus, a geometrical figure of four equal sides, but not right-angled.

RHOMBOIDEUM Folium; from rhomboides, a geometrical figure whse sides and angles are unequal.

RINGENS; from 'Piv, nasus, a nose.

Rosaceus Flos; from rosa, a rose.

ROSTRATUS fructus; from rostrum, the beak of a bird.

ROTACEÆ; from rota, a wheel.

ROTATUS Limbus Corollæ; from rota, a wheel.

RUDERATIS, locis understood; from rudus, rubbish.

Rugosum Folium; from ruga, a wrinkle.

RUNCINATUM Folium; from runcina, a large saw.

S

SAGITTATUM Folium; from sagitta, an arrow.

SANGUINEA; from sanguis, blood.

SARMENTACEÆ; from sarmentum, a twig or spray of a vine.

SARMENTOSUS Caulis; from sarmentum, the twig of a vine.

Scabridæ; from scaber, rough, rugged.

Scabrities; from scaber, rough.

Scapus; from  $\sigma u \eta \pi l \omega$ , innitor, to lean upon.

SCARROSUM Folium; from scarreo, to be rough.

Scitamina; from situs, fair, beautiful, or from scitamentum, meat of a pleasant taste.

Scorpioldes Flos; from scorpio, a scorpion.

Scutellum; from scutum, a target.

Scyphifer; from σκυφος, scyphus, a cup, and fero, to bear.

Secretoria Scabrities; from secerno, to separate.

SECUNDA Spica; from sequendo, to follow.

SECURIFORMIS Pubescentia; from securis, an axe or hatchet.

Segregata Polygamia; segrego, to separate.

SEMINALE Folium; from semen, seed.

SEMPERVIRENS Folium; from semper, and virens, green.

SENA Folia; from sex, six.

Senticosæ; from sentis, a brier or bramble.

SEPIARIÆ; from sepes, a hedge.

SEPTENIS foliolis, from septem, seven.

Septicus; from σηπω putrefacio, to rot.

SEPTUM; from sepio, to enclose.

SERICEUM Folium; from sericum, silk.

SERPYLLIFOLIA; from serpyllum, thyme, and folium.

Serratum Folium: from serra, a saw.

Sessile Folium; from sedeo, to sit.

Setæ; from χαιτη, juba, a horse's mane.

Setaceum Folium; from seta, a bristle.

Sexfidum Nectarium; from sex, six, and fissum, cloven.

SILICULA; dim. from siliqua, a pod.

SILICULOSA; from silicula, a little pod.

SILIQUOSA; from siliqua, a pod.

SINUATUM Folium; from sinus, a hollow.

Solitarius Pedunculus; from solus, alone.

SOLUTÆ Stipulæ; from solvor, to be loosed.

Spadiceus; from spadix.

Spatha; from σπατος, corium, skin.

Spathaceæ; from spatha, a sheath, in the language of botany.

Spatulatum Folium; from spathula, an instrument used to spread salve.

Spica; from σταχυς, Æolice σπαχυς, an ear of corn.

SPICILLA; dim. from spica.

SPICULA Graminibus; dim. from spica.

Spinescens Petiolus, Stipula; from spina, a thorn.

Spinosus Caulis Folium; from spina, a thorn.

Spirales Cotyledones; from spira, a circle, the coil of a cable, &c.

Spithameus Caulis; from spithama, a span.

SQUAMOSA Radix; from squama, a scale.

Squarrosum Folium; from ισχαρα, scarra, or from squarra, scurf.

STAMINEUS Flos; from stamen.

STATUMINATÆ; from statumen, a prop, a support.

STELLATA Folia; from stella, a star.

Stigma; from στιζω, signum quod inuritur, a brand.

Stimuli: from στιγμος, stigmulus, per sync. stimulus.

STIPATUS, or stipitatus, Pappus; from stipes.

Stipes; from στυπος, a stump.

STIPULA; from stipa, tow.

STIPULARIS Gemma; from stipula.

STIPULATIO; from stipula.

STIPULATUS Caulis; from stipula.

STOLONIFERUS Truncus Caulis; from stolo, a shoot, or scion.

Striatus Caulis, Culmus, Folia; from stria, a slight groove.

STRICTUS Caulis, Culmus, Folia; from stringo, to tie fast.

STRIGE; from strigo, pro stringo, to grasp, to tighten.

Strigosum Folium; from strigando, standing still, quippe bos præ macie.

Stylus; from στυλος, columna, a pillar.

Subacaulis; from sub and acaulis.

Subalaria Folia; from sub, under, and ala, a wing.

Suberosus Caulis folia; from sub, and erodor, to be eaten into.

Subexcedens Calyx; from sub, and excedo, to surpass.

Submersum Folium; from submergo, to sink under water.

Subramosus Caulis; from sub, and ramus, a branch:

Subreniformum Folium; from sub, pro fere, and ren, a kidney.

Subrotundum Folium; from sub, near to, and rotundum, round.

Subulatum Folium; from subula, an awl.

Succulentæ; from succus, juice.

SUFFRUTEX; from sub, and frutex, a shrub.

Suffruticosus Caulis; from sub, and frutex, a shrub.

Sulcatus Caulis, Culmus, Folia; from sulcus, a furrow.

Superficies Folii; from super, i. e. supra, and facies, a face.

Superus Flos; from super, above.

Supra-axillaris Pedunculus; from supra, above, and axilla, the arm-pit.

Suprafoliaceus Pedunculus; from supra, above, and folium, a leaf.

Sylvestris; from sylva, a wood or forest.

Syngenesia; from συν, cum, or simul, together, and γενεσις, generatio.

#### T

TERGEMINUM Folium compositum; from ter, thrice, and geminus, double.

TERNATUM Folium; from ternus, three.

TESSELLATUM Folium; from tessella, the square pieces of wood or stone used in making checkered work.

Tetradynamia; from τεσσαρες, quatuor, and δυναμις, potentia, power.

Tetragynia; from τεσσαρες, quatuor, and γυνη, mulier, a woman.

Tetrandria; from τεσσαζες, quatuor, four, and ανης, maritus, a husband.

**Tetranglæ**; from τεσσαφες, four, and αγγος, vas, a vessel, or loculamentum.

ΤΕΤΒΑΡΕΤΑΙΑ Corolla; from τεσσαζες, quatuor, and πεταλον, petalum.

Tetraphyllus Calyx; from τεσσαφες, and φυλλον, folium, a leaf.

TETRASPERMA Planta; from τεσσαρες, and sperma, seed.

THALAMUS; from βαλαμος, a bed, a chamber.

Tomentosus Caulis Folia; from tomentum, short wool, shorn off.

Tomentum; from romior, frustum, a fragment, seu quod sectione est ablatum.

Torosum Pericarpium; from torus, protuberance or swelling, as of the veins.

TORTA Corolla; from torqueo, to writhe, torture.

TORTILIS Arista; from torqueo, to writhe, or twist.

TORULOSA Siliqua; from torulus, dim. from torus.

TRAPEZIFORMIUM Folium; from trapezium, a geometrical quadrangle, whose sides are neither equal nor opposite.

TRIANDRIA; from Toeis, tres, three, and anns, maritus, a husband.

TRIANGIE; from  $\tau_{\varphi \in i \zeta}$ , three, and  $\alpha \gamma \gamma_{\varphi i \zeta}$ , vas, a vessel.

TRICOCCA Capsula; from NONNOS, granum, grain.

TRIFIDUM Folium; in tres partes fissum.

TRIFLORUS Pedunculus; from tres, and flos, a flower.

TRIGLOCHIDES Hami; from tres, and yhwxis, cuspis, a point.

Trigonus Caulis; from τρεις, ter, and γωνια, angulus, an angle.

TRIGYNIA; from Toeis, tres, three, and youn, mulier, a woman.

TRIHILATE; from hilum, the black of a bean.

TRIJUGUM Folium; from tres, and jugo, to yoke.

TRILOBUM Folium; from tres, three, and  $\lambda \circ \beta \circ \varsigma$ , the tip of the ear.

TRINERVIUM Folium; from tres, three, and nervus, a nerve or string.

TRIECIA; from toeis, tres, three, and oixos, domus, a house.

TRIPARTITUM Folium; from tres, and partitus, divided.

Tripetala Corolla; from τρείς, tres, and πεταλογ, petalum.

TRIPETALOIDEE; from tres, and petalum.

Triphyllus Calyx; from toeis, and pullor, a leaf.

TRIPINNATUM Folium compositum; from tres, three, and pinnatus, winged.

TRIPLINERVIUM Folium; from triplex, triple, and nervus, a nerve or string.

TRIQUETRUM Folium Caulis; quasi triquadrus, i. e. quadratus in tres angulos.

TRISPERMA; from tres and sperma, seed.

TRITERNATUM Folium compositum; from tres, three, and ternus, threefold.

TRIVALVE Pericarpium; from tres, and valvæ, doors or valves.

TRUNCATUM Folium; from truncus, a stump.

TUBERCULATUS; from tuberculum, a little pimple or tubercle.

Tuberosa Radix; from tuber, a knob.

Tubulosi Flosculi; from tuba, a tube.

Tunicatus Caulis, Radix; from tunica, a coat.

Turbinatum Pericarpium; from turbo, a top.

Turio; from tyro, a novice.

#### V

VAGÆ; from vagor, to wander.

VAGINALES; from vagina, a sheath.

VAGINANS Folium; from vagina, a sheath.

VAGINATUS Caulis Culmus; from vagina, a sheath.

VASA; from vescendo, to be eaten, quod in ea vescæ ponantur.

VEGETABILIA; from vegeto, to quicken.

VENOSUM Folium; from vena, a vein.

VENTRICOSA Spica; from venter, the belly.

VENTRICULOSUS Calyx; dim. from venter, the belly.

VEPRECULE; dim. from vepres, a brier or bramble.

VERNATIO; from ver, the spring.

VERRUCOSA Capsula; from verruca, a wart.

VERSATILIS Anthera; from verto, to turn.

VERTICALIA Folia; from vertex, the top of any thing.

VERTICILLATI Rami, Flores, Folia; from verticillum, an axis or spindle.

VERTICILLUS; from vertex, a whirlpool.

VESICULARIS Scabrities; from vesica, a bladder.

VILLOSUS Caulis, Folium; from villus, wool.

VIRGATUS Caulis; from virga, a rod.

VISCIDUM Folium; from viscus, glue.

VISCOSITAS; from viscus, glue.

ULIGINOSA Loca; from uligo, the natural moisture of the earth.

UMBELLA; dim. from umbra, a shadow.

UMBELLULA; dim. from umbella.

Umbilicatum Folium; from umbilicus.

UNANGULATUS Caulis; from unus, and angulus.

Uncinatum Stigma; from uncipus, an instrument hooked at the end.

UNDATUM Folium; from unda, a wave.

UNDULATA Corolla; from undula, dim. from unda, a wave. UNGUICULARIS Caulis; from unguis, a nail of the hand, &c. UNGUIS; from ovoz, idem.

Unificens Pedunculus; from unus, one, and flos, a flower. Unifolium; from unus, one, and folium, a leaf.

Unilateralis Racemus; from unus, one, and latus, a side:

UNILOCULARIS, Capsula; from unus, one, and loculus, a little cell.

UNISPERMA Bacca; from unus, and sperma, seed.
Volubilis Caulis; from volvo, to roll.
URCEOLATA Corolla; from urceolus, from urceus, a pitcher.
URENS Caulis; from uro, to burn.
UTRICULI; from uter, a bag, or bottle.
Vulgaris; from vulgus, the common people.





# PLATE I.

#### PARTS OF THE FLOWER.

# VIDE PART I. CHAP. I. p. 1.

# Fig.

- 1. A Flower, with its Corolla, Pistillum, and Stamina: A, the Petals of the Corolla; b, the Germen; c, the Style; d, the Stigma; e, the Filaments; f, the Anthera.
- 2. The Pistillum and Stamina, separate from the Corolla: b, the Germen; c, the Style; d, the Stigma; e, e, the Filaments, with the Antheræ bursting and discharging the Pollen.
- 3. A Flower, whose Corolla is Monopetalous: A, the Corolla; B, the Perianthium.
- 4. A Polypetalous Corolla: A, the Unguis; B, the Laminæ.
- 5. A Narcissus, issuing from its Spatha: A, the Flower; B, the Spatha.
- 6. An Amentum.
- 7. The Fructification of a Moss: A, the Calyptra.
- 3. A Fungus: A, the Volva.
- 9. A Grass: A, the Gluma; B, the Arista.
- A Compound Umbel: A, the Universal Umbel; B, the Umbellulæ, or Partial Umbels; C, the Universal Involucrum; d, the Partial Involucra.
- 11. A Bractea, accompanying the flowers of the Tilia: A, the Bractea.
- 12. A, the Pollen, seen with a microscope; B, an elastic vapour discharged from it.

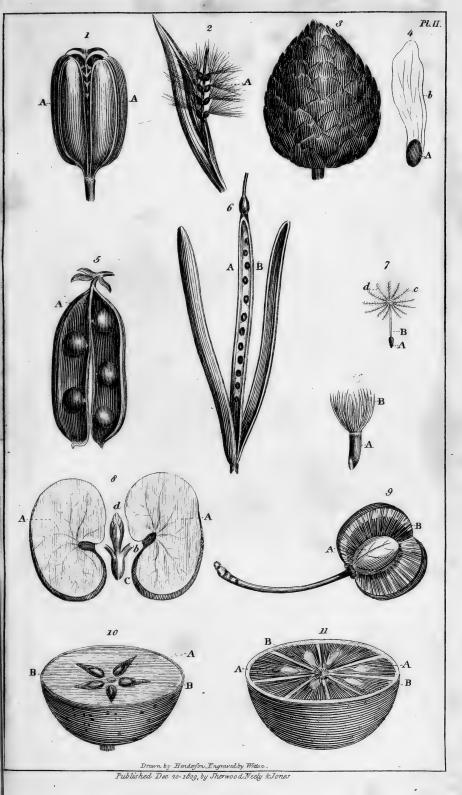
# PLATE II.

## PARTS OF THE FRUIT.

VIDE PART I. CHAP. XV. p. 29.

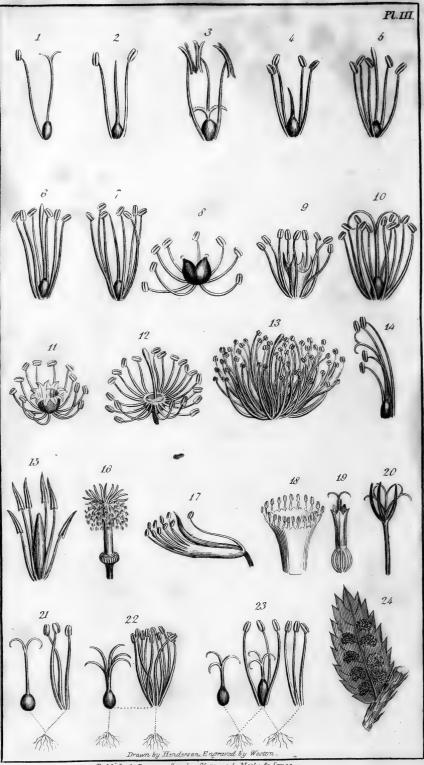
### Fig.

- 1. A Capsule: A, the Valvules.
- 2. A, A, a Receptuale of the seeds.
- 3. A Strobilus.
- 4. A Winged Seed: A, the Seed; b, the Wing.
- A Legumen: A, the Under Sutures, along which are affixed the seeds.
- 6. A Siliqua: A, B, the two sutures, to which the seeds are fastened alternately.
- 7. A Seed, crowned with a Pappus: A, the Seed; B, the Stipes of the Pappus; c, d, a Feathery Pappus.
- 8. The Seed of a Bean, split in two: A, A, the Cotyledons; b, the Corculum; c, the Rostellum; d, the Plumula.
- 9. A Drupa: A, the Nucleus, or Stone; B, the Pulp.
- 10. A Pomum: A, the Capsule; B, the Pulp.
- 11. A Berry: A, the Seeds; B, B, the Pulp.
- 12. A Seed, crowned with a Calyculus: A, the Seed; B, the Calyculus.









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# PLATE III.

#### CLASSES.

# VIDE PART II. CHAP. I. p. 48.

#### Class.

- 1. Monandria.
- 2. Diandria.
- 3. Triandria.
- 4. Tetrandria.
- 5. Pentandria.
- 6. Hexandria.
- 7. Heptandria.
- 8. Octandria.
- 9. Enneandria.
- 10. Decandria.
- 11. Dodecandria.
- 12. Icosandria.
- 13. Polyandria.
- 14. Didynamia.
- 15. Tetradynamia.
- 16. Monadelphia.
- 17. Diadelphia.
- 18. Polyadelphia.
- 19. Syngenesia.
- 20. Gynandria.
- 21. Monæcia.
- 22. Diacia.
- 23. Polygamia.
- 24. Cryptogamia.

# PLATE IV.

## ROOTS.

# VIDE PART III. CHAP. II. p. 415.

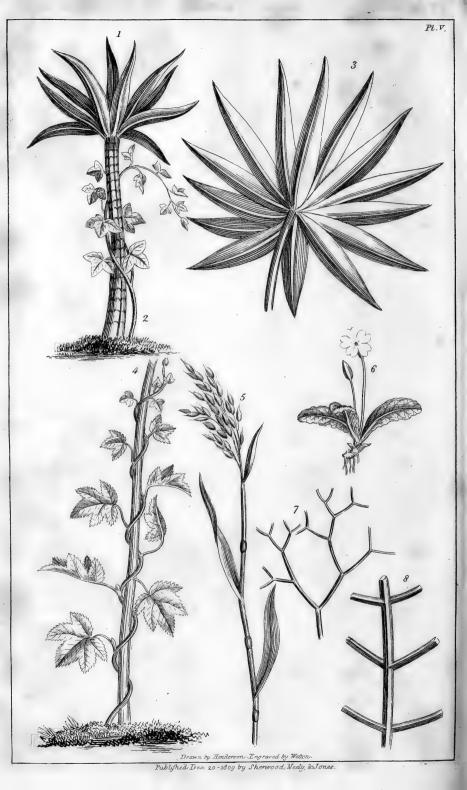
Fig.

- 1. A Scaly Bulb, as in the White Lily.
- 2. A Solid Bulb, as in the Crocus.
- 3. Transverse section of a Coated Bulb.
- 4. A Tuberous and Pendulous Root, as in Piony.
- 5. A Branched Root.
- 6. A Simple tapering Root, as in the Carrot.
- 7. A Creeping Root.

Nrawn by Hondowon. Engraved by Weston Published Dec. 20-180g.by Showood, Neely, & Jones.







# PLATE V.

#### TRUNK.

# VIDE PART II. CHAP. IV. p. 41.

# Fig.

- 1. A Squamose Stem.
- 2. A Voluble Stem, vide also Fig. 4.
- 3. A Frons.
- 4. A Scapus.
- 5. An Articulate Stem.
- 7. A Dichotomous Stem.
- 8. A Brachiate Stem.

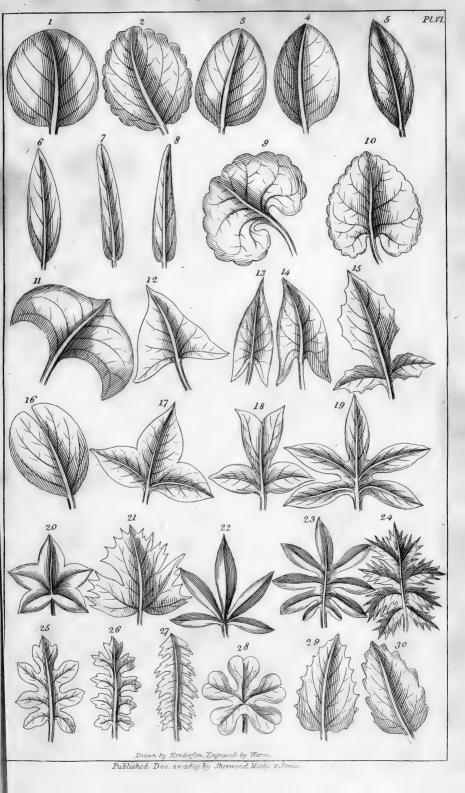
# PLATE VI.

#### SIMPLE LEAVES.

# VIDE PART III. CHAP. V. p. 423.

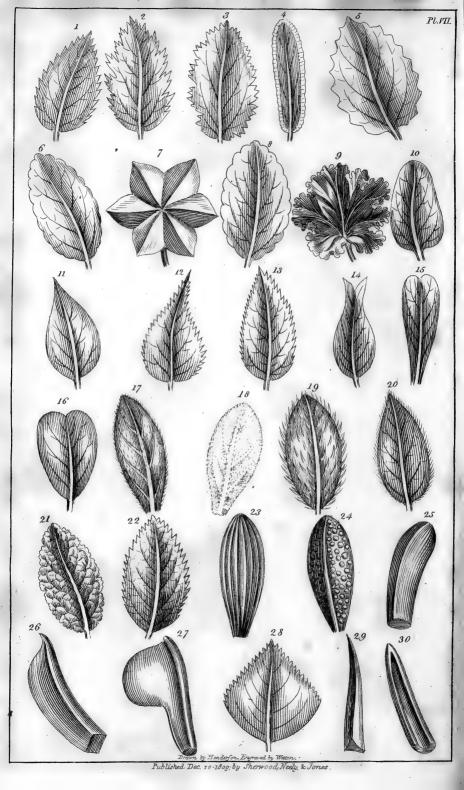
## Fig.

- 1. Orbiculate.
- 2. Subrotund.
- 3. Ovate.
- 4. Oval.
- 5. Oblong.
- 6. Lanceolate.
- 7. Linear.
- 8. Subulate.
- 9. Reniform:
- 10. Cordate.
- 11. Lunulate.
- 12. Triangular.
- 13. Sagittate.
- 14. Cordato-sagittate.
- 15. Hastate.
- 16. Cloven.
- 17. Trilobe.
- 18. Præmorse.
- 19. Lobate.
- 20. Quinquangular.
- 21. Erose.
- 22. Palmate.
- 23. Pinnatifid.
- 24. Luciniate.
- 25. Sinuate.
- 26. Dentato-sinuate.
- 27. Retrorsum-sinuate.
- 28. Partite.
- 29 Repand.
- 30. Dentate.









# PLATE VII.

### SIMPLE LEAVES CONTINUED.

## VIDE PART III. CHAP. V. p. 427.

# Fig.

- 1. Serrate.
- 2. Duplicato-serrate.
- 3. Duplicato-crenate.
- 4. Cartilagineous.
- 5. Acutely crenate.
- 6. Obtusely crenate.
- 7. Plicate.
- 8. Crenate.
- 9. Crisp.
- 10. Obtuse.
- 11. Acute.
- 12. Acuminate.
- 13. Obtuse, with an Acumen:
- 14. Acutely-emarginate.
- 15. Cuneiform-emarginate.
- 16. Retuse.
- 17. Pilose.
- 18. Tomentose.
- 19. Hispid.
- 20. Ciliate.
- 21. Rugose.
- 22. Venose.
- 23. Nervose.
- 24. Pappillose.
- 25. Linguiform.
- 26. Acinaciform.27. Dolabriform.
- 28. Deltoid.
- 29. Triquetrous.
- 30. Canaliculate.

# PLATE VIII.

### SIMPLE LEAVES CONTINUED.

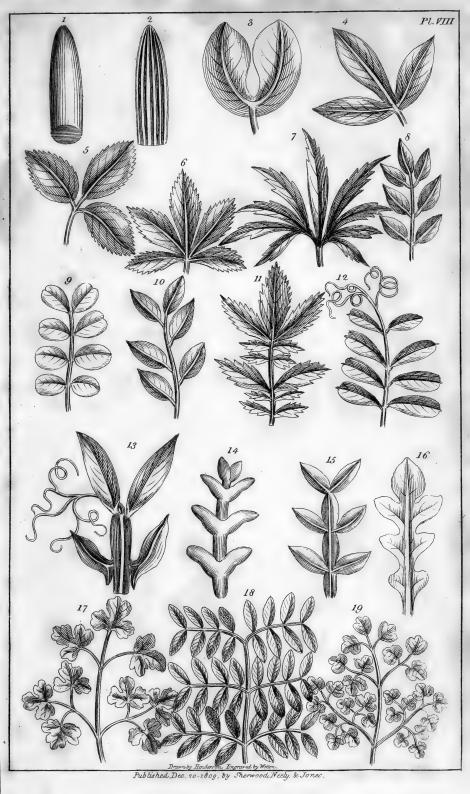
## Fig.

- 1. Sulcate.
- 2. Teretes.

### COMPOUND LEAVES.

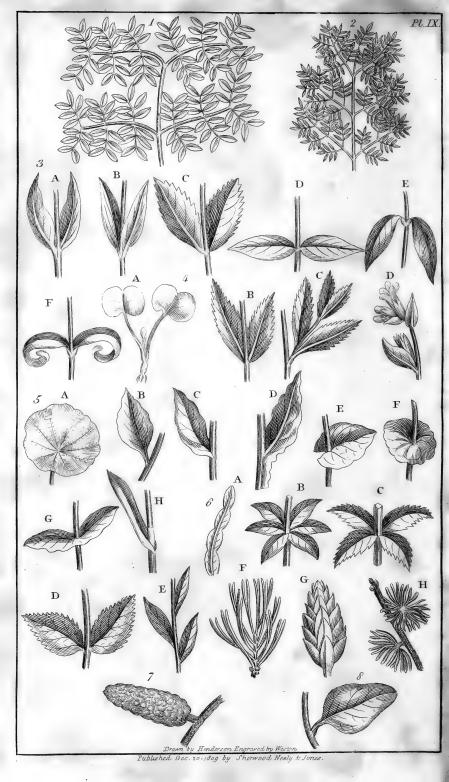
# VIDE PART III. CHAP. VI. p. 432.

- 3. Binate.
- 4. Ternate, with the folioles sessile.
- 5. Ternate, with the folioles petiolate.
- 6. Digitate.
- 7. Pedate.
- 8. Pinnate, with an odd one.
- 9. A abrupt.
- 10. alternately.
- 11. interruptedly.
- 12. cirrhose.
- 13. conjugate.
- 14. decursively.
- 15. articulately.
- 16. Lyrate.
- 17. Biternate.
- 18. Bipinnate.
- 19. Triternate.









## PLATE IX.

#### COMPOUND LEAVES CONTINUED.

#### Fig.

- 1. Tripinnate abrupt.
- 2. with an odd one.

### DETERMINATE LEAVES.

- 3. A, inflex; B, erect; C, patent; D, horizontal; E, reclined; F, revolute.
- 4. A, seminal; B, cauline; C, rameous; D, floral.
- 5. A, peltate; B, petiolate; C, sessile; D, decurrent; E, amplexicaul; F, perfoliate; G, connate; H, vaginant.
- 6. A, articulate; B, stellate; C, quatern; D, opposite; E, alternate; F, acerose; G, imbricate; H, fasciculate.
- 7. Parabolic.
- 8. Spatulate.

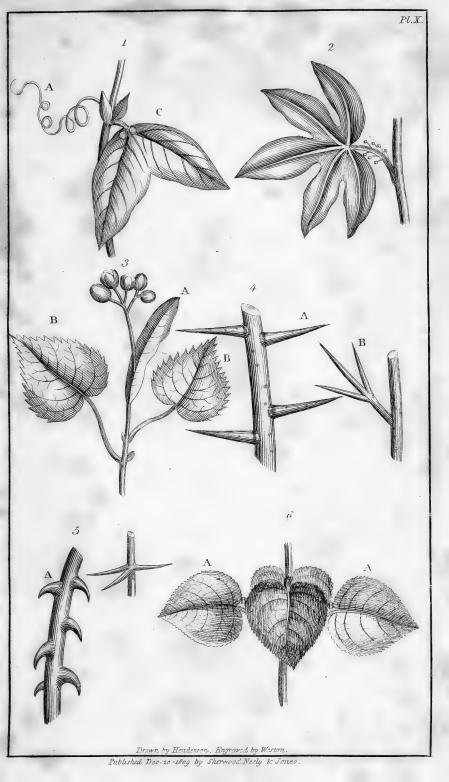
# PLATE X.

### FULCRA.

## VIDE PART III. CHAP. III. p. 438.

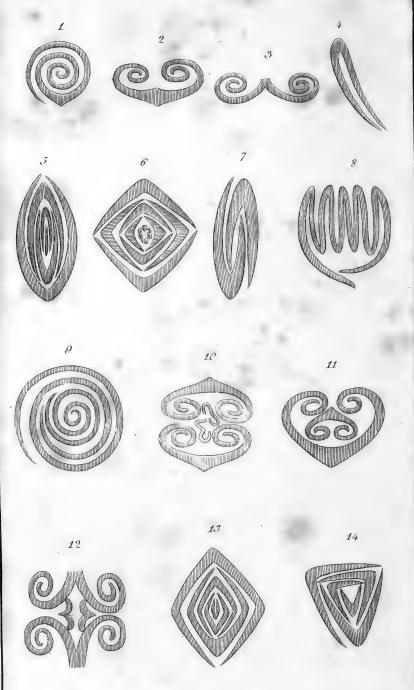
### Fig.

- 1. A, a Cirrhus; C, Stipula, with Concave Glandules on the leat:
- 2. Pedicellate Glandules.
- 3. A, a Bractea, differing from the Leaves; B, the Leaves.
- 4. A, Simple Spines; B, a Triple Spine.
- 5. A, Simple Aculei; B, Triple Aculei.
- 6. A, A, Opposite Leaves; B, the Axillæ.









# PLATE XI.

## FOLIATION.

VIDE PART III. CHAP. XVI. p. 448.

## Fig.

- 1. Convolute.
- 2. Involute.
- 3. Revolute.
- 4. Conduplicate.
- 5. Equitant.
- 6. Imbricate.
- 7. Obvolute.
- 8. Plicate.
- 9. Convolute.
- 10. Involute opposite.
- 11. alternate.
- 12. Revolute opposite.
- 13. Equitant ancipital.
- 14. triquetrous.

# PLATE XII.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Fig.

- 1. A Corymbus.
- 2. Fruit of the Lily: A, the Valvules of the Capsule; B, a Seed; C, the Arillus opened to discover the Seed.
- 3. A Verticillus.
- 4. A, A, the Horned Nectaria in the Aconitum; B, B, two Peduncles that support them.
- 5. A Paleaceous Receptacle of a Compound Flower, shown in Rudbeckia: A, A, the Palea that parts the Florets of the Disk; B, the Tubulose Florets of the Disk; C, the Ligulate Corollula of the Radius; D, a Ligulate Corollula fallen off.
- 6. A, A, a Spatha; B, a Spadix.
- 7. A Racemus.
- 8. A Tubulose Floret of a Compound Flower.
- 9. A Monopetalous Hypocrateriform Corolla.
- 10. A Nectarium that crowns the Corolla, shown in the cup of a Narcissus.
- 11. A Spike.
- 12. A Calycine Nectarium, shown in the flower of a Tropæolum:

  A, the Nectarium.
- 13. A Nectarium of singular construction, shown in a flower of the Parnassia: A, five heart-shaped Nectaria, terminated by threads, each of which is crowned with a little ball.
- 14. A Cyma of the Laurustinus.
- 15. A Panicle.

## THE END.







